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Manual
County of Wayne
Michigan
1926

Prepared under direction of the

BOARD OF COUNTY AUDITORS

DETROIT, MICH.

1732128

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED TO

EDGAR OREN DURFEE

DEAN OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

IN RECOGNITION OF

HIS SPLENDID SERVICES

TO THE

COUNTY OF WAYNE AND

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Judge Edgar Oren Durfee

JUDGE EDGAR OREN DURFEE, America's oldest jurist in point of continuous service, laid the cornerstone of the Wayne County Building, October 20, 1897.

It was a most fitting selection, for Judge Durfee has spent practically all his life in Wayne County.

The son of Reuben Stark Durfee and Betsy Kingsley Noble Durfee, he was born in Livonia Township, October 28, 1842. After attending the public schools, he entered the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

At the age of 19, while on the farm of his parents at Plymouth, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry and soon was on his way to the Southland to fight for the Union.

Judge Durfee lost his right arm at the Battle of Gettysburg. He was fighting with the famous "Iron Brigade" on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, when his arm was badly torn by a Confederate bullet.

The courageous young soldier walked "down the pike" about a mile to the Village of Gettysburg which gave the historic battle its name. He was cared for in a private home until the following afternoon when an army surgeon performed the amputation. Five days later he was removed to the Court House which was used for the wounded soldiers and towards the middle of July was transferred to the Harrisburg Hospital; then, in November, to the York General Hospital, and from there he was discharged from the service, December 28, 1863.

He returned to Plymouth and while there, in August, 1865, he received an appointment in the offices of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., where he remained until the following March. After that he taught school for a year and then took up his permanent residence in Detroit.

In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and in that same year, having served as Clerk and Register of Probate for four years, was elected Judge of Probate. He took office January 1, 1877. So, for nearly half a century, Judge Durfee has been on the bench, a record probably unparalleled by any jurist in this country.

Judge Durfee's knowledge of probate law and procedure is such that seldom have his decisions been reversed, and on numerous occasions members of the State Legislature have obtained his suggestions before introducing bills pertaining to proposed probate legislation.

The first proceeding of record in the Wayne County Probate Court was filed August 23, 1797—nearly 129 years ago. From that date to January 3, 1876, 7,930 cases were filed. As showing the wonderful growth of Wayne County, it is interesting to know that in

one year, between May 11, 1925, and May 11, 1926, 8,155 new cases were filed. Today there are approximately 123,000 in the Probate Court, exclusive of the thousands of cases in the Juvenile Division of the Probate Court.

In 1891 the Wayne County Election Commission was created by act of the Michigan State Legislature and Judge Durfee has served as Chairman of the Commission ever since, the other members at present being County Clerk Thomas F. Farrell and County Treasurer Godfrey Freiwald. Recognized as an expert in election matters, legislative committees have also relied upon Judge Durfee to assist in drawing bills affecting changes in the law pertaining to elections.

Judge Durfee married Mary Bassett at Novi, Michigan, in 1870, and their residence is at 231 Warren Avenue East, Detroit. Their children are Mrs. Hobart B. Hoyt, of Grosse Pointe Shores; Mrs. Rudolph F. Flintermann, of Grosse Pointe Park; and Prof. Edgar N. Durfee, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan.

Judge Durfee was one of the founders of Detroit's first professional baseball club and has always been a baseball enthusiast.

The Judge is a member of Fairbanks Post No. 17, G. A. R., and the Old Club at St. Clair Flats.

The cultivation of flowers has been his hobby and as an enthusiastic amateur florist and gardener he has found both relaxation and pleasure in his later years.

Introductory

IN the preparation of this volume it has been the aim of the Board of County Auditors to furnish for the public a comprehensive history and resume of the governmental activities in and for the County of Wayne since its origin.

In addition to those officers and courts provided for in the first Constitution of the State of Michigan, many others have been created, both by the State Legislature and by the Board of Supervisors, as the growth of the County demanded. The powers and duties of these officers, as originally set up and defined, have been changed, altered and amended, but no complete compilation of the laws pertaining thereto has ever been published.

In this volume an attempt has been made to furnish a complete compendium of information concerning the administrative, legislative and judicial functions of the county government, with a brief summary of the organization and activities of state, as well as township, city and village governments.

It is hoped that this manual may prove a valuable and reliable source of reference for public officials, for students of governmental affairs and for the public generally. Its breadth of scope makes any detailed recital of its contents, at this point, impracticable. As nearly as possible, however, all available information pertinent to the administration of Wayne County's government, past and present, has been included.

In conclusion it is the wish of this Board to acknowledge its appreciation of services of Benj. B. Pelham and Alfred M. Pelham, of its accounting staff, in the work of the compilation of this manual and to thank the several officers for their splendid cooperation.

JOHN C. COWAN, Chairman
WM. GUTMAN, Secretary
WM. H. GREEN, JR.
Board of County Auditors.

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Proclamation

Establishing Wayne County, Northwest Territory

TO all persons to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting.

Whereas by an ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-seven for the settlement of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio, it is directed that for the due Execution of process civil and criminal the Governour shall make proper Divisions of the said Territory and proceed from time to time as circumstances may require to lay out the same into Counties and Townships—and whereas it appearing to me expedient that a new County should immediately be erected, to include the settlements at Detroit &c I do hereby ordain and order that all and singular the lands lying and being within the following Boundaries Viz,—beginning

At the mouth of the Cayahoga river upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum —thence down the said branch to the Forks at the carrying place above Fort Lawrance—thence by a west Line to the eastern Boundary of Hamilton County (which is a due north line from the lower Shawonese Town upon the Sciota river) thence by a line west notherly to the southern part of the portage between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's river—thence by a line also west notherly to the Southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and the Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands—thence by a line west notherly to the most southern part of Lake Michigan—thence along the western shores of the same to the Northwest part thereof (including the Lands upon the streams emptying into the said Lake) thence by a due north line to the territorial Boundary in Lake Superior and, with the said Boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga river, the place of Beginning—Shall be a County, Named, and henceforth to be styled the County of Wayne—which said County shall have and enjoy all and singular the Jurisdiction, rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities whatsoever to a County appertaining and which any other County that now is, or hereafter may be erected and laid out shall or ought to enjoy conformably to the ordinance of Congress before mentioned.

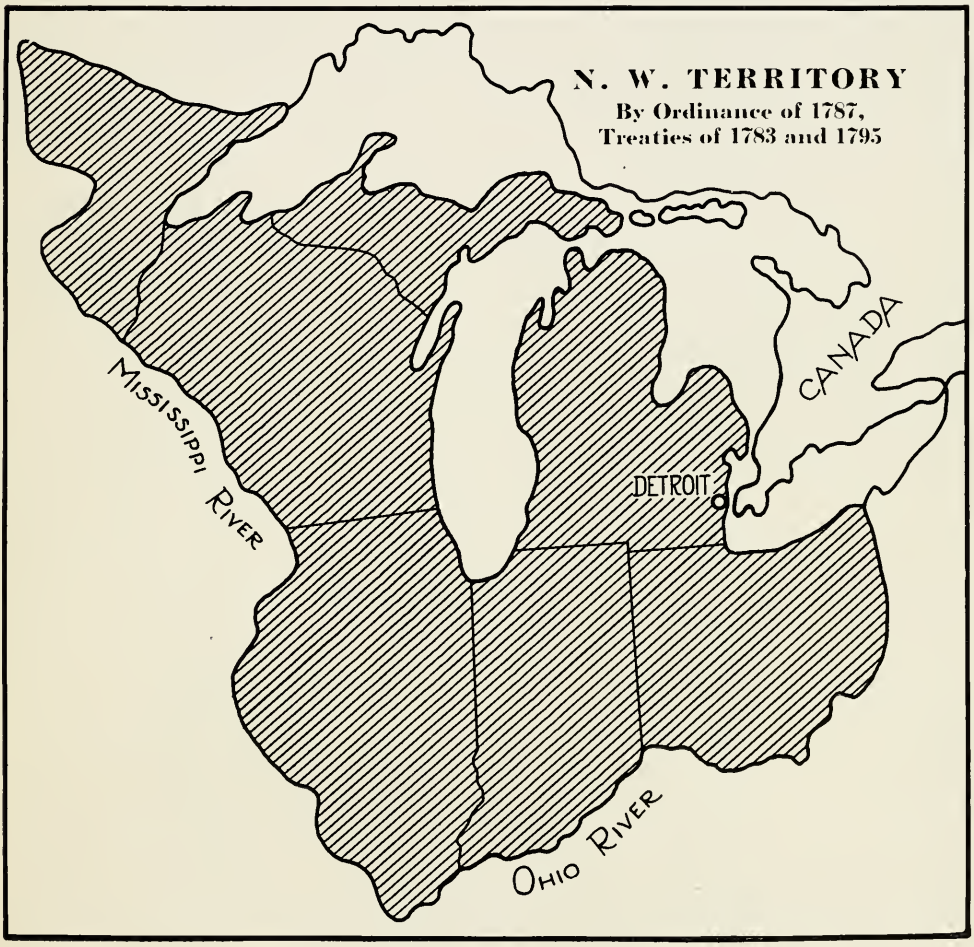
In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory this fifteenth day of August and the Twenty-first year of the Independance of the United States A. D. one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

(Signed) WINTHROP SARGENT

Note: Taken from Original.

Outline History of Michigan

THE territory embracing Michigan was governed by the French from the time of its first discovery in about 1610 until 1763, at which time it was ceded to Great Britain. This land came into actual possession of the United States on July 11, 1796, and until 1802 was attached to the Northwest Territory, when that portion west of the east line of Indiana became a part of the Territory of Indiana by an act of Congress. In 1805 Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and provision was made for the constitution of Michigan Territory.



The Ordinances of 1787 and 1789 were adopted as the charter of the new territory and Detroit was made the seat of government. From 1805 until 1823 the territorial government was administered by a governor and three judges appointed by the President of the United States. In 1823 Congress vested the legislative power in the governor and a council, composed of nine members to be selected by the Presi-

N. W. TERRITORY
BY LAW
—of—
May 7, 1800
CANADA
DETROIT
FT. RECOVERY
OHIO
RIVER

dent and confirmed by the Senate out of eighteen elected by the people of the territory.

In 1835 a constitution was adopted and was accepted by Congress on June 15, 1836, in which year Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state conditional upon acceding to certain boundary claims

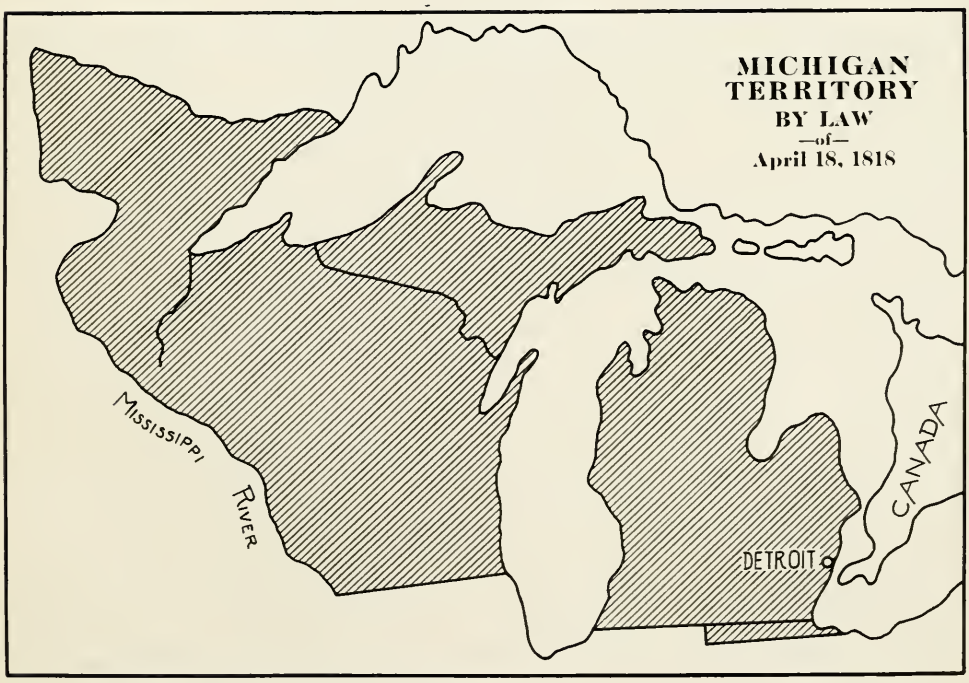
made by Ohio. This condition was met at a legislative convention on December 15, 1836, and Michigan was formally admitted to statehood by an act of Congress on July 26, 1837.

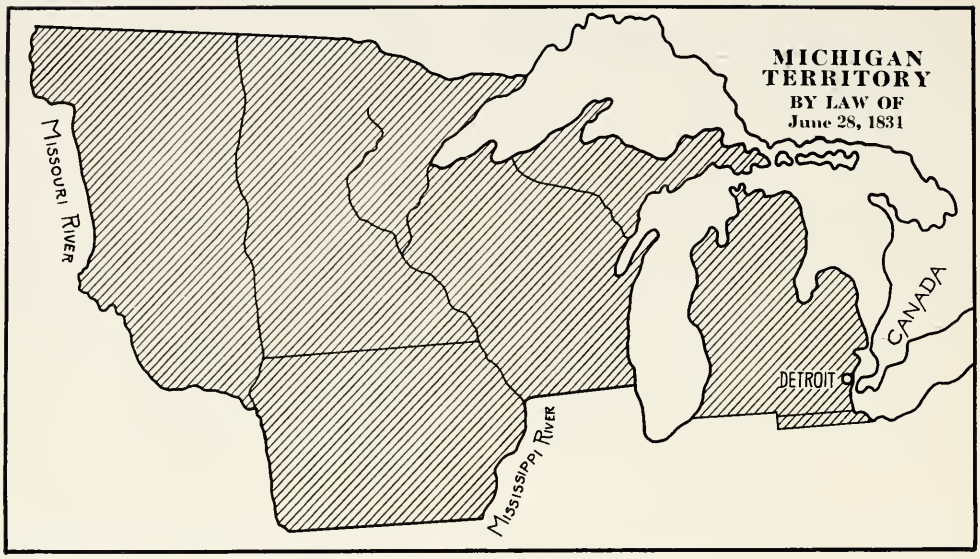
By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 16, 1847, the seat of government for the State was moved from Detroit to Lansing, which action was made permanent by the Constitution of 1850. At this time Lansing was not much more than a wilderness, and the state offices were housed in a frame building sixty by one hundred

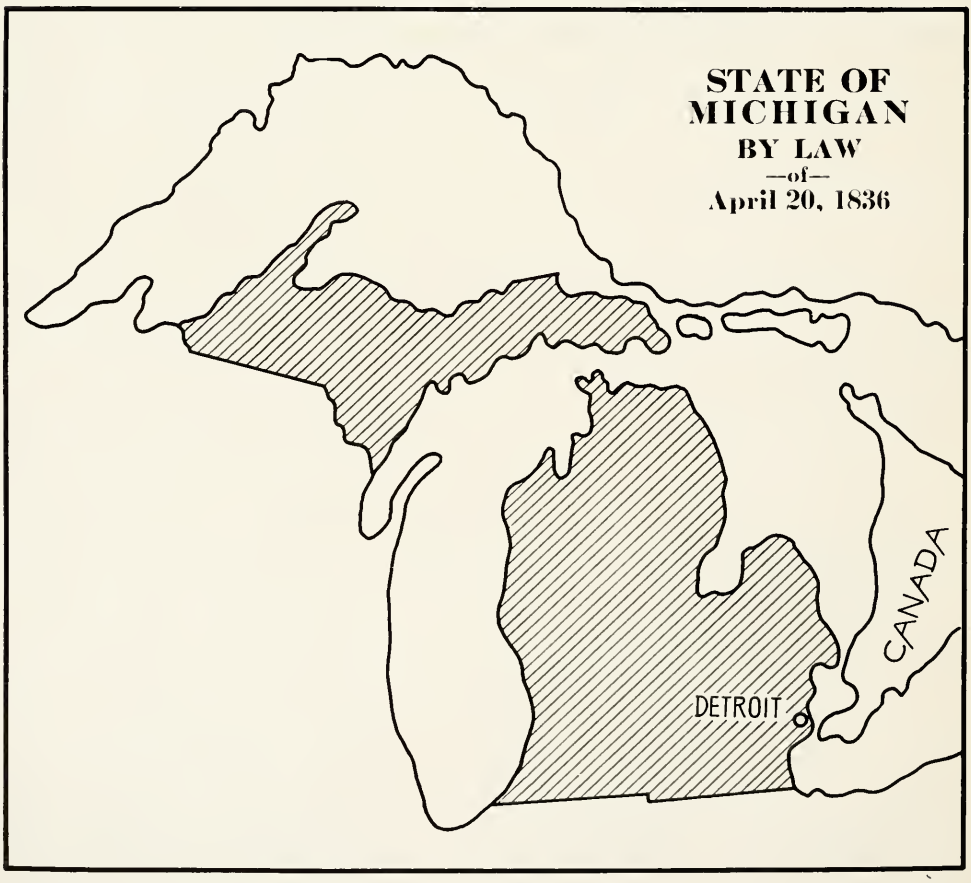
feet, and only two stories high. The history of the State for the ensuing seventy-five years up to the present time is a record of unusual progress. Michigan boasts of the first state university and the oldest agricultural college in the United States, and ranks tenth in its educational facilities. It ranks high among the states in agricultural, mining, and industrial products, and still has a considerable stand of timber.

A great deal of attention has also been paid in Michigan to the establishment of adequate state institutions, and as a result its hospitals, correctional schools, prisons and welfare institutions are maintained and operated according to the best established practices. The School for the Blind at Lansing, the School for the Deaf at Flint, and the State Public School at Coldwater are considered model institutions of their kind. Michigan's many contributions to the social and economic life of the nation have brought it recognition as one of the most progressive states in the Union.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY
BY LAW
—of—
April 19, 1816
CANADA
DETROIT


MICHIGAN
TERRITORY
BY LAW
—of—
April 18, 1818
MISSISSIPPI
RIVER
CANADA
DETROIT

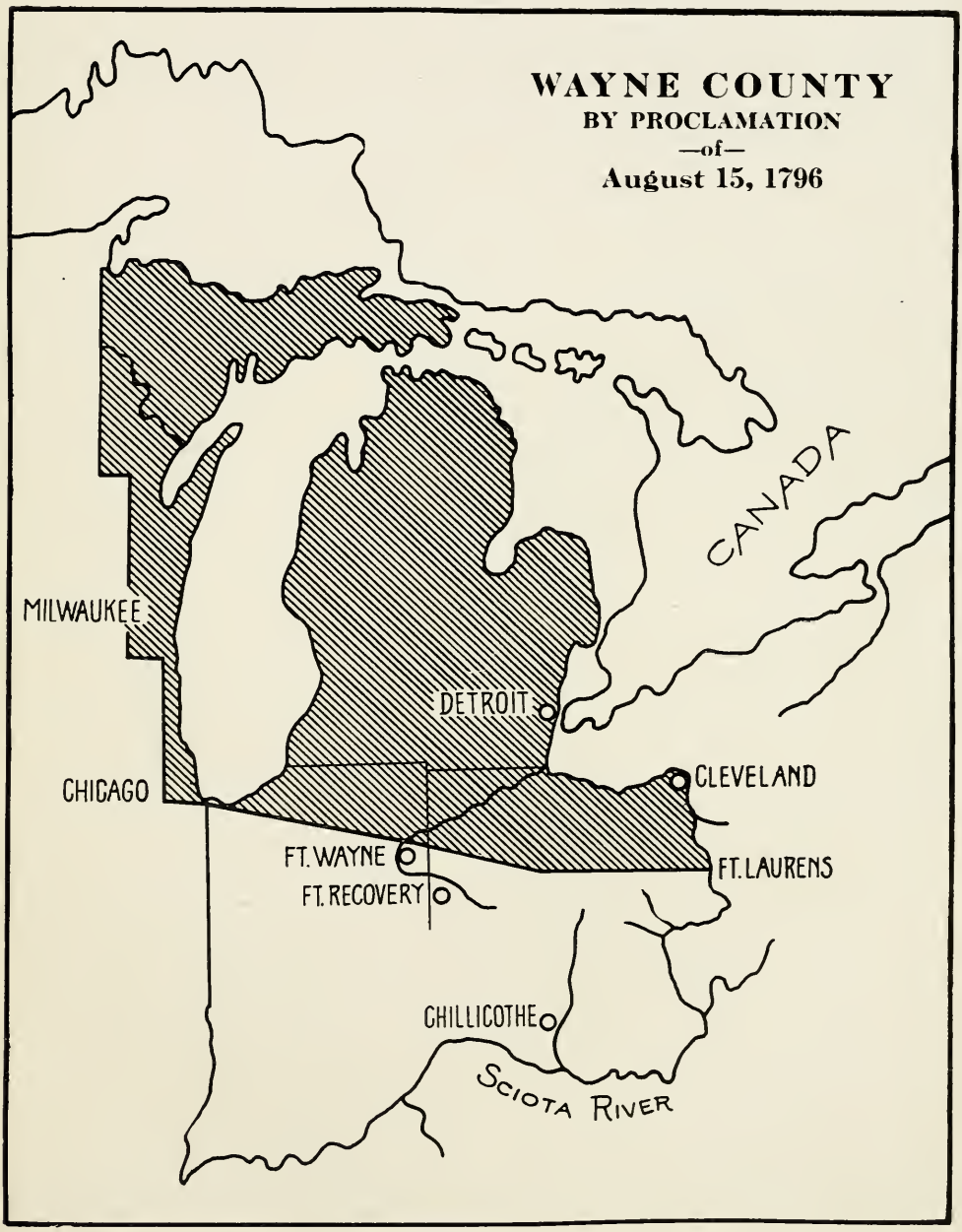

MICHIGAN
TERRITORY
BY LAW OF
June 28, 1831
MISSOURI RIVER
MISSISSIPPI RIVER
DETROIT
CANADA


STATE OF
MICHIGAN
BY LAW
—of—
April 20, 1836
DETROIT
CANADA

History of Wayne County

So closely interwoven with the history of Wayne County are certain events and developments that took place more than a century before its organization that to leave them unmentioned would be to show the result without the cause.

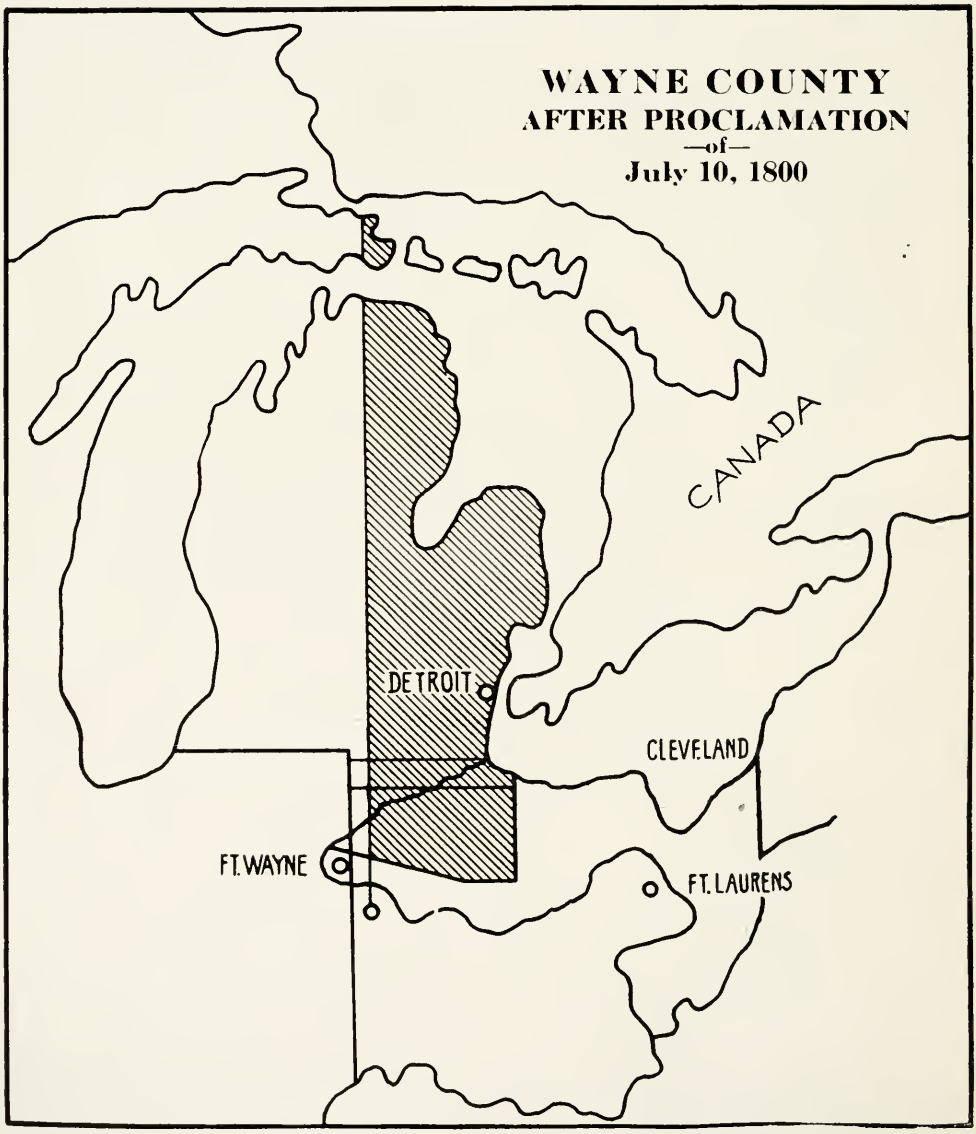
Although it is asserted that the lake regions were known and traversed as early as 1608 by the great French explorer, Champlain, the first authentic occupation seems to have been in 1641 when a settlement was made at the "Soo" by Jesuit missionaries. At a



somewhat later date the Indian village Teuchagrondie, located on the present site of Detroit, was visited by missionaries and fur-traders, but no settlement was made.

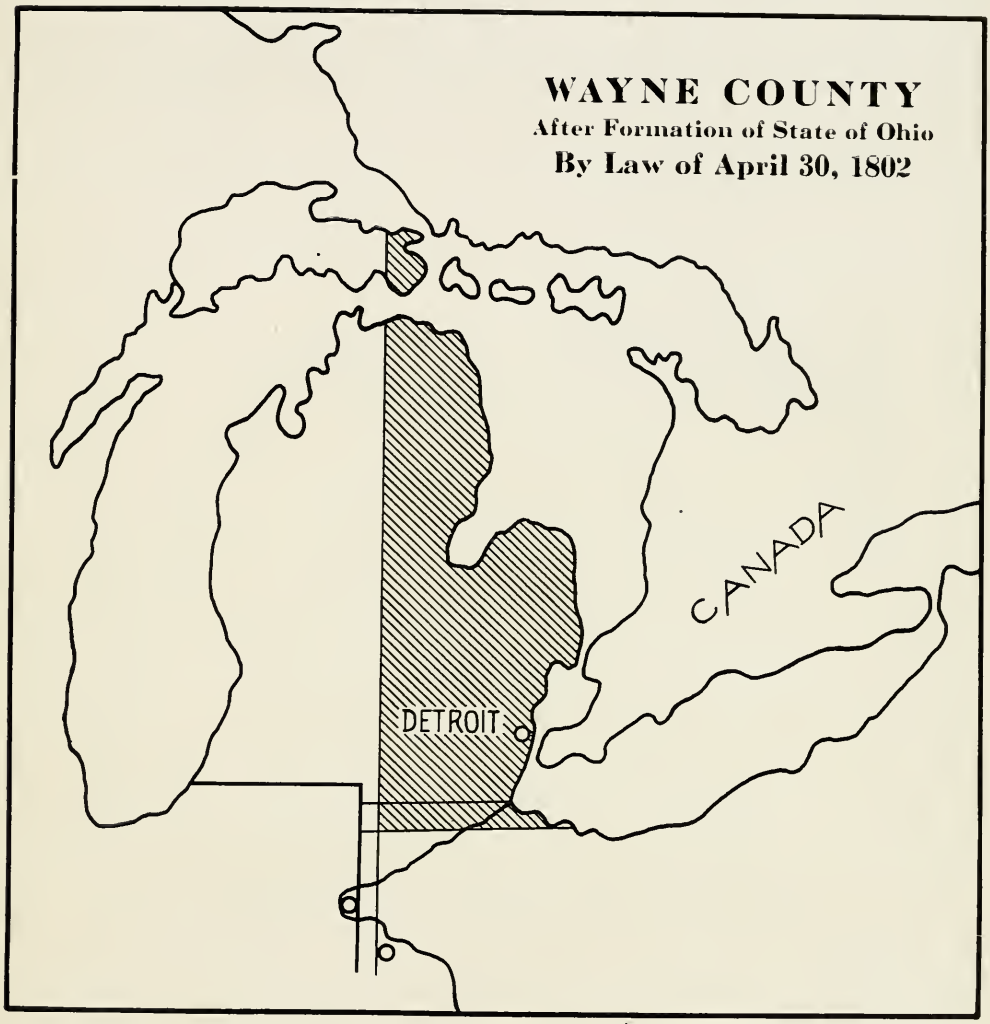
The settlement of Detroit was effected on July 24th, 1701, by Cadillac and his company of voyageurs. From that time the history of the region under French rule until its surrender to the British in 1760, and from that date until it became a part of the United States in 1796, records no developments of sufficient importance to be included in this brief historical sketch. Detroit was again surrendered to the British by General Hull in July 1812, but its reoccupancy by the Americans was again accomplished in September 1813 by the victories of Commodore Perry and General Harrison.

In 1778 the Assembly of Virginia assumed authority over the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi and



organized it into the County of Illinois. For about ten years after this the status of this territory was indefinite, but by the Ordinance of 1787 it was definitely created into the Northwest Territory. In 1800 this territory was divided, and in 1802 the Indiana Territory, including all of what is now Michigan, was created.

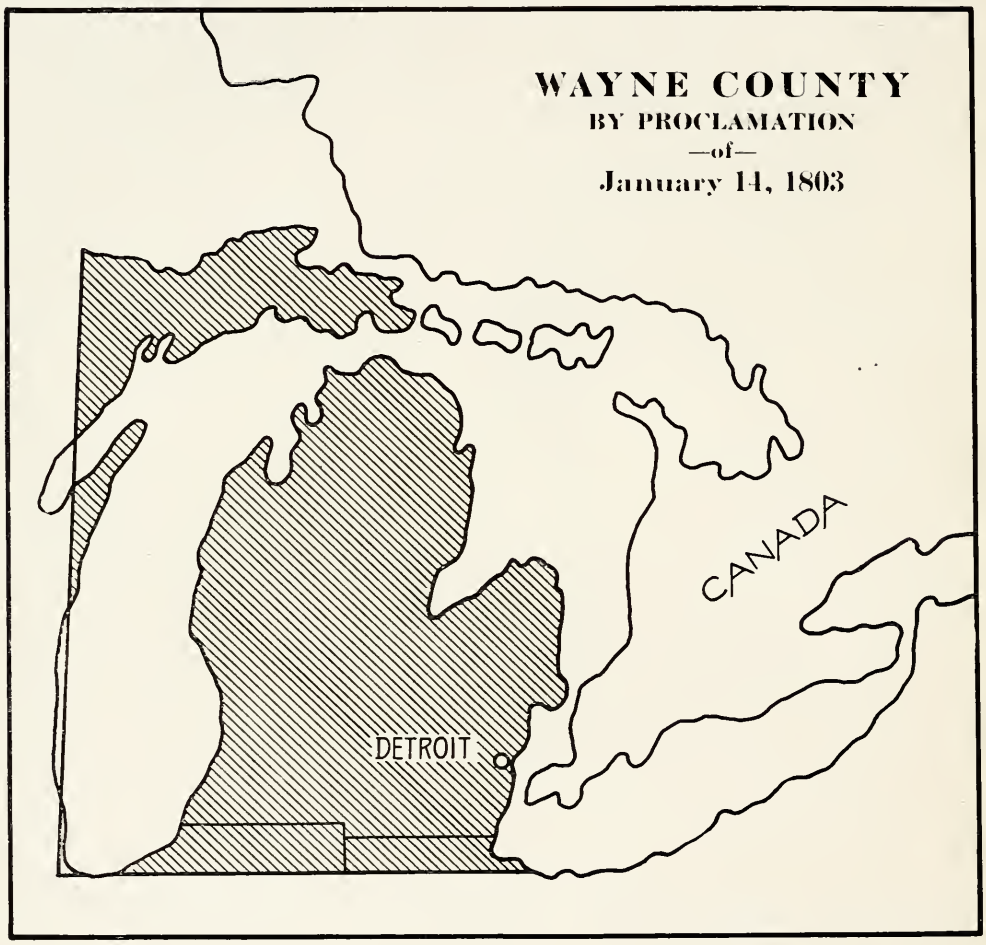
In 1803 the agitation for the creation of a separate territory of Michigan began and resulted in 1805 in the incorporation of Michi-



gan Territory. There were three subsequent changes in the boundaries of Michigan Territory made by Congress prior to the formal admission of Michigan to statehood in 1837, at which time the territory embraced was practically as it is today. The accompanying maps show the various territorial changes indicated above from 1787 to 1836.

Wayne County, named in honor of General Anthony Wayne, was the third organized in the Northwest Territory. It was established August 15th, 1796, by Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the Territory

and acting Governor. When organized Wayne County consisted of nearly all of the State of Michigan, and portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The territorial limits of the County were changed many times between the date of its organization in 1796 and 1822, when by proclamation Governor Lewis Cass established the boundaries practically as they exist today, although until Washtenaw County was definitely organized in 1826 it remained a part of Wayne County. The accompanying maps indicate the territorial changes between 1796 and 1826.

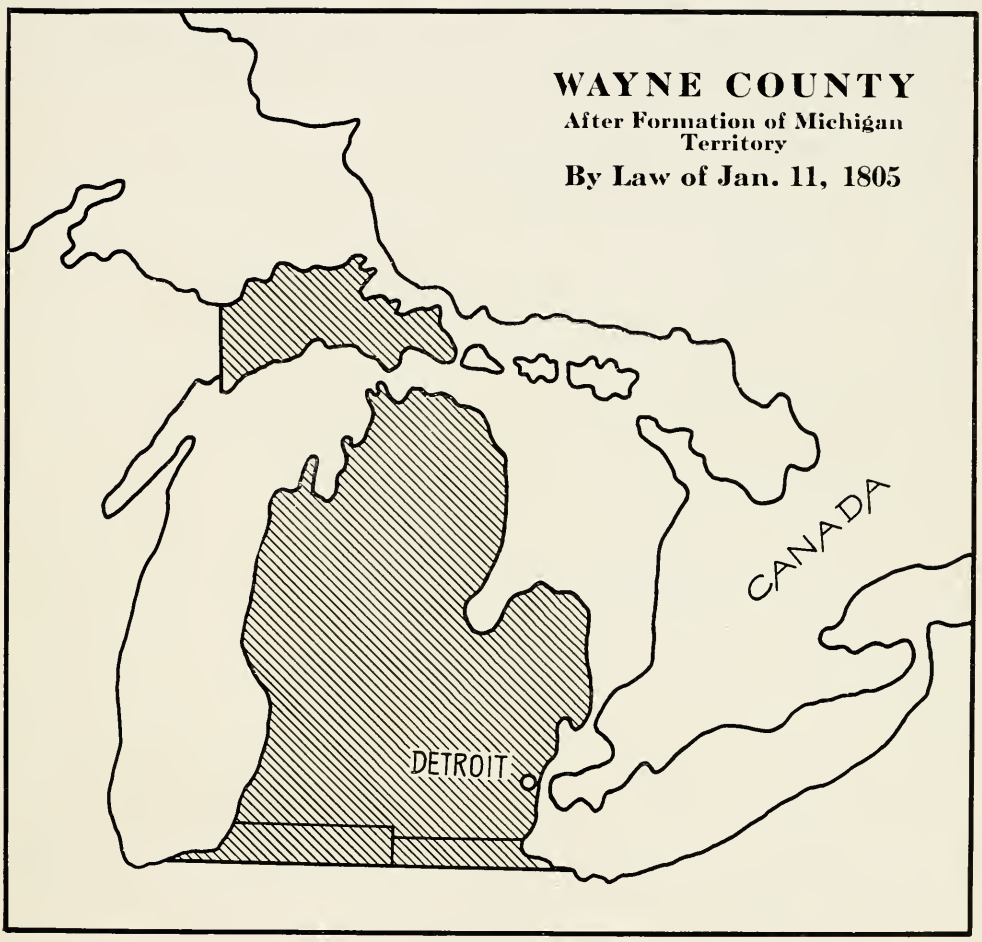


Under territorial law the division of counties into townships was authorized in 1790, and in 1798 four townships had been created in Wayne County, namely: Detroit, Mackinaw, Sargent, and Hamtramck. In 1818 Governor Cass defined the boundaries and established the townships of Hamtramck, Monguagon, Huron, and St. Clair. It was not until 1827, when the County had been reduced to its present limits, and the act creating the Board of Supervisors was passed, that the County was all divided. After that time there was frequent division of old townships and creation of new ones; and it

was not until 1915 that the last new township, Grosse Ile, was created out of a portion of Monguagon township.

The limits of the City of Detroit have been so frequently changed by annexations from various outlying townships that it would merely be confusing here to enumerate the changes. Let it suffice to say that in 1827 the boundaries of Detroit included 1638 acres of land, while at the present time it covers some 86,192 acres.

Wayne County also embraces several other smaller cities: Wyandotte, best known for its chemical industries; Highland Park and River Rouge, noted for their connection with the Ford Industries;



Hamtramck and Fordson, both active in the automotive industry; and the City of Lincoln Park, the youngest of Wayne County cities. The Village of Dearborn also deserves mention because it is a rapidly growing community of increasing importance in the automotive industry.

The following table contains a list of the cities and townships in Wayne County at the present time, with population as shown by the U. S. Census since 1860 and the estimated population by local authorities in 1926:

Population of Wayne County

U. S. Census, 1860 to 1920, with Estimated Population for 1926

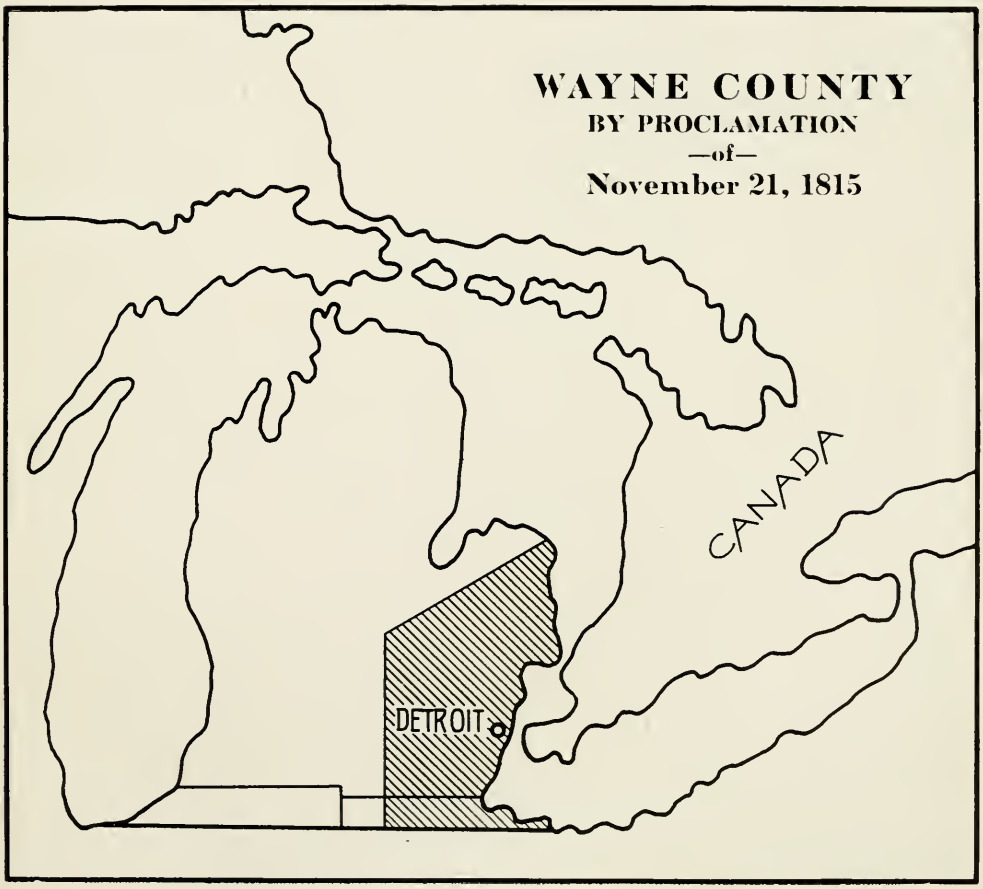
	1926 Estimated	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860
CITIES:								
Detroit	1,342,000	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
(1) Fordson	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Hamtramck	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highland Park	60,000	46,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Lincoln Park	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) River Rouge	19,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandotte	32,000	13,851	8,287	5,183	3,817	3,631	***2,731	.....
TOWNSHIPS:								
Brownstown	4,000	2,161	2,045	2,031	2,321	2,567	2,037	1,378
Canton	1,500	1,219	1,113	1,218	1,184	1,350	1,392	1,547
Dearborn	9,000	5,206	2,761	2,752	2,346	2,094	2,302	1,902
Ecorse	25,000	22,911	9,398	6,675	3,567	2,648	2,211	2,396
(5) Gratiot	45	975	1,900	1,333	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Greenfield	.....	2,643	4,995	2,360	2,465	2,216	2,406	2,174
(6) Grosse Ile	1,000	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grosse Pointe	12,000	6,068	3,579	2,933	3,145	2,458	2,230	2,086
*Hamtramck	.....	49,287	7,122	3,078	4,025	4,440	2,998	1,638
Huron	3,300	1,814	1,690	1,978	1,960	2,019	1,263	829
Livonia	4,800	1,608	1,365	1,460	1,460	1,638	1,679	1,652
Monguagon	5,000	3,275	3,367	2,387	1,855	2,301	1,475	1,384
Nankin	10,000	5,801	3,966	3,812	3,288	3,231	2,955	2,410
(7) Northville	4,000	2,249	2,274	2,371	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	5,000	3,539	2,248	2,098	3,950	3,339	3,016	2,193
Redford	3,500	5,201	2,176	1,990	1,866	1,947	1,872	1,842
Romulus	3,000	1,932	1,538	1,816	1,748	1,741	1,463	1,113
*Springwells	.....	2,466	1,835	**13,034	7,790	7,960	3,488	1,516
Sumpter	1,548	1,263	1,228	1,495	1,523	1,445	1,106	734
Taylor	2,500	1,168	1,238	1,296	1,216	1,161	867	566
Van Buren	3,600	2,029	1,700	1,789	1,712	1,918	1,970	1,748
TOTALS	1,635,793	1,177,645	531,591	348,793	257,114	166,444	119,038	74,727

(1) Not incorporated as City until 1924, included in Springwells Township.
(2) Not incorporated as City until 1922, included in Hamtramck Township.
(3) Not incorporated as City until 1922, included in Ecorse Township.
(4) Not incorporated as City until 1922, included in Ecorse Township.
(5) Organized as Township in 1895, formerly part of Grosse Pointe.
(6) Organized as Township in 1915, formerly part of Monguagon.
(7) Organized as Township in 1897, formerly part of Plymouth.
*** Organized as City in 1867.
**Included villages of Delray and Woodmere, annexed to Detroit in 1906.
*Annexed to City of Detroit.

History of Townships in Wayne County

ALTHOUGH certain townships were created in Wayne County as early as 1798, it was not until the County had been narrowed to its present dimensions that it was all divided into townships. On April 12th, 1827, boundaries were established for the Townships of Detroit, Springwells, Hamtramck, Monguagon, Brownstown, Plymouth, Ecorse, Huron and Bucklin, which townships formed the nucleus of township organization in Wayne County. From this time on numerous changes were made; new townships were created out of old, and some old ones ceased to exist. For the sake of clarity, therefore, the history of each individual township is traced in the following from its origin up to the present date or up to the time when it ceased to exist.

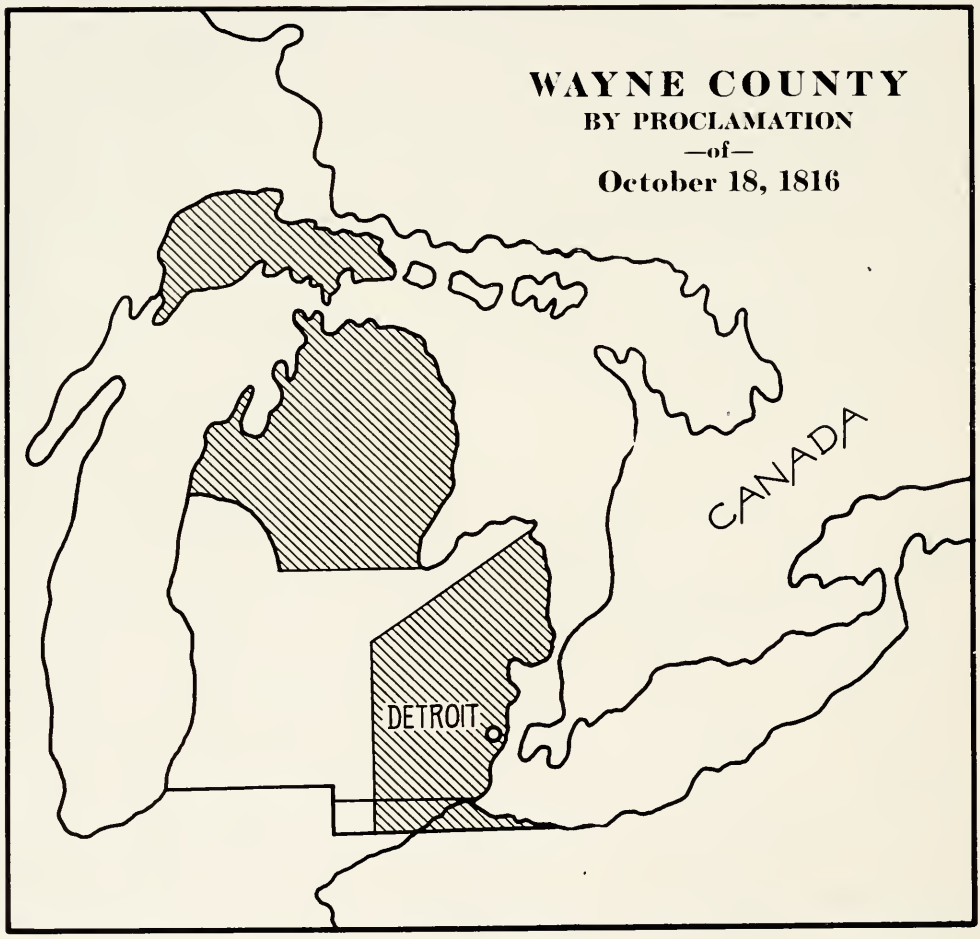
Brownstown Township was created in 1827 as one of the original townships in the County. It derived its name from Adam Brown, who, captured by the Wyandotte Indians, later became one of that tribe's principal chiefs and lived near what is now Gibralter. In 1842



a part of Brownstown was attached to Monguagon Township, but since then it has remained unchanged.

The Township of Canton was formed out of part of Plymouth Township on March 7th, 1834, and since that time has not been altered.

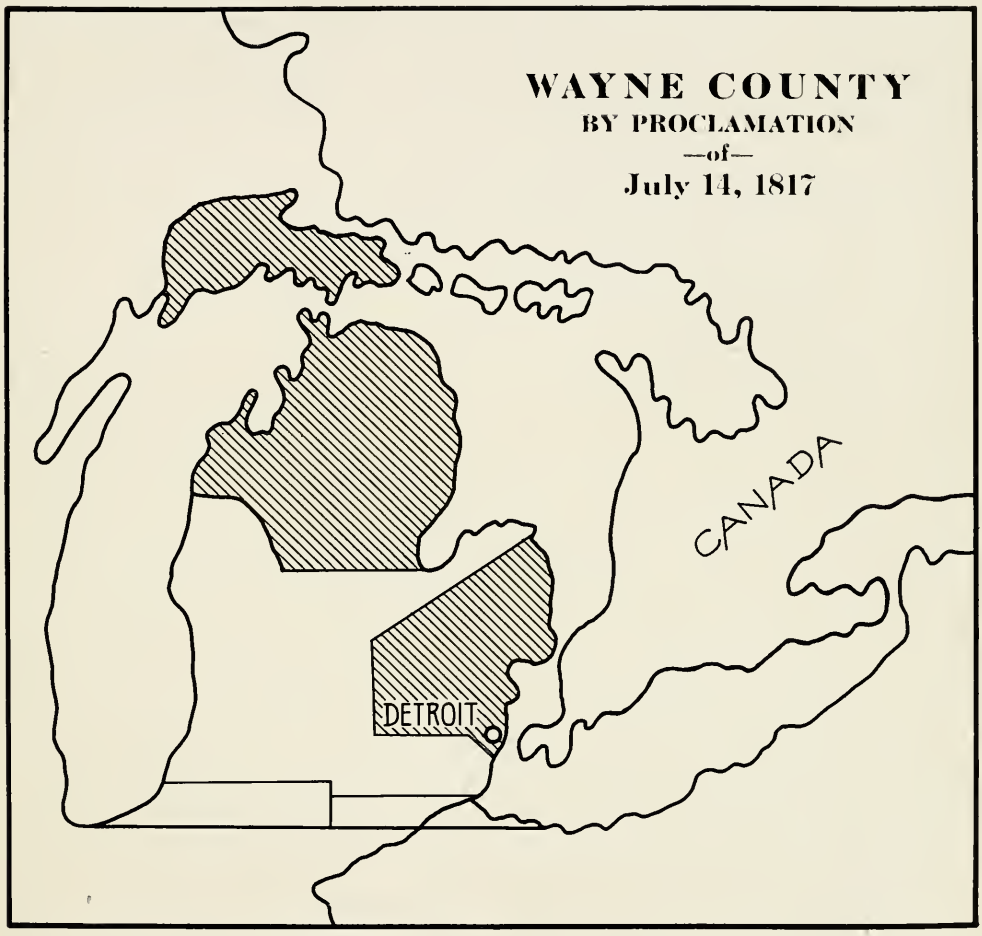
The Township of Dearborn was created out of a portion of Redford on April 1st, 1833, and named in honor of General Henry Dearborn of the United States Army. The following year the name Dearborn was changed to Bucklin, and two years later, in 1836, it was again changed back to Dearborn. In 1925 a portion of this township was annexed to the City of Detroit, since when it has remained unchanged.



Ecorse (or Ecorce), also one of the original townships, was created in 1827. It derives its name from the river by the same name which flows through the township. In 1847 the Township of Taylor was created out of a portion of Ecorse. In 1867 Wyandotte, till then a part of Ecorse, became an incorporated city; and in 1904, 1905, 1923, and 1924 additional portions of the township were added to the City of Wyandotte. The territory of the Township of Ecorse was further re-

duced in 1922 by the incorporation of the City of River Rouge and in 1925 by the incorporation of the City of Lincoln Park. In 1922 a portion of Ecorse was also annexed to the City of Detroit.

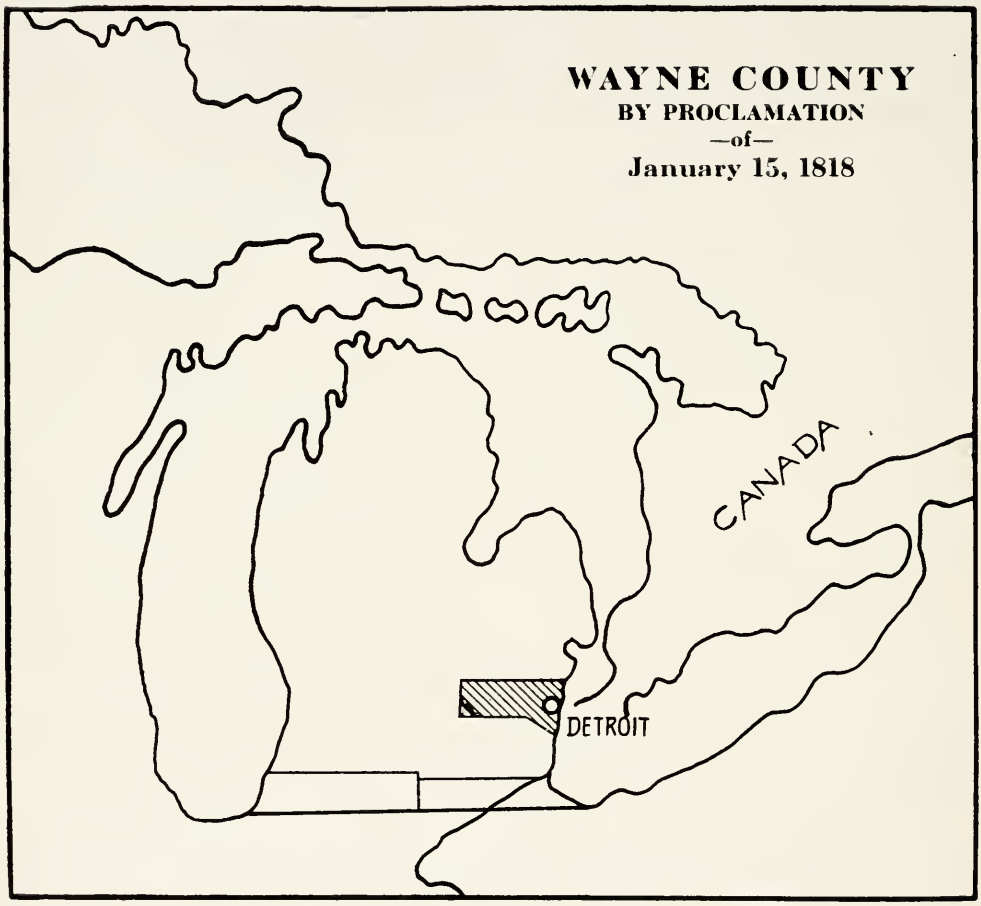
The Township of Gratiot was created in 1900 out of portions of Hamtramck and Grosse Pointe. At the present time it retains only a very small portion of its original area as a result of successive annexations to the City of Detroit in 1917, 1923, and 1925. Less than 800 acres remain as Gratiot and the population in 1926 is estimated at only 45 persons.



In 1833 the Township of Greenfield was formed out of a portion of Springwells. It was enlarged in 1850 by the addition of certain territory from Springwells, and in 1873 was reduced by the addition of part of its area to Springwells. After this followed successive annexations to the City of Detroit in 1875, 1885, 1891, 1906, 1907, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1926, until at present the Township of Greenfield has ceased to exist.

The Township of Grosse Ile was formed out of a portion of Monguagon Township in 1915, and since that time has remained unchanged.

Grosse Pointe Township was created out of part of Hamtramck in 1848, and was enlarged the following year by the addition of certain territory from the same township. In 1895 a portion of Grosse Pointe was taken to establish in part the new Township of Gratiot. In 1907, 1917, 1918, and 1926 portions of Grosse Pointe were annexed to the City of Detroit.



Hamtramck was one of the original townships created in 1827. It was named in honor of Colonel John F. Hamtramck, first United States Commander of Detroit. In 1848 part of Hamtramck went to make up the Township of Grosse Pointe as mentioned above. In 1849 more territory was added to Grosse Pointe out of Hamtramck. Portions of this township were annexed to the City of Detroit in 1832, 1836, 1857, 1875, 1885, 1891, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1921 and 1925. In 1917 the City of Highland Park, containing a small portion of Hamtramck, was incorporated; and in 1922 the City of Hamtramck was incorporated, thus reducing the territory of the township. Hamtramck ceased to exist as a township with the last annexation to the City of Detroit in 1925.

Huron was created in 1827 among the original townships. It derived its name from the old Indian tribe that at one time frequented this region. In 1835 the Townships of Romulus and Van Buren were established out of a part of Huron Township; and in 1840 Sumpter was created in a like manner. Since that time Huron's boundaries have not been changed.

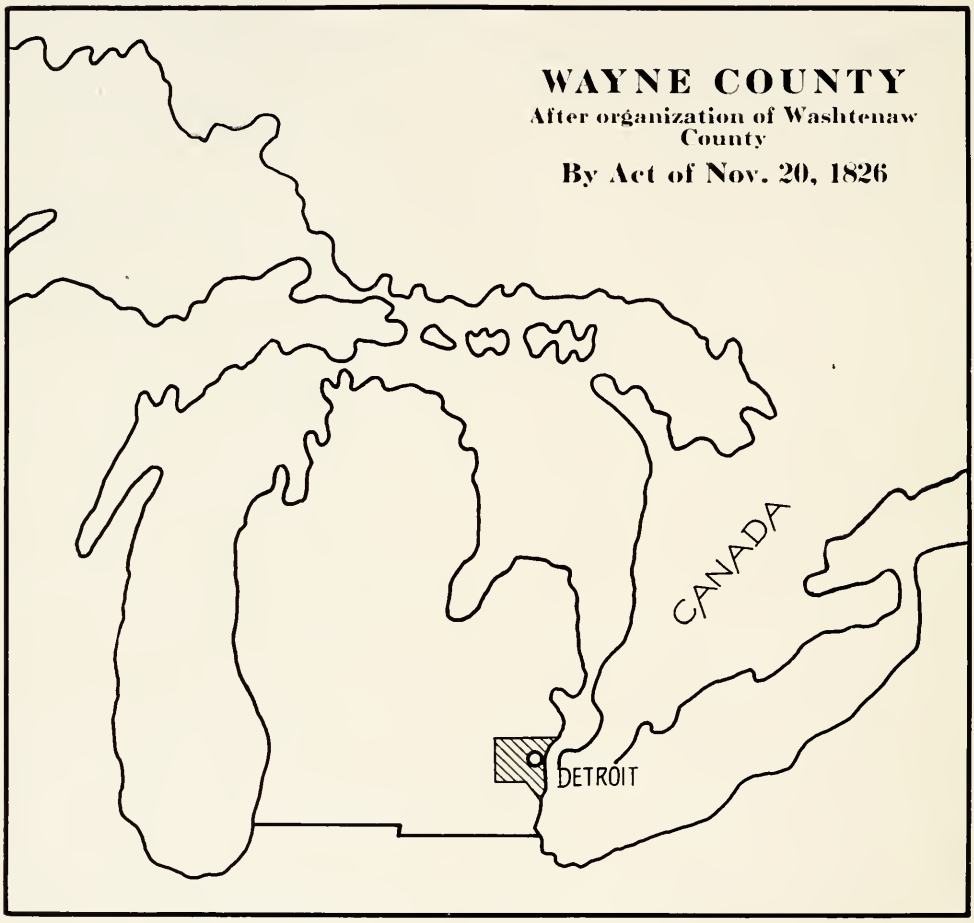
Livonia was created in 1835 out of a portion of Nankin Township, and up to the present time has remained unchanged.

Monguagon was among the original townships that were created in 1827. The name was that of a Potawatami chief who lived in the vicinity as early as 1755. In 1842 a part of Brownstown was annexed to Monguagon, and in 1915 Grosse Ile was detached to establish the township by the same name. Since then Monguagon has remained unchanged.

Nankin Township was created in 1829 out of a part of Bucklin Township, which at that time ceased to exist. In 1835 Livonia was created out of a part of Nankin, which latter has suffered no change in boundaries since.

The Township of Northville was created in 1897 out of a portion of Plymouth. Its boundaries have remained unchanged since that time.

Plymouth was among the original townships created in 1827, its name honoring the first American settlement at Plymouth Rock. In 1834 the Township of Canton was formed out of Plymouth, and in 1897 the creation of Northville further reduced its area. Since then it has remained unchanged.



Redford Township was first established under the name of Pekin in 1829 out of a portion of Bucklin Township, which at that time ceased to exist. In 1833 the name Pekin was changed to Redford. In the same year Dearborn was created out of a part of Redford. Its area was further reduced in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926 by annexations to the City of Detroit.

Romulus was created out of a part of Huron Township in 1835. In 1845 its name was changed to Wayne, and in 1848 was changed back to Romulus. Its boundaries have never been changed.

Springwells was established in 1827 among the original town-

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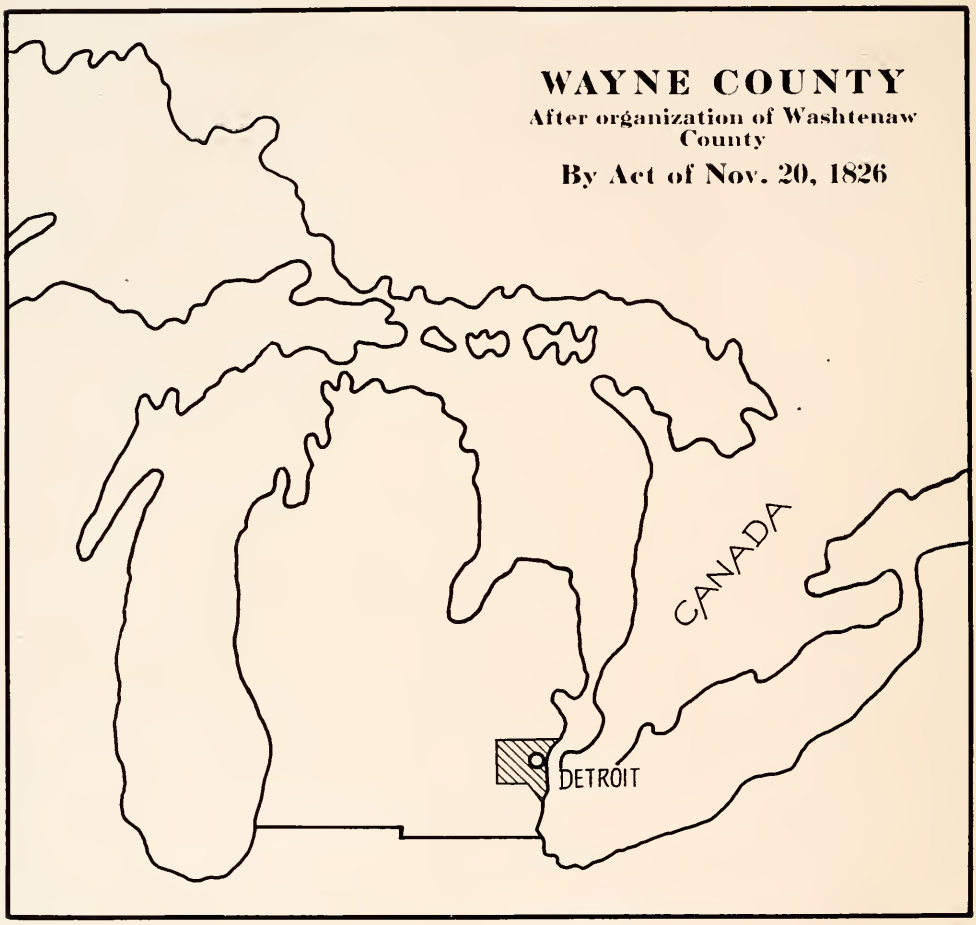

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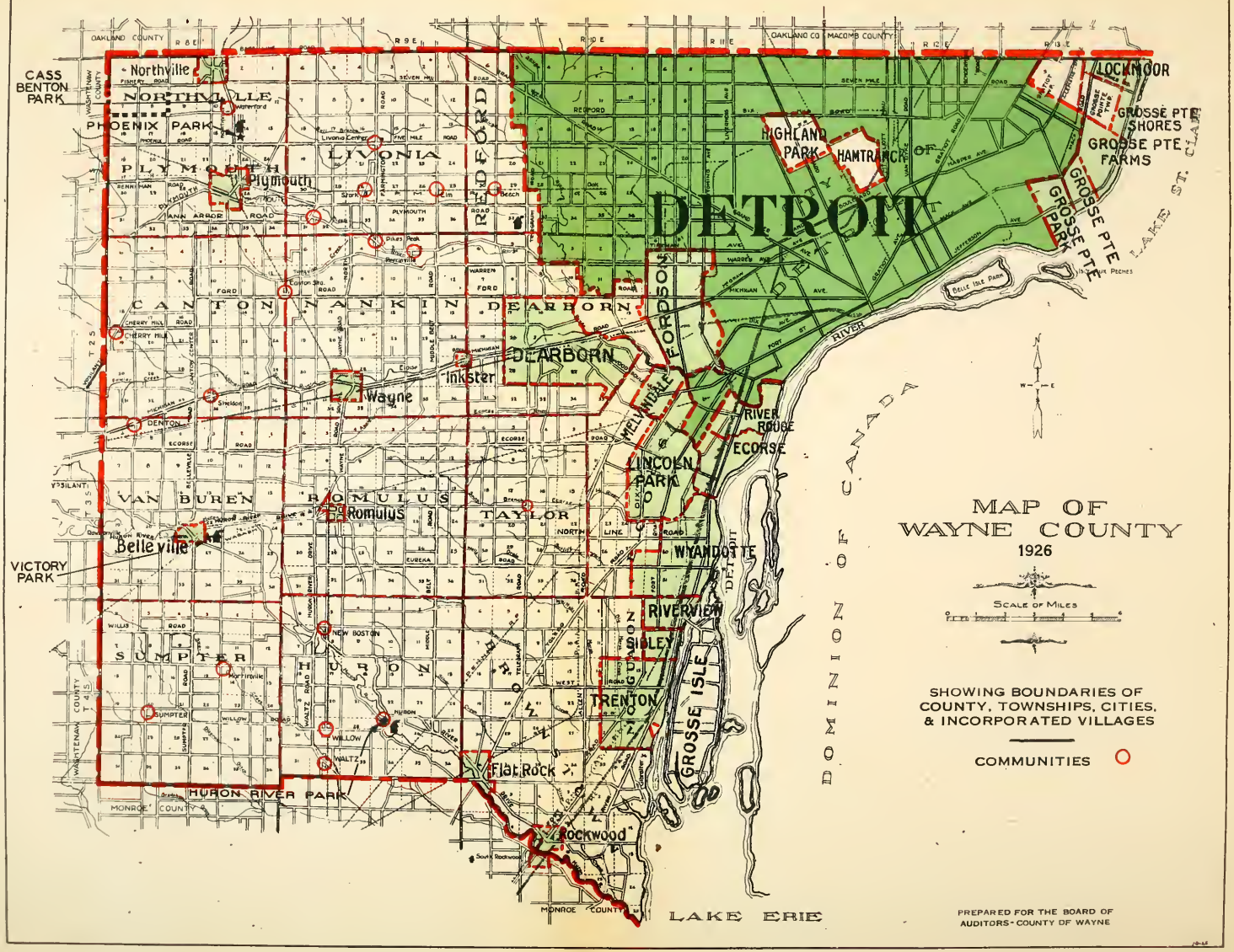
MAP OF
WAYNE COUNTY
1926
SCALE OF MILES
SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF
COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, CITIES,
& INCORPORATED VILLAGES
COMMUNITIES
PREPARED FOR THE BOARD OF
AUDITORS - COUNTY OF WAYNE
DETROIT
DEARBORN
LIVONIA
PLYMOUTH
CANTON
NANKIN
VAN BUREN
ROMULUS
TAYLOR
SUMPTER
HURON
WYANDOTTE
RIVERVIEW
TRENTON
SIBLEY
GROSSE ISLE
FLAT ROCK
ROCKWOOD
NORTHVILLE
PHOENIX PARK
HIGHLAND PARK
HAMTRAMCK
LOCKMOOR
GROSSE PTE SHORES
GROSSE PTE FARMS
GROSSE PTE PARK
GROSSE PTE
LINCOLN PARK
RIVER ROUGE
ECORSE
INKSTER
WAYNE
BELLEVILLE
VICTORY PARK
HURON RIVER PARK
CASS BENTON PARK
DOMINION OF CANADA
LAKE ERIE
LAKE ST. CLAIR
DETROIT RIVER
OAKLAND COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY
MONROE COUNTY
WASHTENAW COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY

ships. The name has reference to the numerous springs which abound in its vicinity. Its area was first diminished in 1833 when the Township of Greenfield was established. It was again reduced by an addition to the same township in 1850, and enlarged in 1873, when a part of Greenfield was added to it. Successive annexations to the City of Detroit occurred in the years 1849, 1857, 1875, 1885, 1906, and 1916. Since the incorporation of the City of Springwells (now Fordson) in 1924 the Township of Springwells has ceased to exist.

Sumpter Township was created out of a part of Huron in 1840, and has remained unchanged. Its name (incorrectly spelled) commemorates General Thomas Sumter, a Revolutionary patriot.

Taylor was created out of a part of Ecorse Township in 1847. It was named in honor of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. No change in its boundaries has ever been made.

Van Buren Township was formed out of a part of Huron in 1835. It was named after Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, who was nominated the year the township was created. Van Buren Township retains its original boundaries.

1732128

1. Present County Building
2. First County Building

The Wayne County Building

FROM the time that Michigan became a state in 1836 until 1845, there was no County Building in Wayne County. Until 1844 the Wayne Circuit Court and other county functions were accommodated in the old City Hall, and then for about a year in the Williams Building on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates Street. From there the county offices were moved into the first County Building, a two-story brick structure, fronting 32 feet on Griswold Street and 80 feet on Congress Street on the southeast corner. As may be seen by the accompanying illustration, the building was neither imposing nor in any other way pretentious. The first floor was devoted to the various county offices, with provision for a court room on the second floor. This building was first occupied on July 9, 1845; and continued to serve its purpose until May 31, 1871, when, because of lack of proper accommodation, all of the county offices and courts were moved into the present City Hall. Here for a rental of $12,000.00 a year the County was given the use of a considerable portion of the structure.

These accommodations proved ample for more than two decades; but it then became apparent that more commodious quarters would soon be essential, and to this end several propositions were considered. The first of these was to add another story to the City Hall; another was to make a large addition to the Woodward Avenue front of that edifice; and still another to tear down the City Hall and replace it with a much larger and more modern structure. All of these proposals were finally discarded, however, and plans that were to result in the present Wayne County Building began to take shape.

The site, bounded by Randolph, Congress, Brush and Fort Streets, was purchased in 1895 at a cost of $550,000.00. Originally only one-half of that block was purchased, but, as the plans for the building were outlined, it became apparent that the whole block would be necessary. The ground was broken for the excavation in September 1896, and the foundation was ready for the cornerstone laying on October 20, 1897. On that day amid impressive ceremonies the cornerstone was laid by Probate Judge Edgar O. Durfee.

At this time the work of superintending the construction was assumed by the Board of Auditors, and late in the fall of 1902 the building was finished and ready for occupancy. The whole cost of the building and furnishings up to the time of dedication was approximately $1,600,000.00. The lower story of the building is constructed of Eastern granite, and the upper stories of Berea sandstone. The woods used for finishing and furniture include mahogany, oak, curly birch, curly maple and sycamore. In marbles, there is a tastefully

blended variety of colors and textures including Sienna, English vein, white Italian, Alps green, Verona, red and yellow Numidian, and several kinds of domestic marble. The columns throughout the building are exceptionally fine examples of imitation marble, representing Ravenezze, Siennas and Numidians. The exterior of the building is dignified and impressive, the interior striking, though tasteful. Worthy of mention in this brief description are the two bronze groups of horses drawing chariots placed on either side of the tower facing Cadillac Square. Designed and executed with splendid artistry, they make an imposing addition to the building and have become objects of universal comment. At the time of its completion, the Wayne County Building was considered one of the finest of its kind in the United States.

With the passage of time, however, the County Building has become inadequate in size to accommodate the various county offices and courts with their ever increasing demands for larger quarters. Many changes have been made in the interior arrangement of the offices, and one whole floor has been finished for occupancy, but still practically every office is cramped for space and already some county functions have been housed elsewhere in rented office space. The problem is one which must be solved eventually and probably in the very near future by the erection of a new building. Such a structure is now being considered by the Board of Supervisors, and a proposal to build a combined City Hall and County Building is being looked upon with some favor. Whatever the outcome of their deliberations may be, it is almost certain that, should a new building be decided upon, the present County Building will be the home of the County Courts for many years to come.

Interesting Facts About Wayne County

WAYNE County was the third county to be organized in the Northwest Territory.

It was established August 15th, 1796, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne.

At that time it consisted of nearly all of the State of Michigan, and portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

It was reduced to its present boundaries in 1826 with an approximate area of 589 square miles.

At the present time it has a population of approximately 1,636,793.

Wayne County is in better financial condition than any similar fiscal unit in the United States. With a bond limit at the close of 1926 of over $120,000,000.00, its net indebtedness was only $5,284,470.01, leaving a margin of solvency of almost $115,000,000.00.

The number of deeds recorded in Wayne County in 1910 was 19,232. This figure had increased to 54,260 in 1920 and in 1925 was 95,502.

During the last twenty years the assessed valuation of Wayne County has increased more than 1000% from $396,541,887 in 1907 to $4,002,865,779 in 1926.

Wayne County has approximately 450 miles of paved highways outside of its cities and incorporated villages.

Wayne County has at Eloise one of the finest infirmaries in the United States for the care of the aged, insane, and sick; and near Northville an institution for the care and training of feeble-minded children that has no peer in this country.

Wayne County is one of the few counties in the United States to own and operate its own abstract department.

Wayne County has five beautiful county parks covering about 201 acres of land.

There are seven incorporated cities in the County of Wayne, namely: the cities of Detroit, Hamtramck, Highland Park, Wyandotte, River Rouge, Lincoln Park and Fordson.

Wayne County either leads the world or is among the leaders in the manufacture of automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, motors, adding machines, vacuum cleaners, electric refrigerators, electric irons, pharmaceutical products, stoves, oil burners, alkali products, paints and varnishes, brass and copper products, foundry and machine shop products, chemicals and cigars.

Interesting Facts About Detroit

DETROIT ranks fourth among American cities in population and in industrial activity.

Including the Cities of Highland Park and Hamtramck, which it completely surrounds, Detroit would be in third place, well above Philadelphia and close to Chicago.

The total value of Detroit's products is greater than the combined value of those of Cleveland, Buffalo, and Toledo.

It is the fastest growing metropolitan city in the United States. In 1900 its population was 285,704; in 1910—465,766; in 1920—993,739; and in 1926 approximately 1,342,000.

In 1914 the value of the manufactured product of the Detroit industrial area was $569,519,227. In 1919 this figure had mounted to $1,803,728,219; and today the same area has a product estimated to be worth $2,500,000,000, an increase of almost 500% since 1914.

In 1915 Detroit's savings deposits were $102,170,269; in 1920, $235,507,963; and in 1925, $365,264,166.

In 1915 Detroit's bank deposits were $249,542,620; in 1920, $503,944,735; and in 1925, $762,695,000.

In 1915 its bank clearings were $1,484,972,649; in 1920, $6,109,313,803; and in 1925, $8,430,797,000.

In 1915 its building construction amounted to $32,235,550; in 1920, $77,737,365; and in 1925, $180,132,528.

In 1915 its post office receipts were $3,497,644; in 1920, $6,031,442; and in 1925, $9,348,852.

In 1915 its internal revenue receipts were $9,583,491; in 1920, $304,184,392; and in 1925, $195,794,294.

Detroit has the largest automobile factory in the world; also the largest motor plant, automobile body plant, axle factory, windshield plant, automobile wheel plant, automobile lamp plant, tractor plant, adding machine factory, stove factory, drug and chemical plant, vacuum cleaner plant, paint works, electric iron factory, seed house, cigar factory, sporting shoe factory, coin machine factory and insulated wire plant.

Detroit has the largest city owned island park in the world.

Detroit has the largest municipal street railway system in the world.

County Funds and Finances

BEFORE attempting any detailed consideration of the various functions and activities that go to make up the county government, it seems important that at the very outset some attention be devoted to sources of revenue and methods of handling and disposing of county moneys.

The County's chief source of income is, of course, the general tax on real and personal property. Inasmuch as the method of determining the amount of the annual tax levy and the procedure used in its collection are discussed in detail in the pages following, no particular attention needs to be devoted to them at this juncture. Further revenue is derived from certain specific taxes collected by the County; from fees and other compensations received by the various county offices for services rendered; from interest on funds on deposit; from special assessments; from fines, penalties, and forfeitures assessed and collected in the courts of the County; and from certain specific taxes and other forms of income collected by the State and prorated among the various counties.

In order to handle these revenues, such funds have been created by law as have been deemed necessary properly to control the moneys designated to be used for specific purposes. All county funds are held in custody by the County Treasurer, are under the direction and control of the Board of County Auditors, and can be disbursed only upon authority from that Board. The books of account, together with the original vouchers and supplementary data authorizing and supporting each disbursement, are kept in the offices of the Board of County Auditors.

A summary explanation of the nature and purpose of each of the county funds follows:

General Fund: The General Fund is made up of receipts derived from the county tax levy as ascertained and apportioned each year by the Board of Supervisors; of moneys received by the several county offices for fees and other compensation for services rendered the public; of penalties and forfeitures assessed and collected in the courts of the County for any breach of criminal code; and of such specific taxes collected by the County Treasurer as are not allocated to any designated fund.

Disbursements are made by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors. The current expenses of maintaining the county government are paid from the General Fund, as are all appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors which are included in the annual tax levy.

General Poor Fund: The General Poor Fund is made up of receipts derived from appropriations made for the benefit of the Eloise Infirmary and Hospital as authorized by the Board of Supervisors and levied as a part of the annual county tax; from fees paid for the care and maintenance of private patients; from fees paid by the State and by cities and townships within the County for the care and maintenance of patients committed as public charges; and from the sale of surplus products from the farm at Eloise.

General Poor Fund

Statement of Expenditures and Revenues for the Operation and Maintenance of Eloise Hospital and Infirmary for the Years 1924-1926

	1924 Expenditures Dec. 1, 1924, to Nov. 30, 1925	1925 Estimated Expenditures Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926	1926 Estimated Expenditures Dec. 1, 1926, to Nov. 30, 1927
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Personal Service	$ 283,040.26	$ 313,847.84	$ 478,300.00
Contractual Service	84,273.93	96,240.95	111,360.00
Material and Supplies	464,860.00	578,686.04	615,700.00
Sundry Charges	3,574.54	10,535.50	13,000.00
Redemption of Debt	488.97	510.35	1,000.00
Equipment	48,904.55	124,694.20	31,200.00
Capital Outlay	793,914.62	702,680.07	92,500.00
Total	$1,679,056.87	$1,827,194.95	$1,343,060.00
RECEIPTS:			
Cash Balance	751,678.11	570,356.38	* 49,508.75
Cr. Stock Room Acct	.....	33,124.86	.....
State of Michigan:			
Board of State Patients	367,774.40	550,323.08	600,000.00
City of Detroit:			
Board of Patients from City of Detroit	257,793.65	254,786.12	335,655.13
Townships and Cities:			
Board of Patients	14,366.32	12,377.06	16,390.34
County of Wayne:			
Board of Non-Resident Patients	22,943.04	21,902.63	35,450.13
Sundry Receipts:			
Board of Private Patients	30,557.66	34,613.15	28,000.00
Current Tax Levy:			
Amount included in Levy for support of Institutions	804,300.07	399,220.42	278,055.65
Total	$2,249,413.25	$1,876,703.70	$1,343,060.00

*Estimated.

Disbursements are made by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors. The General Poor Fund is expended under the direction of the Superintendents of the Poor, who submit vouchers covering the details of all expenditures to the Board of Auditors for approval. This Board is required to audit and approve all claims payable from this fund, but can exercise no other control over the expenditure thereof.

This fund is created and maintained to care for the poor, and the indigent insane and sick of the County and can be used for no other purpose.

Temporary Relief Fund: The Temporary Relief Fund is made up of receipts derived from the annual appropriations for the benefit of this fund authorized by the Board of Supervisors and levied as a part of the county tax.

Disbursements are made by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors. The Superintendents of the Poor grant relief from this fund and submit vouchers covering these expenditures to the Board of Auditors each month for approval.

The Temporary Relief Fund is designed to provide means of affording temporary relief to indigent persons who have not gained a legal residence in the district in which they reside. This provision is made because non-resident poor persons are not entitled to admission to county institutions for the poor or to relief from the General Poor Fund.

Delinquent Tax Fund: The Delinquent Tax Fund is made up of receipts derived from the collection of unpaid state, county, and local taxes returned delinquent by the treasurers of the cities, townships, and villages within the County, except the City of Detroit, where the City Treasurer collects all taxes levied for city purposes.

Disbursements from this fund are made quarterly by the County Treasurer to the State of Michigan and to the various towns and villages upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors. Duplicate records of these collections are kept by the County Treasurer and the Board of County Auditors.

For the services of the County Treasurer in collecting and reporting these delinquent taxes, the County of Wayne receives a collection fee of four percent, which goes to the credit of the General Fund.

Redemption Fund: The Redemption Fund is made up of receipts derived from moneys collected by the County Treasurer upon lands sold for unpaid state, county and local taxes and redeemed from sale as prescribed by law.

Disbursements from this fund are made to the State, County, townships, and villages, as their interests appear, by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors.

County Drain Fund: The County Drain Fund is made up of receipts derived from special assessments levied for the construction of drains throughout the County. The assessment districts are determined and costs apportioned by the Drain Commissioner upon the basis of benefit to public and private property within the district. The assessment rolls are prepared by the Drain Commissioner and authorized as a tax roll by the Board of Supervisors.

Disbursements from this fund are made by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the County Drain Commissioner and approved by the Board of County Auditors.

County Road Fund: The County Road Fund is made up of receipts derived from a pro-rata share of the tax collected by the State upon motor vehicles owned within the County; from moneys payable from the State Highway Fund and received by the Board of County Road Commissioners as rewards for the construction and maintenance of highways in accordance with law; from reimbursements from incorporated villages for expenses incurred in the construction of highways traversing said villages; and from the levy of taxes for county road purposes, when recommended by the Board of County Road Commissioners and authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

Disbursements from this fund are made by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors. The County Road Fund is expended under the direction of the Board of County Road Commissioners on vouchers covering details of expenditures, which are submitted to the Board of County Auditors for final approval. The Board of Auditors is required to audit all claims before payment, but can exercise no other control over the expenditures from this fund.

Library Fund: The Library Fund is made up of receipts derived from the fines assessed and collected in the courts of the County for any breach of the penal code, and must be used exclusively for the support of libraries throughout the County. At least one library must be established and maintained in each township.

Disbursements from this fund are made annually by the County Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors upon the basis of the number of children of school age in the cities and townships within the County. The apportionment for this distribution is furnished in July of each year by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, compiled from the records available in his department.

Library Fund

Table Showing Amount of Fines Collected in the Several Courts of the County for 1924-1926, and Distribution thereof to Cities and Townships

	July 14, 1923 to June 30, 1924	Number of Children	July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1925	Number of Children	July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926	Number of Children
RECEIPTS:						
Amount collected as fines assessed in the several courts, County of Wayne	$220,955.15	.....	$203,909.82	.....	$230,934.05	.....
DISBURSEMENTS:						
As apportioned by Superintendent of Public Instruction:						
CITIES:						
Detroit	179,481.79	2,619.22	153,596.74	2,839.73	188,886.26	3,049.08
Fordson	.....	.....	1,224.56	22.64	1,974.93	31.88
Hamtramck	.....	.....	9,926.86	183.53	12,040.97	194.37
Highland Park	.....	.....	5,717.16	105.70	6,767.89	109.25
Wyandotte	4,036.80	58.91	3,726.15	68.89	4,672.17	75.42
TOWNSHIPS:						
Brownstown	530.38	7.74	451.64	8.35	552.58	8.92
Canton	285.75	4.17	245.56	4.54	303.55	4.90
Dearborn	1,323.90	19.32	1,425.23	26.35	1,406.24	22.70
Ecorse	4,617.89	67.39	2,337.70	43.22	3,094.35	49.95
Gratiot	511.20	7.46	103.31	1.91	.....	.....
Greenfield	1,354.05	19.76	805.92	14.90	.....	.....
Grosse Ile	181.59	2.65	156.86	2.90	178.44	2.88
Grosse Pointe	1,480.14	21.60	1,420.36	26.26	1,869.00	30.17
Hamtramck	18,888.89	275.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	417.31	6.09	341.84	6.32	411.36	6.64
Livonia	365.24	5.33	296.40	5.48	372.32	6.01
Monguagon	718.14	10.48	626.88	11.59	784.29	12.66
Nankin	1,011.43	14.76	895.16	16.55	1,204.92	19.45
Northville	502.97	7.34	426.76	7.89	511.72	8.26
Plymouth	702.38	10.25	586.32	10.84	708.70	11.44
Redford	1,918.71	28.00	2,419.92	44.74	3,598.00	58.08
Romulus	523.54	7.64	453.80	8.39	551.98	8.91
Springwells	988.14	14.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter	332.35	4.85	287.75	5.32	358.69	5.79
Taylor	326.18	4.76	194.17	3.59	262.05	4.23
Van Buren	456.38	6.66	364.55	6.74	423.74	6.84
TOTALS	$220,955.15	3,224.45	$188,031.60	3,476.37	$230,934.15	3,727.83

Primary School Interest Fund: The Primary School Interest Fund is made up of receipts derived from the distribution by the State of Michigan of moneys in the state fund so designated, which in turn derives its revenues from the interest and income from the sale of lands granted to the State for educational purposes from escheated estates; from inheritance taxes collected within the State; and from revenues derived from certain other specific taxes allocated to this fund. The distribution of the Primary School Fund of the State to the various counties is made upon the basis of the number of children of school age within each county.

Disbursements from this fund are made to the various cities and townships by the County Treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors and according to the same schedule used in the distribution of the Library Fund. The Primary School Fund is used exclusively to pay salaries of teachers; except that in the absence of sufficient school facilities within a district it may be used to pay for tuition of pupils in other districts.

Inheritance Tax

Table showing Inheritance Tax Collections for period 1916 to 1925 by the State of Michigan and amount thereof collected from Wayne County:

Year	Total Collected State of Michigan	Collected in Wayne County
1916	$ 494,881.75	$ 135,367.12
1917	791,983.00	404,371.66
1918	613,890.72	255,982.66
1919	525,920.84	177,152.42
1920	805,387.11	264,473.08
1921	1,413,299.29	784,528.92
1922	1,315,519.92	726,607.25
1923	1,101,940.11	288,207.67
1924	3,736,646.92	2,810,529.93
1925	2,507,860.89	1,526,218.16

Primary School Fund

Table showing distribution of Primary School Fund to the counties of the State for the period of 1916 to 1925 and the amount apportioned to the County of Wayne:

Year	Total Amount	Amount to Wayne County
1916	$ 6,486,472.19	$ 1,293,161.10
1917	6,225,573.00	1,322,877.60
1918	6,441,309.98	1,471,008.57
1919	7,064,071.35	1,712,310.60
1920	9,346,024.50	2,387,056.50
1921	10,269,860.86	2,774,786.83
1922	11,925,492.73	3,354,373.60
1923	11,939,548.72	3,365,256.50
1924	15,055,174.99	4,522,446.00
1925	15,395,688.12	4,837,866.70

Primary School Interest Fund

Statement of Primary School Moneys Apportioned to Wayne County with Distribution thereof for the Years 1924-1925-1926

	1924	No. of Children	1925	No. of Children	1926	No. of Children
AMOUNT APPORTIONED:	$4,522,446.00	.....	$4,837,866.70	.....	$5,001,980.40	.....
DISBURSEMENTS:						
CITIES:						
Detroit	3,673,486.00	262,494	3,901,910.10	284,793	4,037,592.40	305,379
Fordson	.....	.....	31,016.80	2,264	42,241.00	3,188
Hamtramck	.....	.....	251,436.10	18,353	257,540.25	19,437
Highland Park	.....	.....	144,809.00	10,570	144,756.25	10,925
Wyandotte	86,352.00	6,168	94,379.30	6,889	99,931.50	7,542
TOWNSHIPS:						
Brownstown	10,836 00	774	11,439.50	835	11,819.00	892
Canton	5,838.00	417	6,219.80	454	6,492.50	490
Dearborn	27,048.00	1,932	36,099.50	2,635	30,077.50	2,270
Ecorse	94,346.00	6,739	120,847.70	8,821	129,823.50	9,798
Gratiot	8,204.00	746	2,616.70	191	*	.....
Greenfield	27,664.00	1,976	20,413.00	1,490	*	.....
Grosse Ile	3,710.00	265	3,973.00	290	3,816.00	288
Grosse Pointe	30,240.00	2,160	35,976.20	2,626	39,975.25	3,017
Hamtramck	385,910.00	27,565	*	.....	.....	.....
Huron	8,526.00	609	8,658.40	632	8,798.00	664
Livonia	7,462.00	533	7,507.60	548	7,963.25	601
Monguagon	14,672.00	1,048	15,878.30	1,159	16,774.50	1,266
Nankin	20,664.00	1,476	22,673.50	1,655	25,771.25	1,945
Northville	10,276.00	734	10,809.30	789	10,944.50	826
Plymouth	14,350.00	1,025	14,850.80	1,084	15,158.00	1,144
Redford	39,200.00	2,800	61,293.80	4,474	76,956.00	5,808
Romulus	10,696.00	764	11,494.30	839	11,805.75	891
Springwells	20,188.00	1,442	*	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter	6,790.00	485	7,288.40	532	7,671.75	579
Taylor	6,664.00	476	7,041.80	514	7,009.25	529
Van Buren	9,324.00	666	9,233.80	674	9,063.00	684
Totals	$4,522,446.00	323,294	$4,837,866.70	353,111	$5,001,980.40	378,163
	Per Capita	$14.00	Per Capita	$13.70	Per Capita	$13.25

*Annexed to City of Detroit.

Other Funds: There are certain funds, other than county funds, in the custody of the County Treasurer and disbursed by him, which do not require the audit or approval of the Board of County Auditors. These funds are as follows:

Inheritance Tax Fund: The Inheritance Tax Fund is made up of receipts derived from the taxation of inheritances, transfers of property by will, transfers of property by the intestate laws of the State, or transfers of property by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift in contemplation of the death of the grantor. The taxes that go to make up this fund are fixed and determined by the Judges of Probate, and are collected by the County Treasurer.

The Inheritance Tax Fund is a state fund, and the County Treasurer is required to make prompt remittance of taxes as collected to the Auditor General of the State. All taxes levied and collected on account of this fund are applied to the Primary School Fund and other educational funds. The County of Wayne benefits therefrom as explained above in the distribution of the Primary School Fund.

Teachers' Institute Fund: The Teachers' Institute Fund is made up from fees charged and collected by school officials from applicants for certificates of qualification as teachers in the public schools of the County; and is used to defray the expenses of holding Teachers' Institutes within the County. It is a trust fund and is held for disbursement by the County Treasurer upon warrants from the Superintendents of Schools.

Unknown Legatee Fund: The Unknown Legatee Fund is made up of moneys belonging to non-resident or unknown heirs and remaining unclaimed in the hands of an executor or administrator, at the final settlement of the estate of a deceased person. Such moneys are deposited with the County Treasurer by order of the Judge of Probate, and may be withdrawn upon the same authority. It is strictly a trust fund and must be kept separate from all other county funds.

County Depositories

IN each year in which a general election shall occur, the County Clerk is required to solicit sealed proposals for the deposit of county funds. From these the Board of County Auditors select the banks that are to act as depositories for the public moneys received by the County Treasurer for the following two years. All money deposited with any bank acting as such depository shall bear interest at a rate to be approved by said Board of Auditors and computed upon the average daily balances.

The banks acting as depositories for county funds for the period ending December 31, 1928, are as follows:

American State Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
Bank of Detroit.	Detroit, Mich.
Commercial State Savings Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
Commonwealth-Federal Savings Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Savings Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
Dime Savings Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
First National Bank	Detroit, Mich.
Guardian Trust Company.	Detroit, Mich.
Griswold National Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
National Bank of Commerce.	Detroit, Mich.
Peoples State Bank.	Detroit, Mich.
American State Bank.	Dearborn, Mich.
Bank of Commerce.	Fordson, Mich.
Down River State Bank.	Ecorse, Mich.
Ford State Bank.	Wyandotte, Mich.
First National Bank.	Plymouth, Mich.
Highland Park State Bank.	Highland Park, Mich.
Jefferson Savings Bank.	Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Peninsular State Bank.	Highland Park, Mich.
Peoples State Bank.	Inkster, Mich.
Peoples State Bank.	Redford, Mich.
Peoples State Bank.	Wayne, Mich.
State Savings Bank.	Lincoln Park, Mich.
State Bank of America.	Hamtramck, Mich.
Trenton State Bank.	Trenton, Mich.
Union State Bank.	Fordson, Mich.

Each of these banks must furnish bonds in a sum sufficient to cover the largest amount of county moneys that they may at any time have on deposit.

Requirements for Bond Issues

State Approval: Before any municipality shall issue any bonds the State Treasurer must be furnished with a sworn statement showing the dates of issuance, purposes, amounts, and maturities of all bonds outstanding; the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the municipality; the condition of all sinking funds, and such other information as the State Treasurer may require. The State Treasurer shall thereupon duly examine the same, and if he finds that the issuance of the proposed bonds conforms to all provisions of law relative to such issue he shall make a proper certificate to that effect. No bonds may be issued until such certificate has been made.

Other Requirements: According to Act No. 273 of the Public Acts of 1925, no county, township, city, village, or school district may issue bonds, or other negotiable obligations, for the payment of current expenses, or to fund deficiencies in current revenues except in anticipation of taxes actually levied and uncollected or for which an appropriation has been made. Any bond issue may be made to include interest accruing before the date of the first collection of taxes or assessments from which such interest is payable. No bonds or other negotiable obligations may be made payable on demand; nor may they bear a higher rate of interest than six per cent per annum or be sold at less than par and accrued interest.

This act does not change the provisions of law already in force requiring an affirmative vote of the electors to authorize the issuing of bonds by municipalities, or permitting the issuance of bonds by governing bodies of municipalities without authorization by the electors, except in the case of funding and refunding bonds as explained below.

Serial bonds may be issued conditional upon the first installment of principal falling due not more than three years after the date of issue and with certain requirements as to the size of annual principal installments thereafter. Bonds not maturing serially may be issued on condition that provision is made for their payment by an annual tax to be paid into a sinking fund in approximately equal annual installments, which with the increment thereof will equal the face of the bonds at maturity.

No bonds, except for subways, rapid transit, or sewage disposal for cities, may be issued for a longer term than thirty years, nor for a longer time than the estimated period of usefulness of the property or improvement for which the bonds are issued. Such period must be determined by a majority vote of the governing body of the municipality.

The term of bonds issued in anticipation of special assessments must not exceed two years from the time fixed by law for the payment of the several installments of the assessments from which the bonds are payable.

Bonds for the payment of judgments against the municipality and emergency bonds for relief from fire, flood, or other calamity must mature within five years.

Bonds for the purchase of personal property other than material for permanent construction, machinery for public utilities, or original equipment of new buildings must mature within ten years.

Bonds for the construction, opening, widening, or improvement of highways, streets, or alleys must mature within fifteen years.

In any municipality issuing bonds, or having outstanding bonds, it is the duty of the proper officers or official body to include in the amount of taxes levied each year an amount sufficient to pay the annual interest on all such loans, any installments of the principal thereof falling due before the next succeeding tax collection, and all payments required to be made to sinking funds.

Any municipality having bonds outstanding at the present time may extend the time for the payment thereof by the issue of refunding bonds. The term of such refunding bonds must be so fixed that the entire time elapsing from the issue of the original bonds to the final maturity of the refunding bonds shall not exceed the time allowable for the maturity of the original issue, except that a term for such refunding bonds not to exceed ten years from the passage of the above mentioned act is allowable even though such maturity may exceed the limit fixed.

Authorized bond issues in excess of ten thousand dollars must be properly advertised for seven days before sale; and issues of more than twenty-five thousand must be sold at public sale after such advertisement. If no bids satisfactory to the governing body are received, the bonds may be sold within thirty days at private sale, but not at a price lower than the highest bid received.

In Wayne County the necessity of a bond issue is determined by the Board of Supervisors; submitted to the electorate upon the resolution of that Board; and then, if approved, issued by the Board of Auditors who determine the kind of bond, the term, and the rate of interest.

Bonded Indebtedness, Wayne County

"No County shall incur any indebtedness which shall increase its total debt beyond three percent of its assessed valuation, except counties having an assessed valuation of five millions or less, which counties may increase their total debt to five percent of their assessed valuation."—Article 8, Section 11, Constitution.

Bonded Indebtedness of Wayne County and Resources in Hands of Board of Commissioners of Wayne County Sinking Fund

October 1, 1926

Hospital Bonds:

$400,000.00 5% Hospital Bonds, Eloise Infirmary and Hospital, due Dec. 1, 1935	$ 400,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of Building "F," Eloise Infirmary and Hospital.		

Home for Feeble-Minded Bonds:

$1,000,000.00 4½% Bonds issued Nov. 1, 1923, due Nov. 1, 1938	1,000,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of Wayne County Training School.		

County Infirmary Bonds:

$900,000.00 5%, issued Nov. 1, 1923, due Nov. 1, 1938	900,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of Hospital "G," Women's Infirmary and Dairy Barns, Eloise Infirmary and Hospital.		
		$ 2,300,000.00

Wayne County Sinking Fund:

Securities	675,379.39	
Cash	150.60	
		675,529.99

County Road Bonds:

$100,000.00 4%, due Jan. 1, 1927	100,000.00	
100,000.00 4%, due Jan. 1, 1928	100,000.00	
100,000.00 4%, due Jan. 1, 1929	100,000.00	
200,000.00 4%, due Jan. 1, 1930	200,000.00	
		500,000.00

Purpose: Issue of $2,000,000.00 for County Road purposes authorized in 1913.
$100,000.00 County Road Bonds retired annually by tax levy.

Bridge Bonds:

$1,000,000.00 5½% Bridge Bonds, Fort and River Rouge ($70,000.00 of this issue retired annually by taxation beginning April 15, 1922)....	650,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of bridge over Rouge River at Fort Street West.		
$1,000,000.00 5½% Bridge Bonds, Jefferson Ave. and River Rouge ($70,000.00 of this issue retired annually by taxation beginning April 15, 1922)....	650,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of bridge over Rouge River at Jefferson Avenue.		
$1,000,000.00 4½% Dix Ave. Bridge Bonds ($70,000.00 of this issue retired annually by taxation beginning Nov. 1, 1925)	930,000.00	
Purpose: For construction of bridge over Rouge River at Dix Avenue.		

Home for Feeble-Minded Bonds:

$1,000,000.00 4½% Home for Feeble-Minded Bonds ($70,000.00 of this issue retired annually by taxation beginning Nov. 1, 1925).....	930,000.00	
Purpose: Issued for completion of Wayne County Training School.		
		$ 3,160,000.00
Total Bonds.....		5,960,000.00
Deduct Sinking Fund.....		675,529.99
Net Indebtedness Wayne County.....		$ 5,284,470.01

Assessed valuation of taxable property of Wayne County, year 1926.....$4,002,865,779.00

Three percent of taxable property, 1926 ..... 120,085,973.37

Bonds issued and outstanding.....	$5,960,000.00	
Bonds authorized, but not issued.....	1,000.000.00	
Purpose: Reconstruction of County Jail.		
Total amount of Bond Issues.....	$6,960,000.00	
Less Resources, Sinking Fund.....	675,529.99	5,284,470.01
Margin of Solvency.....		$114,801,503.36

Budget Procedure

County of Wayne

BY provisions of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors at its annual session in 1911, the Board of County Auditors is required to submit, annually, in printed and convenient form, the estimates in detail of the moneys required to be appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the several county offices, departments and commissions.

The procedure of preparing the Budget estimates is as follows:

1. Each office, department and commission is required to submit to the Board of Auditors, on or before the 15th day of August of each year, an itemized statement of the requirements necessary for the conduct of said office for the next ensuing fiscal year.

2. This statement is required to show a complete classification in detail of each office, the title of the official, deputies, chief clerks, clerks and other employees, the amount of salary to be paid during the year, and an itemized statement of sums required for the operation and maintenance of the department.

3. The Board of Auditors compiles and tabulates requests of the several departments and prints same in convenient book form which is known as the Auditors Budget Estimates. In addition to showing the amount asked for each item, there is also shown in separate columns the amount expended for each item of expense, whether for salaries or otherwise expended for the preceding two years.

4. The requests of the several department heads are first considered and passed upon by the Board of Auditors, and the approval or disapproval of this Board is shown in a separate column of the Budget Estimates for each and every item.

5. The Budget Estimates of the Board of Auditors are submitted to the Board of Supervisors at the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors at the September session, and are referred to the Committee on Ways and Means of that body for consideration and action.

6. Public hearings are held by the Committee at which an opportunity is afforded the heads of the several departments to be heard in relation to requests for each department with particular reference to such requests as failed to receive the recommendation of the Board of County Auditors.

7. The budgetary items as allowed by the Ways and Means Committee, when approved by the Board of Supervisors, then become the authorized budget appropriations for each office and department for the next ensuing fiscal year.

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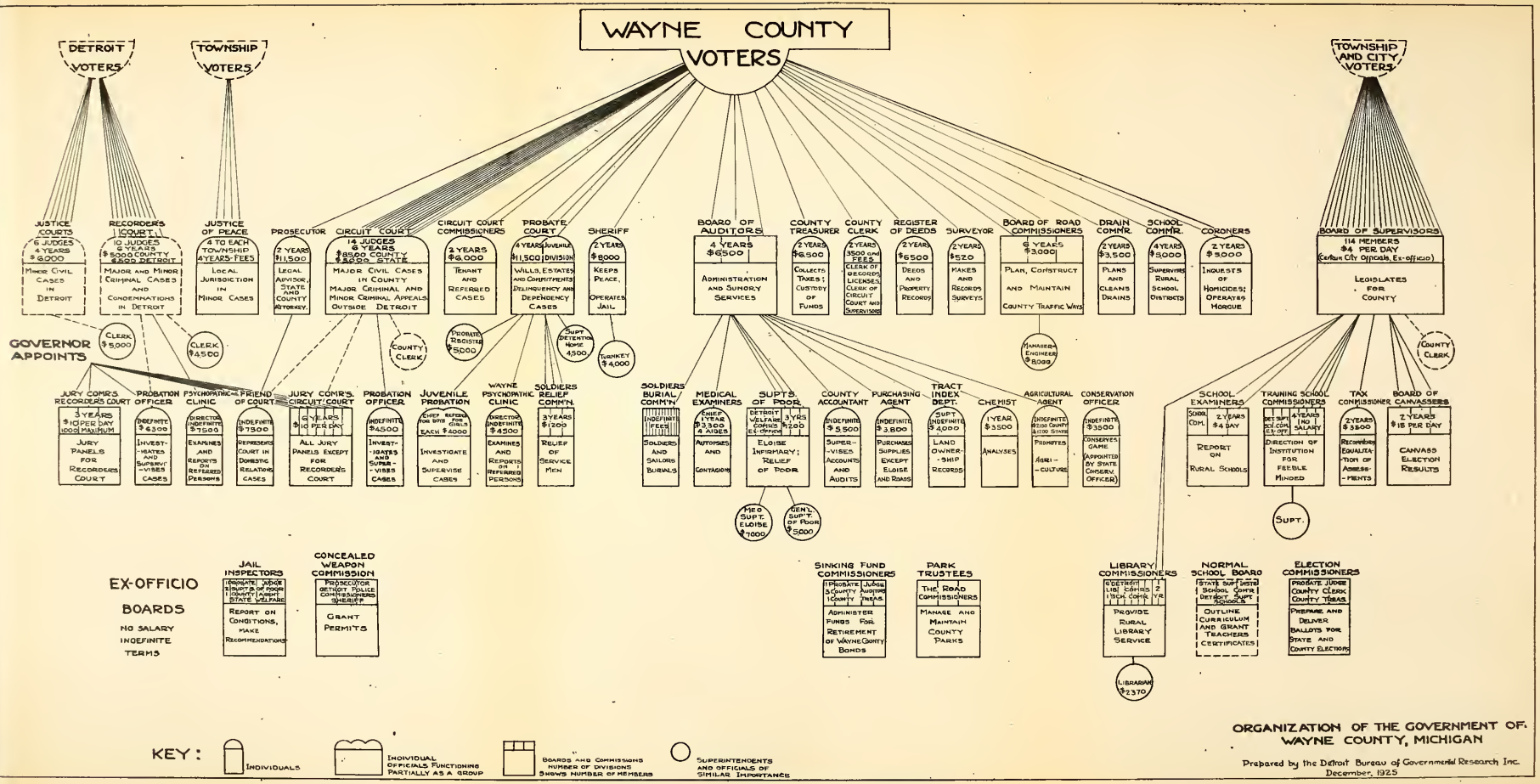


ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Prepared by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research Inc.
December, 1925

The County Government

County Offices—Dates of Creation—Organization Chart*

A COUNTY is a definite civil division of a state organized for political, judicial, fiscal, and administrative purposes. It is the largest division within a state and serves widely as a unit in legislative representation. The county is created by the state and has only such powers as may be designated by the State Legislature, the state reserving all powers not specifically allotted. For governmental purposes the county is further divided into minor units, such as townships, cities, and villages. These latter serve chiefly as fiscal and political divisions, although the municipality in particular is the organization unit for social, recreational, and economic purposes.

In Michigan each county is a body corporate, and as such may sue, or be sued; and may make all necessary contracts and do all other necessary acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county. The legislative authority of the county is vested in a Board of Supervisors, the local subdivisions having representation thereon. This board has certain definitely assigned administrative powers and such legislative powers affecting purely county matters as may be granted by State Legislature.

In addition to the above mentioned board, there are numerous other offices and governmental activities in Wayne County which have been created either by the State Constitution or, from time to time, by legislative enactment. The history, organization, and functions of each of these county offices may be found in the later pages of this manual.

The following offices, in the order of their creation, make up the governmental organization of Wayne County:

By Constitution:

SHERIFF—Created under Northwest Territory. Appointive officer until 1835 when office became elective.

COUNTY TREASURER—Created in 1796, under Northwest Territory. Elective since 1835.

PROBATE COURT—Created in 1796. Elective since 1837.

CIRCUIT COURT—Created in 1800, reorganized in 1837. Wayne County became a separate judicial circuit in 1867.

JUSTICES OF PEACE—Established in Northwest Territory in 1788. Authorized in City of Detroit in 1846. Elective.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—Created in 1818. Discontinued in 1825. Revived by Constitution in 1835; and became elective in 1850.

COUNTY CLERK—Created in 1820.

REGISTER OF DEEDS—Created in 1835. Prior to this date, deeds were recorded with the Register of Probate.

By Legislative Enactment:

CORONERS—Created in 1796. Elective since 1825.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—Created in 1806. Elective since 1835.

REGISTER OF PROBATE—Authorized in 1809. Abolished in 1835. Re-established in 1861. Until 1835 was Recorder of Deeds.

RECORDER'S COURT, CITY OF DETROIT—Established in 1824. Reorganized in 1920. Replaced Police Court created in 1850.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Created in 1827; abolished in 1839 and recreated in 1842.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR—Authorized in 1828.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS—Created in 1843.

BOARD OF COUNTY AUDITORS—Created in 1844. Consists of three members.

COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSIONERS—Created in 1851. Reorganized in 1891 and 1917.

COUNTY CANVASSERS—Created in 1851. Reorganized for Wayne County in 1895 and 1917.

COUNTY DRAIN COMMISSIONER—Created in 1861. Appointed by Board of Supervisors 1899 to 1911. Elective since 1911.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—Created in 1867. Abolished in 1875. Re-established in 1891. Elective since 1893.

COUNTY AGENT—Created in 1873.

JURY COMMISSIONERS—Created in 1881.

SOLDIERS' BURIAL COMMISSIONERS—Created in 1885.

COUNTY CONSERVATION OFFICER—Created in 1887. Originally Game and Fish Warden.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSIONERS—Created in 1889.

BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS—Created in 1891.

COMMISSIONERS OF WAYNE COUNTY SINKING FUND—Created in 1903.

COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS—Authorized in 1906.

PROBATE COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION—Created in 1907.

CONCEALED WEAPON COMMISSION—Created in 1911.

COUNTY JAIL INSPECTORS—Created in 1911.

COUNTY TAX COMMISSIONER—Regularly created in 1912.

PROBATIONARY OFFICER, CIRCUIT COURT—Authorized in 1913.

PROBATIONARY OFFICER, RECORDER'S COURT—Authorized in 1913.

WAYNE COUNTY TRACT INDEX DEPARTMENT—Created in 1913.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT—Created in 1916.

COUNTY NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL—Authorized in 1918.

COUNTY PARK TRUSTEES—Created in 1919.

COUNTY LIBRARY BOARD—Created in 1919.

FRIEND OF THE COURT—Created in 1919.

JURY COMMISSIONERS, RECORDER'S COURT ONLY—Created in 1921. Recreated 1923.

WAYNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL—Created in 1923.

SUPER-HIGHWAY COMMISSION, COUNTIES OF OAKLAND AND WAYNE—Created in 1925.

SUPER-HIGHWAY COMMISSION, COUNTIES OF MACOMB AND WAYNE—Created in 1925.

*Since the preparation of the chart opposite page 54 the following changes in compensation have been authorized:

Justice of Peace (Effective July 4th, 1927), $8,000.00; Justice Court Clerk, $6,000.00; Recorder's Court Clerk, $6,000.00; Circuit Court Commissioners, $7,500.00; Probate Judges, $13,500.00; Register of Probate, $6,000.00; Supt. of Detention Home, $5,000.00; County Treasurer (Effective July 1st, 1927), $8,500.00; Drain Commissioner, $4,500.00; Members of Board of Supervisors, $5.00 per diem; Probation Officer, Recorder's Court, $7,000.00; Friend of Court, $9,000.00; Probation Officers: Juvenile Court, Girls, $4,500.00; Juvenile Court, Boys, $4,500.00; Chief Medical Examiner, $3,800.00; Medical Superintendent, Eloise, $10,000.00; General Superintendent of the Poor, $6,000.00; County Accountant, $6,000.00; Purchasing Agent, $4,300.00; Superintendent Tract Index Dept., $5,000.00.

JOHN STEVENSON
Chairman, Board of Supervisors, 1926-1927

The Board of Supervisors

Representation by Cities and Townships:

TOWNSHIP REPRESENTATION: "A Board of Supervisors, consisting of one from each organized township, shall be established in each county, with such powers as may be prescribed by law. Cities shall have such representation in the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties in which they are situated as may be provided by law." Article 8, Section 7, Constitution of the State of Michigan.

REPRESENTATION OF CITIES: "Any city now organized or which may hereafter be organized, may, by its Charter, to be adopted or amended in accordance with the provisions of this act, provide for the selection by appointment or election of representatives on said Board of Supervisors of the County; the number of such representatives on said Board of Supervisors shall be determined by the population of such cities as shown by the last census, regular or special, taken by the United States, or by the State****."—Act 170, Public Acts of 1923.

Organization:

The Board of Supervisors is the legislative body of the County and has such powers as may be conferred upon it by the State Legislature. It is comprised of one hundred and twenty members representing the various cities and townships in the County. The Chairman of the Board is selected by the members at the first meeting of the April session. The various committees and committee chairmen are designated by the Chairman of the Board. By virtue of his office the County Clerk, or his deputy, acts as the Clerk of the Board. The Clerk of Committees is appointed by the Board.

The Wayne County Board of Supervisors meets three times in regular session, once in April for the purpose of organization, once in June for the equalization of assessments, and once in September for the levy and apportionment of taxes, the consideration of the annual budget, and for the transaction of other general business.

The Supervisors receive a compensation of $5.00 per diem for a limited number of days during the regular and special sessions and as members of committees when meeting on days other than days of sessions. Traveling expense of six cents per mile is also allowed.

Historical: In its early history, Wayne County was under the direction of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, then the chief judicial agency of the territory; and the administrative function was delegated to a Board of County Commissioners consisting of three members and appointed by this court. The County Commissioners continued to control the financial and administrative functions until 1827, when the Board of Supervisors was created to succeed to the duties originally invested in the Court of General Quarter Sessions and the County Commissioners.

The first Board of Supervisors was composed of nine members, only one being from Detroit. This Board administered county governmental affairs for twelve years and was abolished in 1838, its membership then being sixteen and Detroit still having but one representative. The Board of County Commissioners was revived in 1839, but was again succeeded by the Board of Supervisors in 1842. By the Constitution of 1850, a Board of Supervisors was created for each organized county, thus taking away from the Legislature the power of changing the method of county administration in this respect.

When re-established in 1842, the Board had twenty-two members, six being from Detroit. In 1851 the Board of Assessors for the City of Detroit was created and each member made a Supervisor. In the same year the short term Alderman of each ward in Detroit was made a Supervisor; while in 1857 both Aldermen were placed on the Board, the City of Detroit thus acquiring majority representation thereon. Townships are entitled to one member on the Board and cities to such representation as may be granted by the State Legislature.

As at present constituted, the Wayne County Board of Supervisors is composed of 120 members made up as follows: one from each of the eighteen townships; seven from the City of Highland Park; seven from the City of Hamtramck; four each from the cities of Fordson, Lincoln Park, River Rouge; five from Wyandotte; and seventy-one from the City of Detroit, which number is comprised of the Mayor, the City Clerk, the City Treasurer, the Comptroller, the City Assessors, the Council, the heads of the various city departments, and twenty-eight members appointed by the Council.

Powers and Duties: The scope of the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors has varied considerably during its existence. Originally its powers were extensive; but since the creation of the Board of County Auditors in 1844 the administrative powers and duties of the Supervisors have been curtailed. The chief function of the Board of Supervisors at present is legislative, although some minor administrative powers are still retained.

Definition of the various powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors will for the most part be found in the Compiled Laws of 1915, Sections 2265-2331. Act No. 69 of the Public Acts of 1925 amends and slightly modifies Section 2274 of the above.

By provision of Constitution and by statute the Board of Supervisors has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have exclusive authority to equalize assessments of property throughout the County; to ascertain and report the valuation of all real and personal property in the County; and to apportion state and county taxes to be collected among the various cities and townships in the County.

2. To borrow or raise by tax upon the County such sums of money as may be authorized by law and to provide for payment thereof.
3. To authorize bond issues provided for by law or by vote of the people and to provide for payment thereof.
4. To fix the salaries of county officials where not otherwise provided for by law.
5. To appoint the following officials:
   Administrative Board of Wayne County Training School.
   County Tax Commissioner.
   County School Examiners.
   County Library Board.
   Members of County Canvassing Board.
   Other officials not otherwise provided for.
6. To purchase and sell or lease real estate necessary for the use of the County.
7. To select building sites and supervise construction of necessary public buildings and structures.
8. To establish public parks and to provide for maintenance of same.
9. To permit or prohibit the construction of any dam or bridge over or across any navigable stream and to raise by taxation moneys therefor.
10. To erect new townships and provide for organization thereof; to vacate, divide, or alter boundaries of existing townships.
11. To pass such laws, regulations, and ordinances relating to purely county affairs as it may see fit, but which shall not be opposed to the general laws of the State and which shall not interfere with the local affairs of any township, incorporated city, or village within the limits of the County.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1—John C. Lodge	2—Sherman Littlefield	3—John C. Nagel
4—John W. Reid	5—Fred W. Castator	6—Wm. P. Bradley
7—James M. Cooley	8—Arthur E. Dingeman	9—Oscar A. Janes

Board of Supervisors, Wayne County

Organization 1926-1927

Chairman.....John Stevenson
Clerk.....Thos. F. Farrell
Committee Clerk.....Benj. B. Pelham

Committee Appointments

Ways and Means: Supervisors Lodge, Vernor, Bradley, Nagel, Dingeman, Lindsay, Smith, Castator, Reading, Ewald, Guiney, Maples, Bresnahan, Megges, Crowley, Gittins, Yerkes, Callahan, Littlefield.

Building Committee: Supervisors Littlefield, Chartier, Maybury, Burke, Alexander, Vernor, Lindsay, Whitbeck, Reid, Steele, Nowc, Janes, O'Brien, Szymanski, Lennane, Kunz, Voorhis, Lister, Bischoff.

Equalization: Supervisors Nagel, Scott, Dingeman, Voorhis, Cramer, Finn, Schulte, Pulford, Van Vlear, Reading, Brewer, Wagar, Vernier, Seymour, Karmann, Bowen, Raupp, O'Neil.

Roads and Bridges: Supervisors Reid, Parker, Chartier, Wood, Monaghan, Campeau, Wilton, Lister, Rood, Salliotte, Burke, Shanley, Shields, Wardell, Nowc, Ziegler, Ziskie, Karmann, Stockwell.

Apportionment: Supervisors Castator, Ingalls, Blain, Fisher, Ziegler, Kales, Vorce, Mills, Busch, Jeup, Bowen, Murphy, Ames, A. S. Nichols, Vernier, Smith, McLeod, Sherwood.

Taxes: Supervisors Bradley, Ingalls, Adams, Ames, O'Brien, Broderick, Vorce, Whitbeck, Brown, Amiot, Hackett, Busch, Chalmers, Guenther, Batt, Montieth, Moore, Harrison, Bryan.

Drains: Supervisors Cooley, Wagar, Esper, Adams, McLeod, Nugent, Rood, Peters, Salliotte, Sherwood, Stowers, Parker, Campeau, Ford, Zabriskie, Jeup, Kregar, Shear.

Claims and Accounts: Supervisors Dingeman, Schantz, Cramer, Harris, E. T. Nichols, Pickert, Dibble, O'Neil, Pope, Stowers, Wozniak, Wisely, Wardell, Esper, Taylor, Stockwell, Ford, Stricker, Jankowski.

Suburban House Numbers: Supervisors Janes, Lister, Peters, Yerkes, Ziskie, Wilton, Shanley.

Board of Supervisors

Membership 1926-1927

ALEXANDER, MILTON M., **Appointed*, 1997 Gladstone Ave.

AMES, JAMES W., **Appointed*, 985 Frederick Avenue.

BATT, DENNIS, **Appointed*, 5421 Tillman Avenue.

BISCHOFF, JOHN M., *Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering*, City Service Building, Clinton and Raynor Sts.

BLAIN, DR. ALEX. W., *President, Public Welfare Commission*, City Service Building, Clinton and Raynor Sts.

BOWEN, WALTER C., **Appointed*, 438 E. Bethune Avenue.

BRADLEY, WM. P., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

BREWER, CLARENCE E., *Commissioner of Recreation*, 504 Elmwood Avenue.

BRODERICK, FRANK B., **Appointed*, 13955 Monnier Avenue.

BROWN, CHARLES A., **Appointed*, 44 W. Palmer Avenue.

BURKE, CHARLES F., **Appointed*, 5801 Dix Avenue.

BUSCH, HENRY W., *Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards*, 600 Marquette Building.

CALLAHAN, PHILLIP A., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

CASTATOR, FRED W., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

CHALMERS, ANDREW B., **Appointed*, 3767 Hazelwood Avenue.

CHARTIER, EDWARD E., **Appointed*, 2156 Chalmers Avenue.

COOLEY, JAMES, **Appointed*, Redford (Detroit).

DINGEMAN, ARTHUR E., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

DOW, ALEX., *President, Board of Water Commissioners*, 176 E. Jefferson Avenue.

ELLIS, G. OGDEN, *President, Street Railway Commission*, Shoemaker and St. Jean Avenues.

EVANS, WM. A., M. D., *Vice-President, Board of Health*, 1300 Beaubien Street.

EWALD, ROBERT G., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

FINN, GEORGE J., *Assessor*, 202 City Hall.

FISHER, LAWRENCE P., *Vice-President, Board of Water Commissioners*, 176 E. Jefferson Avenue.

GUINEY, BENJ. F., **Appointed*, 1102 E. Grand Boulevard.

GUENTHER, FRED, *Vice-President, Public Lighting Commission*, 208 Hammond Building.

HARRIS, FREDERICK K., **Appointed*, 55 Adelaide Street.

INGALLS, GUY L., *City Treasurer*, 207 City Hall.

JEUP, PETER J., **Appointed*, 2144 Fischer Avenue.

KALES, WM. R., *President, City Plan Commission*, 403 City Hall.

KUNZ, ALBERT G., **Appointed*, 2146 Baldwin Avenue.

Ledyard, Henry, *Vice-President, Zoological Park Commission*, 1545 E. Jefferson Ave.

Lennane, John, **Appointed*, 5045 Trumbull Avenue.

Lindsay, Richard, **Appointed*, 4412 Lincoln Avenue.

Littlefield, Sherman, *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

Lodge, John C., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

Maybury, Wm. H., *President, Board of Health*, 1300 Beaubien Street.

Mills, Jos. E., *Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies*, 2229 West Grand Boulevard.

Millen, John T., *President, Zoological Park Commission*, 1560 Lee Place.

Monaghan, Peter J., *President, Board of Commissioners, House of Correction*, 1441 Alfred Street.

Murphy, C. Hayward, *Vice-President, Board of Fire Commissioners*, Wayne and Larned Streets.

Montieth, Percy L., *City Controller*, 110 City Hall.

Nagel, John C., *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

Nichols, Arthur S., **Appointed*, 11737 Kentucky Avenue.

Nichols, Edward T., **Appointed*, 1489 Bewick Avenue.

Nowc, Anthony, **Appointed*, 5541 Sheridan Avenue.

Nugent, Clarence, **Appointed*, 1058 Maryland Avenue.

O'Brien, Patrick, **Appointed*, 2229 Lothrop Avenue.

O'Neil, Charles P., *Corporation Counsel*, 301 City Hall.

Pickert, Heinrich A., *Vice-President, Memorial Hall Commission*, 4715 Commonwealth Avenue.

Pope, Willard, *Vice-President, Rapid Transit Commission*, 1705 Seminole Avenue.

Pulford, Chester M., *Assessor*, 202 City Hall.

Reading, Richard W., *City Clerk*, 303 City Hall.

Reid, John W., *Commissioner of Public Works*, 104 City Hall.

Remick, Jerome H., *President, Memorial Hall Commission*, Detroit Creamery.

Rutledge, Wm. P., *Commissioner of Police*, 1300 Beaubien St.

Scott, John J., Jr., *Assessor*, 202 City Hall.

Schulte, Jos. A., *Assessor*, 202 City Hall.

Schantz, A. A. *President, Board of Fire Commissioners*, Wayne and Larned Streets.

Seymour, Wm. J., M. D., *Vice-President, Public Welfare Commission*, City Service Building.

Steele, Frank H., **Appointed*, 290 Connors Avenue.

Stockwell, James, **Appointed*, 409 City Hall.

Stowers, Walter H., **Appointed*, 4182 Burns Avenue.

Smith, John W., *Mayor*, 102 City Hall.

Stevenson, John, *Councilman*, 305 City Hall.

Szymanski, Leonard S., **Appointed*, 3799 Twenty-third St.
Vernor, James, **Appointed*, 233 Woodward Avenue.
Waldon, Sidney D., *President, Rapid Transit Commission*, 4612 Woodward Avenue.
Wardell, Robert, **Appointed*, Book Building.
Wood, Arthur E., **Appointed*, 100 Holbrook Avenue.
Zabriskie, Wm. F., *President, Public Lighting Commission*, 2441 Bellevue Avenue.
*Appointed—By Common Council.

Fordson

Joseph M. Karmann, *Mayor*, Fordson.
John Ford, *Councilman*, Fordson.
Bernard P. Esper, *City Clerk*, Fordson.
Lysander T. Maples, *Assessor*, Fordson.

Highland Park

Clarence E. Gittins, *Mayor*, 28 Rhode Island Avenue.
I. Paul Taylor, *Commissioner*, 200 Murphy Building.
Joseph M. Hackett, *Commissioner*, 219 W. Buena Vista.
John C. Shields, *Commissioner*, 87 Tuxedo Avenue.
William E. Moore, *Commissioner*, 255 Moss Avenue.
George L. Voorhis, *Assessor*, 20 Gerald Avenue.
Oscar A. Janes, **Appointed*, 30 California Avenue.

Hamtramck

Stephen A. Majewski, *Mayor*, Hamtramck.
Fred B. Dibble, *Councilman*, Hamtramck.
Vincent Smith, *Councilman*, Hamtramck.
Stanley F. Jankowski, *Councilman*, Hamtramck.
Casmir Zarzyka, *Councilman*, Hamtramck.
Albert Ziskie, *Councilman*, Hamtramck.
John Wozniak, *Assessor*, Hamtramck.

Lincoln Park

William Raupp, *Mayor*, Dearborn, R. No. 2.
Floyd W. Harrison, *Clerk*, Wyandotte, R. F. D.
George Shanley, *Councilman*, Lincoln Park.
Wm. McGathen, *Assessor*, Lincoln Park.

River Rouge

Thomas J. Bresnahan, *Mayor*, 962 Coolidge Highway.
Raymond J. Peters, *Clerk*, 88 Maple Street.
John A. McLeod, *Assessor*, 129 Walnut Street.
Leo. C. Campeau, *Commissioner*, 54 Maple Street.

Wyandotte

HUBERT S. AMIOT, *Mayor*, Wyandotte.
JOSEPH CRAMER, Wyandotte.
CHARLES L. MARR, Wyandotte.
THEODORE MEGGES, Wyandotte.
EDWARD C. BRYAN, Wyandotte.
*Appointed—By Common Council.

Township Supervisors

Township	*Name*	*Address*
Brownstown	HENRY WAGAR	Flat Rock
Canton	ALLEN WISELEY	Plymouth
Dearborn	CLARENCE L. PARKER	Dearborn
Ecorse	LEVI M. SALLIOTTE	Ecorse
Gratiot	WILLIAM STRICKER	Halfway
Grosse Ile	H. LEONARD WILTON	Grosse Ile
Grosse Pointe	EDMUND G. VERNIER	Grosse Pointe
Huron	GEO. D. ADAMS	New Boston
Livonia	JESSE ZIEGLER	Farmington R. 22
Monguagon	ALVIN T. LISTER	Trenton
Nankin	W. E. VAN VLEAR	Wayne
Northville	WM. A. YERKES	Northville
Plymouth	PRESTON WHITBECK	Plymouth
Redford	SYLVESTER SHEAR	Redford
Romulus	DELMER H. ROOD	Romulus
Sumpter	JOHN R. SHERWOOD	Willis
Taylor	JOHN CROWLEY	Inkster
Van Buren	FRED VORCE	Ypsilanti, R.F.D.

Rules and Order of Business

Board of Supervisors, Wayne County

Quorum: Rule 1. A majority of the Supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the ordinary business of the County.

Order of Business: Rule 2. The business of all the regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors shall be transacted, as far as practicable, in the following order:

1. Reading, correcting and approval of Journal.
2. Reconsiderations.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Presentation of petitions.
5. Communications from state, county and township officials.
6. Communications from other sources.
7. Reports from Committees.
8. Ordinances.
9. Resolutions.
10. Announcements.
11. Adjournment.

Regular Meetings: Rule 3. Regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors shall be held in the Board of Supervisors' Room, Wayne County Building, at 12 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, Noon, upon the days designated by law for such meetings.

Sessions of the Board of Supervisors are provided for by law as follows:

ANNUAL MEETING, Third Monday in September of each year; 15 days.

REGULAR MEETING, Tuesday following the second Monday in April each year; 3 days.

EQUALIZATION MEETING, Fourth Monday in June each year; 10 days.

Special Meetings: Rule 4. Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors may be held only when requested by at least one-third of the membership, which request shall be in writing, addressed to the Clerk, specifying the time and place of such meeting; and upon reception of such request the Clerk shall immediately give notice in writing to each of the Supervisors, in accordance with the provisions of law.

Limitation of Special Sessions: Rule 5. Only such business may be transacted at special meetings of this Board as may be specifically set forth in the call therefor.

Standing Committees: Rule 6. The following shall be the Standing Committees of the Board of Supervisors and shall consist of such membership as may be designated annually by the Board:

1. Ways and Means and Legislation.
2. Public Buildings.
3. Roads and Bridges.
4. Equalization.
5. Apportionment.
6. Taxes.
7. Drains.
8. Claims and Accounts.
9. Suburban House Numbers.

Organization Meeting: Rule 7. At the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, after the annual township meeting in each year, the Board of Supervisors shall choose one of its members as Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings, except as herein specified.

Election of Chairman: Rule 8. At the organization meeting, held in April each year, it shall be the duty of the Clerk to call the Board of Supervisors to order, and he shall preside over the same until the Chairman is chosen, and no other business shall be transacted by said Board until a Chairman shall have been chosen.

Powers and Duties of Chairman: Rule 9. The Chairman shall take the Chair precisely at the hour appointed for its meetings and shall immediately call the members to order, and, upon the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding session to be read, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

Rule 10. He shall preserve order and decorum, and may speak to points of order, rising in his seat for that purpose; he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board (which appeal must be made and seconded), on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, except by unanimous consent of this Board.

Rule 11. He shall appoint all Standing Committees and all Special Committees unless otherwise directed by this Board, and the first named shall be Chairman.

Rule 12. He shall have a right to name any member of this Board to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day's session.

Rule 13. He shall have power to administer an oath to any person concerning any matter submitted to the Board, or connected with the discharge of its duties, and to issue subpoenas for witnesses and require their appearance before said Board.

Duties of the Clerk: Rule 14. The Clerk shall call the roll at the opening of each session of the Board and announce whether or not a quorum is present.

Rule 15. The Clerk shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings, and he shall transmit to the several departments all resolutions, ordinances and other actions of this Board pertaining to or affecting such departments. He shall also transmit to the Governor, for his approval, all ordinances passed by this Board.

Rule 16. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to present, in regular order, to each session of this Board, all matters presented to or filed with the County Clerk pertinent to the business of the Board of Supervisors, or requiring consideration by said Board.

Rights and Duties of Members: Rule 17. When a member is about to speak he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Chair, and when two or more members rise at once the Chairman shall name the member who is first to speak. He shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities. No member shall speak more than once on any question without leave from the Board, nor more than ten minutes at any one time.

Rule 18. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the Board, the Chairman shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The question shall be decided by the Chairman, without debate, subject to an appeal. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order he shall be at liberty to proceed; otherwise not without leave of the Board.

Rule 19. While the Chairman is putting any question, or while the roll is being called by the Clerk, no member shall walk out or across the floor; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any member entertain private discourse or pass between such member and the Chair.

Rule 20. No Supervisor shall vote on any question in which he has financial interest. On all other questions every Supervisor shall vote, and in all questions of a tie vote the question shall be lost.

Rule 21. No motion shall be debated, or put by the Chair unless the same be seconded. The motion shall then be properly stated by the Chair.

Rule 22. All reports from Committees and from officers shall be in writing.

How Questions Should Be Put: Rule 23. Questions should be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor" say "Aye," and, after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed" say "No." On demand of one-fourth of the members present, or upon request of the Chair, a roll call may be ordered.

Unanimous Consent: Rule 24. No resolution, ordinance or proceeding of the Board of Supervisors, imposing taxes or assessments, or providing for the payment, expenditure or disposition of money or property, or creating a debt or liability therefor, and no other ordinance shall be put upon its passage or passed at the same meeting at which it is introduced if objection be made by a member but shall, if objection be made, be laid on the table, subject to be taken up at a subsequent meeting, under the order of unfinished business, or shall be referred to an appropriate Standing Committee, which action shall be without debate; and, when reported to the Board, shall be passed by ayes and nays to be entered upon the Journal.

The Previous Question: Rule 25. The previous question shall be put in these words: "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debates, and to bring the Board of Supervisors to a direct vote upon a motion to commit, if such motion shall have been made; and if this motion does not prevail, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question. If the previous question is not ordered, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as though no motion for the previous question had been made.

Division of a Question: Rule 26. On the call of any member, a division of any question shall be made when the question will admit of a division so distinct that if one part may be taken away, the other will stand as an entire question for decision.

Motion to Reconsider: Rule 27. A motion to reconsider a vote on any question shall not be in order after one regular meeting of this Board has intervened between the decision and the motion to reconsider, but it shall be in order for any member on the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration thereof during that period. Provided, that he shall file with the County Clerk within seventy-two hours of the time which the motion to be reconsidered was passed a notice of his intention to so move to reconsider it; and the same number of votes shall be required to reconsider any action of this Board as was required to pass or adopt same. Provided further that, in the absence of the member who filed such motion of reconsideration, at the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors next following the filing thereof, it shall, by virtue of said notice, be in order for any other member of the prevailing side to move for a reconsideration of the question. No motion to indefinitely postpone (or to lay on the table) a motion to reconsider shall be entertained at the same meeting at which the action proposed to be reconsidered was taken.

Method of Procedure in Suspending Rule 27 and Indefinitely Postponing the Motion to Reconsider: Rule 28. A Supervisor may arise and address the Chair as follows:

"I move to reconsider the vote by which the (matter referred to) was adopted."

The Chair then states the motion, but does not put it to a vote.

Another Supervisor immediately makes the following motion:

"I move to suspend Rule 27 for the purpose of indefinitely postponing the motion to reconsider."

The Chair puts the motion to suspend Rule 27, and, if it prevails, the next motion is as follows:

"I move to indefinitely postpone the motion to reconsider."

Resolutions and Ordinances: Rule 29. All resolutions shall be reduced to writing, and may be withdrawn before a vote is taken thereon or before the same is amended.

Rule 30. All ordinances shall receive three separate readings in the Board previous to passage. The first and second reading of ordinances may be by title only. All ordinances shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and may be considered only upon report from said Committee. On the passage of ordinances the question shall be: "Shall this ordinance pass?" upon which question the ayes and nays shall be taken. It shall be in order to amend such ordinances any time before the final passage of same.

Approval of Governor: Rule 31. All ordinances require the approval of the Governor of the State, and become effective sixty days after adjournment of the Board. An ordinance may become effective, notwithstanding the lack of approval of the Governor, on the repassage of the ordinance by a two-thirds vote of the membership of this Board.

Precedence of Motions: Rule 32. When any question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, and they shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged; to wit:

1. To adjourn.
2. To take a recess.
3. To reconsider.
4. To lay on table.
5. For the previous question.
6. To postpone to a certain day.
7. To commit.
8. To amend.
9. To postpone indefinitely.

The Roll Call: Rule 33. While the Chairman is putting any question or while the roll is being called by the Clerk, no debate shall be in order, except by unanimous consent of the Board.

Motion to Adjourn: Rule 34. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a vote is being taken on any question before the Board or when a member has the floor, provided, that there shall be some intervening business proposed between two motions to adjourn; and such motion, and the motions to lay on the table, and all motions relating to questions of order, shall be decided without debate.

Miscellaneous Provisions: Rule 35. All questions shall be put in the order they were moved, excepting in the case of privileged questions.

Rule 36. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment.

Rule 37. Any rule of this Board, except Rules No. 24 and No. 41, may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members elect, notice of the proposition to amend or alter having been given at the regular session of the Board immediately preceding; or any, except Rules No. 24 and No. 41, may be suspended for a single session by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Rule 38. It shall be the duty of the Chairmen of the several Committees to designate the day, hour and place for meeting of said Committees.

Rule 39. It shall be the privilege of any member to change his vote upon any question prior to the announcement of the vote by the Clerk.

Rule 40. When a member of the Board of Supervisors desires to explain his vote, after the calling of the roll has begun, he may arise and make the request of the Chair, which shall be granted. The calling of the roll will then proceed and at the conclusion thereof and after the vote has been announced the Chair will recognize each member in the order which they have made request for permission to explain their vote.

Rule 41. No person not a member of the Board of Supervisors, and not an official whose duties may require his attendance, shall be permitted to address the Board, excepting upon unanimous consent of the members present.

Parliamentary Practice: Rule 42. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in "Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies" shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of this Board and not contrary to any existing laws of the State of Michigan.

Board of County Auditors

1—John C. Cowan 2—Wm. H. Green, Jr. 3—Wm. Gutman

The Board of County Auditors

Organization:

Members

John C. Cowan, Chairman	Auditor
William Gutman, Secretary	Auditor
William H. Green, Jr	Auditor
Benjamin B. Pelham	County Accountant
James M. Goodell	First Assistant Accountant
Archibald L. Grant	Bookkeeper
Simon S. Blumberg	Purchasing Agent

The Board of Auditors is the executive and administrative body of Wayne County. The Board consists of three members elected for a term of four years, salary $6,500.00 per annum.

The member of the Board whose term of office shall soonest expire acts as the Chairman of the Board, and the member holding the intermediate term as Secretary. The Board appoints its own clerk and prescribes his duties. The law requires that the Board shall hold regular sessions at least twice in each week, and at such other times as shall be deemed necessary; and that a true record of the proceedings of the Board be kept.

Vacancies occurring in the Board of County Auditors for whatever reason are filled by appointment by the Governor as provided by Act 272 of Local Acts of 1873, such appointee to hold office until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Historical: The Board of County Auditors for Wayne County consisting of three members was created by Act No. 85, Session Laws of 1844. By that act the functions of the Board of Supervisors were abrogated except as to the equalization of assessments, the apportionment and levying of taxes, and certain legislative and administrative powers. The same act with certain unessential amendments was embodied in the Revised Statutes of 1846.

The original Board of Auditors was elected in 1845, and by lot drew terms of one, two, and three years respectively. Subsequently one Auditor was elected at each general election for a term of three years, with the provision that not more than one member of the Board should be chosen from the same city, village, or township. This rule proved to be unfair because, although Detroit paid two-thirds of the county taxes, it was often without representation on the Board. This condition was rectified in 1883 by an amendment which provided that two members of the Board must be residents of the City of Detroit.

In 1855 the act was also amended to provide that, in the case of the expiration of an Auditor's term of office in a year when no general election was to be held, the Board of Supervisors was authorized to

fill the vacancy. The effect of this provision was that until 1901 two members were elected by popular vote of the people, and one member appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Act No. 449 of Local Acts for that year extended the term of office to four years, and provided for the election of all members by popular vote. An Auditor is elected at the General Spring Elections held in odd numbered years and one at the General Election in November in the year in which the presidential election occurs.

The salary of each Auditor was originally fixed by the Legislature at $1,000.00 per annum, but resulting from a succession of increases the present salary is $6,500.00.

Powers and Duties: The Board of Auditors has comprehensive powers in the county government, and fulfills all executive and administrative functions other than for those county departments and offices specifically granted such powers by statute.

The general powers of the Board of Auditors may be found in Section 9, Article 8 of the present Constitution of the State of Michigan. The specific powers and duties of the Board of Auditors are enumerated at length in Act 68, Public Acts of 1889, commonly known as the Auditors' Act. This act was slightly modified by the passage of Act 339 of the Public Acts of 1925, which redefines the powers and duties of the Wayne County Auditors.

By statute these powers and duties are:

1. To exercise general supervision and control over the records and accounts of the various county offices; to audit these records and accounts periodically; to keep accounts with the County Treasurer and any other county officer who may receive any moneys, so that the financial condition of the County may be indicated at any time by an inspection of such records.
2. To ascertain and report to the Board of Supervisors annually by funds and purposes the amount of money necessary to be raised for county purposes, for the succeeding fiscal year.
3. To negotiate for and issue such bonds as have by law been authorized to be issued or any loan to be made for county purposes.
4. To designate depositories for county funds and fix bond required for the same.
5. To appoint the following officials and employees, and fix salaries for the same:
   County Accountant, Bookkeepers, and Assistants.
   Superintendents of Poor.
   County Agricultural Agent.
   County Chemist.
   County Physicians.
   Purchasing Agent.
   Superintendent of Tract Index Department and necessary assistants.
   County Undertaker.
   All other employees necessary to maintain and operate County Building, County Jail, and Detention Home, such as engineers, guards, elevator operators, janitors, etc.

The concurrence of the whole Board shall also be sufficient to remove any of the above.

6. To determine the number of clerks and assistants to be employed in the several other county offices; and to fix the compensation of the deputies, clerks, and assistants employed in the several county offices, and in the Circuit, Probate, and Justices' Courts.
7. To have exclusive authority to adjust and allow all claims against the County; draw all warrants payable from county funds; and countersign all checks in payment of same.
8. To approve all plats of property located in Wayne County which may be offered for record.
9. To represent the County and have the care and management of the property and business of the County in all cases where no other provision is made.
10. To require any county officer to make a report under oath to them on any subject or matter connected with the duties of his office; and to require of such officer, or any deputy, assistant, or clerk such bonds or additional bonds to the people as may seem reasonable or necessary for the faithful performance of their respective duties.
11. To make contracts for and lease such county offices, court rooms, and other buildings for the use of the County as may seem necessary; to heat, light, and procure necessary furniture and fixtures for them; to provide for all necessary repairs thereto either with or without bids as the law may provide. This does not give the Board of Auditors the power to contract for the erection of new buildings or the purchase of any land for whatever purpose.
12. To procure and furnish for the various county offices, courts, and institutions all necessary books, stationery and printing.
13. To procure the necessary plans for and supervise the construction of any building erected by the County, excepting such as may be constructed by the Superintendents of the Poor.
14. To provide the necessary insurance on the various county owned properties.
15. To be ex-officio members of the Board of Commissioners of the Wayne County Sinking Fund.
16. To approve all official bonds, except those of notaries public; and to put any such bond in suit in case of the breach of condition of said bond.

By resolution of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, the Board of Auditors has the following added powers and duties:

1. To purchase necessary supplies and provisions for all county offices and institutions, except the County Road Commission and the County Poor Commission.
2. To supervise the Tract Index Department.
3. To require county health officers to report on contagious diseases; to investigate same, and audit and allow accounts in connection therewith.

Former Members Board of Auditors: The Wayne County Auditors have been as follows:

1845—Wm. B. Hunt
Job Smith
A. H. Otis

1846—Wm. B. Hunt
Job Smith
H. Fralick

1847 to 1848 Amos Brown —Wm. B. Hunt
H. Fralick

1849 to 1852 H. Saunders —A. Brown
Wm. B. Hunt

1852—S. Poupard
James Safford
A. Brown

1853—S. Poupard
James Safford
D. L. Quirk

1854—J. Safford
D. L. Quirk
M. Anderson

1855—M. Anderson
S. Poupard
G. Carson

1857—M. Anderson
G. Carson
D. Sackett

1860—M. Anderson
Geo. Carson
W. H. Craig

1861—Chas. Steward
M. Anderson
W. H. Craig

1862—W. H. Craig
Charles Steward
Wm. Taft

1863—John Hull
Charles Steward
Wm. Taft

1864—John Hull
George Carson
Wm. Taft

1864 to 1867 John Patton —Geo. Carson
Benj. Sackett

1867—John Patton
Alex. Blue
Benj. Sackett

1868—John Patton
Alex. Blue
James A. Visger

1869 to 1873 A. Blue —Michael Kennedy
J. A. Visger

1873—J. A. Visger
Samuel Zug
J. S. Tibbits

1874—Samuel Zug
J. S. Tibbits
T. G. Limbocker

1875—J. S. Tibbits
T. G. Limbocker
James Holihan

1876 to 1878 T. G. Limbocker —James Holihan
Wm. Sales

1878 to 1879 Wm. Sales —H. B. Thayer
G. F. Pillard

1880 to 1883 Wm. Sales —James Holihan
G. F. Pillard

1883 to 1884 Wm. Sales —A. Michie
G. F. Pillard

1884 to 1885 Wm. Sales —A. Michie
Jeremiah Sheahan

1885—Alex. Michie
Chas. G. Moran
Jeremiah Sheahan

1886—Jeremiah Sheahan
Charles G. Moran
Wm. C. Mahoney

1887—Chas. G. Moran
Wm. C. Mahoney
Albert Stoll

1888—Wm. C. Mahoney
Albert Stoll
Chas. P. Collins

Former Members Board of Auditors—Continued

1889—Albert Stoll
Chas. P. Collins
Geo. C. Lawrence

1890—Chas. P. Collins
Geo. C. Lawrence
James Holihan

1891—James Holihan
David Trombley
H. A. J. Leteker

1892—James Holihan
Louis Groh
H. A. J. Leteker

1893—Geo. C. Lawrence
Louis Groh
H. A. J. Leteker

1894—Samuel B. Long
Geo. C. Lawrence
Lou Burt

1895 Lou Burt
to —Henry L. Stoefflet
1897 Geo. C. Lawrence

1898—Lou Burt
Thos. H. Christian
Geo. C. Lawrence

1899—Lou Burt
Thos. H. Christian
Hugh T. Scullen

1900 Lou Burt
to —Hugh T. Scullen
1905 Thos. H. Christian

1905—Lou Burt
Thos. H. Christian
Hugh T. Scullen

1906—Lou Burt
Thos. H. Christian
Milton Oakman

1907 Chas. A. Buhrer
to —Thos. H. Christian
1908 Milton Oakman

1909 Chas. A. Buhrer
to —Forbes Robertson
1912 Milton Oakman

1913—Chas. A. Buhrer
Wm. S. Dever*
William Gutman
Forbes Robertson**

1914 Chas. A. Buhrer
to —William Gutman
1919 William F. Moeller

1920 John C. Cowan
to —William Gutman
1921 William F. Moeller

1922 John C. Cowan
to —William H. Green, Jr.
1926 William Gutman

* Appointed by Governor to fill unexpired term of Milton Oakman, served from January 1 to April 20, 1913.

** Elected April 1913 to fill unexpired term of Milton Oakman, served from April 20 to December 31, 1913.

1—Thos. F. Farrell, County Clerk 2—Otto Stoll, Register of Deeds
3—Godfrey Freiwald, County Treasurer
4—George A. Walters, Sheriff 5—Robert M. Toms, Prosecuting Attorney

County Clerk

Organization:

Thomas F. Farrell	County Clerk
Thomas McGoldrick	Deputy
Robert B. Stirling	Chief Court Clerk
Obediah Bingham	Chief Counter Clerk
William Gutschmidt	Chief Clerk

The County Clerk is elected for a term of two years; and receives a salary of $3,500 per annum plus certain fees, which are derived from the notarial certifications on applications for marriage licenses, and from the issuance of fish and game licenses, and naturalization papers.

He is authorized to appoint a deputy, who is vested with all of the powers of the Clerk, and such other assistants as may be deemed necessary and provided for by the Board of Supervisors. The personnel of the County Clerk's staff is at present made up of about sixty employees.

A vacancy occurring in the office of County Clerk for whatever reason is filled by appointment by the Judges of the Circuit Court, the person so appointed to hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Historical: The office of the County Clerk was created in 1820, when it was provided that the Clerk of the County Courts should act as Clerk of the County. In 1829 provision was made that he should receive as compensation the fees collected in the exercise of the duties of the office. Since that time the Clerk's compensation has been changed several times, although for the last twenty-eight years it has been practically the same as it is today.

From 1850 to 1873 the County Clerk was Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State at such sessions as were held in Detroit. The present duties of this office are varied and numerous; and have gradually grown up with the County through a long period of years. Certain of the Clerk's functions are carried out for the State and Federal Governments in matters affecting the County. The Clerk is also a member ex-officio of several commissions and boards, which will be given specific mention in the following section together with the detail of the Clerk's powers and duties.

Powers and Duties: By statute, the County Clerk has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To act as Clerk to the Circuit Court of the County and Register of the Courts in Chancery; and to keep records thereof.
2. To act as Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, and to keep records of same.
3. To issue marriage licenses for the County of Wayne.

4. To receive applications for citizenship and to execute naturalization papers.
5. To issue game and fish licenses under the Conservation Law.
6. To receive and file all reports from township officers made in accordance with provision of law.
7. To keep complete records of births and deaths outside of the City of Detroit, and of marriages, divorces, hunters' and anglers' licenses, and naturalization papers; to maintain records of incorporations, dissolutions, businesses, and professions; and to maintain records of registered nurses, physicians, dentists, optometrists, and chiropodists.
8. To act as Clerk of the County Canvassing Board; as Secretary of the Concealed Weapon Commission; and to be a member of and act as Secretary to the County Election Commission.
9. In case of a vacancy occurring in any County office, elective or appointive, where no other provision of law has been made to fill such vacancy, to act with the Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of Probate in making the appointment for the balance of the unexpired term.

The County Clerk has a number of other more detailed powers and duties of a minor nature which are not mentioned here. These may be found by reference to the Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan and the subsequent volumes of Public Acts.

Fees Payable to County Clerk: The various fees charged by the County Clerk for licenses, petitions, certificates, etc., are as follows:

COURT FEES:

Entry—Law and Chancery	$3.00
Petitions—Law and Chancery	2.00 and $4.00
Judgments—Law	2.00 and 4.00
Decrees—Chancery	2.00 and 3.00
Stenographer	3.00

FILING FEES:

Bonds	1.00
Notarial Bond	.50
Articles of Association	.50
Justice Transcripts	1.00
Amendment of Dissolution	.50

REGISTRATION FEES:

Medical	.50
Notaries Public	.50
Admission to Bar	2.00

CERTIFICATES:

Notarial	.25
Certified Copies	.50
Business under Assumed Name	.25
Returns to Supreme Court	5.00
Justice	.25
Term of Office	.25

Fees Payable to County Clerk—Continued

LICENSES:

Marriage	$1.00		
Hunting (Small Game)	1.25	Non-resident	$10.00
Hunting (Deer)	2.50	Non-resident	50.00
Fishing (Except Trout)		Non-resident	2.00
Fishing (General)		Non-resident	5.00

NATURALIZATION:

First Papers	1.00
Second Papers	4.00

The County Clerk is authorized to receive applications for citizenship and to execute naturalization papers. Those entering the United States after June 1, 1921, are required to make original application at the Naturalization Office in the Post Office Building.

Former County Clerks: The County Clerks have been as follows:

1826—Phillip Lecuyer
1827–28—Jeremiah V. R. Ten Eyck
1829–32—James B. Whipple
1832–36—G. Mott Williams
1837—T. E. Tallman
1838–41—Charles Peltier
1841–42—Theodore Williams
1843–47—Geo. R. Griswold
1847–48—D. C. Holdbrook
1849–50—S. A. Bagg
1851–52—Jeremiah VanRensselaer
1853–57—E. Hawley, Jr.
1857–61—Enos T. Throop
1861–62—David Walker
1863–64—Jared Patchin
1865–69—J. D. Weir
1869–73—Stephen P. Purdy
1873–77—Ray Haddock
1877–79—J. Sheahan
1879–83—R. A. Liggett
1883–87—J. J. Enright
1887–91—W. P. Lane
1891–93—William May
1893–98—Henry M. Reynolds
1898–05—Wm. H. McGregor
1905–08—Louis W. Himes
1909–16—Thos. F. Farrell
1917–18—Milton Oakman
1919–26—Thos. F. Farrell*

*Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

Register of Deeds

Organization:

Otto Stoll	Register of Deeds
Arthur W. Stoll	Deputy Register
Chas. P. Benoit, Jr.	Chief Clerk
Lewis M. Arnold	Chief Copyist
Joseph F. Merritt	Cashier

The Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne is elected for a term of two years, with a salary of $6,500 per annum. He is authorized to appoint a Deputy who is vested with all the powers of the Register, and such other assistants as may be provided for by the Board of Supervisors. The Register's staff at the present time consists of about sixty employees.

A vacancy occurring in the office of Register of Deeds for whatever reason shall be filled by the Deputy Register. If for any reason the Deputy Register is unable to hold said office the Judge of Probate may appoint a suitable person to perform the duties of Register.

Historical: Prior to 1795, when the office of Register of Deeds for the Northwest Territory was created, all deeds under French and English rule were recorded by a notary. Under the Michigan Territorial Laws, it was provided that deeds could be recorded with the Clerk of the County. In 1811 the Register of Probate was authorized to record deeds, and in 1815 all deeds were required to be recorded in his office. In 1827 the registration of mortgages was first provided for; and in 1835 the office of Register of Deeds was created, and the recording of deeds and mortgages became the duty of that office.

A City Register of Deeds for Detroit, appointed by the Governor, existed from 1818 to 1837; and all deeds and mortgages on city property had to be recorded by him in order to be valid. This office was abolished in 1837, and its duties transferred to the County Register of Deeds.

Originally the Register's compensation consisted of the fees collected, out of which he had to hire his own clerks. In 1879 the office was put on a salary basis at $2,500 per annum. With the increasing responsibility of the office, this salary has been gradually increased and since 1923 has been at the existing rate.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Register of Deeds has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To record all deeds, mortgages, discharges and assignments of mortgages, land contracts, plats, and other instruments affecting title to or division of land situated in Wayne County, and to be the custodian of such records.
2. To keep records of liens, levies, and lis pendens affecting title to real estate.

3. To have authority to discharge mortgages upon face of record; and to receive moneys paid on account of mortgage foreclosures and to disburse same.
4. To keep an alphabetical index of all maps and plats recorded in his office.
5. All chattel mortgages, or a true copy thereof, and all mechanics' liens must be filed or recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds.

Photostatic Recording

By Act No. 379 of the Public Acts of 1921 provision was made that all deeds, mortgages, maps, and other instruments authorized by law to be recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds might thereafter be recorded by photographic process and such a system was installed in 1923.

Wayne County was the second large metropolitan area in this country to adapt photography to the work of public recording. Great satisfaction has attended the use of this new method, as it has proved to be a time, space and labor-saver.

Fees Payable to Register of Deeds:

Warranty Deed (Short Form)	$ .81
Warranty Deed (Long Form)	.11 per folio
Quit Claim Deed	.75
Executor or Guardian Deeds	.75
Deeds of Special Guardian	1.00
Tax Deeds	.75
Sheriff's Deed	2.50
Commissioner's Deed	1.25
City Tax Lease	.75
Auditor General's Deed	.75
Contract (Short Form) 1 Sheet	1.15
Contract (Long Form) 2 Sheets	1.40
Lease (Short Form)	1.00
Lease (Long Form)	.11 per folio
Exemplification of Record	.11 per folio
Affidavit (Short)	.25
Affidavit (Long)	.11 per folio
Decree (Short)	.75
Decree (Long)	.11 per folio
Articles of Association (Churches only)	.50
By-Laws	.11 per folio
Land Patent	.75
Power of Attorney	.75
Clerk's Certificate Attached to Warranty Deed	.25
Ejectments	.50
Mortgage (Short Form) 1 Sheet	1.15
Mortgage (Long Form) 2 Sheets	1.40
Discharge of Mortgage	.50
Part Release of Mortgage	.75
Face Discharge of Mortgage	.10
Assignment of Mortgage (Short Form)	.50
Assignment of Mortgage (Form No. 17)	.75
Levy	.50

Fees Payable to Register of Deeds—Continued

Discharge of Levies	$ .25
Liens	.75
Discharge of Mechanic's Lien	no fee
Certificate of County Clerk, Dis. Lien	.25
Attachments	.50
Sheriff's Certificates	.50
Lis Pendens	.50
Each Additional Acknowledgment or Court Certificate on Instrument	.25

Former Registers of Deeds:

The following served as City Registers:

1798–04—Peter Audrain
1806–18—Joseph Watson
1818–22—A. E. Wing
1822–23—A. G. Whitney
1823–25—E. A. Brush
1825—P. Lecuyer
1826–30—John Whipple
1830–35—Theodore Williams
1836—C. W. Whipple

The following have served as Registers of Deeds:

1835—R. S. Rice
1836—C. W. Whipple
1837–40—George R. Griswold
1841–42—Josiah Snow
1843–46—Silas A. Bagg
1847–50—C. V. Selkrig
1851–54—Henry Campau
1855–56—H. R. Rowland
1857–60—H. S. Roberts
1861–62—H. M. Whittlesey
1863–64—E. N. Lacroix
1865–68—W. E. Warner
1869–72—Alonzo Eaton
1873–74—John W. McMillan
1875–78—Charles Dupont
1879–80—Henry Plass
1881–82—J. I. Mitchell
1883–86—C. M. Rousseau
1887–88—M. P. Roulo
1889–90—Robert E. Bolger
1891–94—John A. Heames
1895–98—Ferd W. Marschner
1899–02—Samuel R. Kingsley
1903–08—Orrin P. Gulley
1909–26—Otto Stoll*

*Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

Growth of County as Reflected by Volume of Business

Register of Deeds

Period 1906-1925

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Fees Collected	$22,348.69	$23,288.79	$21,103.40	$24,194.37	$27,620.77	$34,187.86	$40,445.17	$ 48,497.50	$ 48,039.72	$ 53,290.97
No. of Instruments Recorded:										
Deeds	15,200	15,855	13,964	16,197	19,232	22,668	26,366	32,158	30,198	33,288
Mortgages	9,888	10,203	9,543	10,982	12,117	15,499	17,081	19,654	20,109	22,824
Levies	104	132	128	107	130	100	113	92	133	145
Lis Pendens	202	237	268	253	208	300	252	328	348	456
Liens	427	652	578	528	694	774	803	1,123	1,454	1,536
Plats	67	59	53	48	56	52	76	146	152	190
Discharge of Mortgages on Face	603	516	499	482	494	435	398	363	374	412
Attachments	10	28	28	12	15	28	14	17	28	17
Sheriff's Certificates	19	16	17	18	24	28	26	15	20	26
Certificates of Exemplification of Record	165	159	88	126	133	103	134	191	152	160
Redemption Fees	10	4	16	29	21	22	24	18	13	13

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Fees Collected	$78,664.97	$69,680.80	$38,692.98	$88,204.65	$84,037.43	$61,258.53	$97,016.58	$132,101.84	$155,038.09	$185,812.67
No. of Instruments Recorded:										
Deeds	47,626	41,925	26,819	53,391	54,260	39,912	54,892	73,565	84,745	95,502
Mortgages	32,878	31,587	17,665	41,612	36,740	24,903	42,774	57,517	66,531	80,581
Levies	148	139	128	129	138	182	228	249	284	290
Lis Pendens	477	553	686	666	687	924	802	887	1,183	1,405
Liens	1,932	3,117	1,335	928	1,795	1,548	1,624	3,064	3,825	4,921
Plats	383	176	27	122	230	62	80	281	443	619
Discharge of Mortgages on Face	408	324	277	348	286	144	177	171	160	135
Attachments	18	37	39	28	55	65	66	94	66	94
Sheriff's Certificates	40	13	26	18	33	62	52	79	74	80
Certificates of Exemplification of Record	248	260	251	349	385	530	587	589	714	880
Redemption Fees	24	24	29	36	31	43	94	149	148	173

DEEDS RECORDED AND TOTAL MONEYS COLLECTED
REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE
1906 — 1925
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925
DEEDS IN THOUSANDS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140
TOTAL RECEIPTS IN THOUSANDS
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280
DEEDS RECORDED
TOTAL RECEIPTS
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925
KUFFEL & ESSER CO. N.Y.

County Treasurer

Organization:

Godfrey Freiwald	Treasurer
David Gordon	Deputy
James Tracy	Chief Clerk
Clarence Carpenter	Chief Bookkeeper
Harry Wildman	Cashier

The County Treasurer is elected for a term of two years, with a salary of $6,500 per annum, until July 1927, after which time the salary is $8,500. His term of office begins on July 1st of every odd year under the provision of a Local Act passed in 1895.

The Treasurer is the chief fiscal officer of the County and is the custodian of all county funds. He is authorized to appoint a Deputy who is vested with all the powers of the Treasurer, and such other assistants as may be provided for by the Board of Supervisors. At the present time the Treasurer's staff consists of about eighty regular employees.

A vacancy occurring in the office of County Treasurer for whatever reason shall be filled by the Deputy until such time as a new Treasurer shall be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, which Board is authorized to appoint some suitable person, in the event that in its judgment the best interests of the County require such action.

The Treasurer is required to give certain bonds to insure the faithful performance of his duties and as security for the funds in his possession. The amount of his bond given as surety in his capacity of custodian of the general funds of the County is determined by the Board of Auditors. His bond as Treasurer of the Sinking Fund Commission is regulated by the amount of that fund. The Probate Judges determine his bond as Custodian of the Unknown Legatee Fund. At the present time he is not required to furnish any bond to the State.

Historical: The Treasurer's office was created in 1792, under an act of the Northwest Territory, at which time it was provided that the Governor should make the appointment. The office became an elective one with a one year term in 1826, which term was lengthened to three years in 1827. By a legislative enactment of 1832, the Treasurer became Auditor in addition to his other functions, his acts in this capacity being subject to review by the Board of Supervisors. Under the Constitution of 1835, the term of office for the Treasurer was changed to two years, and has remained the same ever since. Until 1923 it was provided that no Treasurer should hold office for more than four out of any six consecutive years, but by Act No. 59 of that year this limitation was removed.

Up to 1881 the Treasurers furnished their own books and took them away with them at the expiration of their term of office, so that the complete fiscal history of the County is not in the possession of the public. An act of 1879, however, provided that after January 1, 1881, the books of the Treasurer should be provided and owned by the County; and that funds should be drawn only on the joint order of the Auditors and the Treasurer.

The Treasurer originally received as compensation five per cent of the moneys collected by him. This was changed in 1833 by a provision that he should receive not over three per cent of his collections. Later he received a salary plus the interest on county funds deposited in banks or loaned in any way. Under this arrangement, which continued until 1896, the office was a highly lucrative one; but in that year the Treasurer's compensation was made a straight salary with all interest and fees diverting to the County. The salary was then fixed at $5,000 per annum, from which figure it has since been increased to the rate of $8,500, effective July 1st, 1927.

Powers and Duties: By statute the County Treasurer has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To receive and have custody of all funds of the County; and to disburse same upon warrants drawn by the Board of County Auditors.
2. To collect state and county taxes for the City of Detroit.
3. To collect delinquent state, county, and local taxes for all the townships, cities, and villages of the county (except taxes levied in the City of Detroit), and to make quarterly settlements thereof.
4. To collect specific taxes upon mortgages, bonds, and other secured debts as provided by law.
5. To collect inheritance taxes upon estates as fixed by the Probate Court; and to report same to the State Treasurer.
6. To issue certificates on warranty deeds as to payment of taxes.
7. To be Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Wayne County Sinking Fund and of the Unknown Legatee Fund, respectively.
8. To be Custodian of the Teachers' Institute Fund; and a member of the Board of Election Commissioners for the County of Wayne.
9. To collect delinquent dog tax as provided for in Act 339, Public Acts of 1919.

Fees Payable to County Treasurer:

Warranty Deed—Certification of Taxes	$ .25
Mortgage Tax	.50 per $100.00 of value
Bond Tax	.50 per 100.00 of value

Former County Treasurers: County Treasurers have been as follows:

1801–05—Mathew Ernest
1805—Richard Smyth
1817–25—Conrad Ten Eyck
1825–33—Peter Desnoyers
1833–36—D. French
1836—Elliott Gray
1837–40—G. Spencer
1840–43—R. Gillett

Former County Treasurers—Continued

1843–45—Peter Desnoyers
1845–50—D. J. Campau
1850—J. B. Schick
1851–55—G. M. Rich
1855–57—William Harsha
1857–61—G. M. Rich
1861–63—John Bloynk
1863–67—George Miller
1867–69—E. P. Benoit
1869–73—Paul Gies
1873–75—John F. W. Thon
1875–79—Geo. H. Stellwagen
1879–83—Calvin B. Crosby
1883–87—Bernard Youngblood
1887–91—Ralph Phelps, Jr.
1891–92—George C. Huebner
1893–94—Milton E. Carlton
1895–99—Alex. I. McLeod
1899–1903—Chas. A. Buhrer
Fred F. Snow
1903–05—Wm. J. Lee*
Geo. C. Waldo**
1905–09—Forbes Robertson
1909–13—Wm. F. Moeller
1913–17—Edw. F. Stein
John W. F. Vergouw†
1917–21—Wm. H. Green, Jr.
1921–27—Godfrey Freiwald††

*Served until April 1905 after death of Fred F. Snow.
**Elected at April Election, 1905, to fill vacancy left by Fred F. Snow.
†Served January 1 to June 30, 1917, to fill vacancy left by Edw. F. Stein's election as Sheriff.
††Term expires June 30, 1927. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

Sheriff

Organization:

George A. Walters	Sheriff
Wm. E. Metzger	Under-Sheriff
Arthur K. Barker	Chief Deputy
Emmet Kelly	Legal Adviser
Sylvia Phillips	Chief Clerk
Henry Wagner	Turnkey

The Sheriff is elected for a term of two years, and receives a salary of $8,000 per annum. The State Constitution provided that no Sheriff should hold office for more than four out of any consecutive six years. At the last session of the State Legislature a joint resolution was passed providing for a vote on a constitutional amendment at the general election in November 1926 removing this limitation, which amendment was adopted.

He is authorized to appoint one Under-Sheriff and such Deputies as he may deem necessary, subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors. The Under-Sheriff is vested with all of the powers of the Sheriff, and in the case of a vacancy acts in that capacity until a Sheriff shall be elected and qualified, according to the provision of statute. At the present time the Sheriff's staff is made up of about one hundred and ten employees.

The Sheriff is required to give two bonds in the total sum of $15,000. By provision of the State Constitution, the County is not liable for any acts of the Sheriff.

Historical: The office of Sheriff was created under the Northwest Territory and was appointive by the Governor until 1835, when the office became elective. Up to January 1, 1905, no regular salary was attached to the position, remuneration being entirely in the form of fees collected for the issuing and serving of legal papers, turnkey fees, and the profits derived from the boarding of prisoners. In 1905 the Sheriff became a salaried officer, receiving $8,000 per annum, the present salary of the position.

The powers and duties of the Sheriff have not changed materially since the creation of the office. He no longer makes any arrests in criminal cases in the City of Detroit, since the establishment of the metropolitan police. The growth of the county court system has resulted in the extension of certain of his powers and duties, which latter are given detailed mention in the following section:

Powers and Duties: By statute the Sheriff has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To act as chief peace officer and constable for the County in making arrests for crimes against state laws and in carrying out the decrees and judgments of the courts.
2. To have authority to serve all civil or criminal writs, levies, attachments, or executions issued out of any county court.
3. To attend personally, or by deputy, all sessions of the Wayne Circuit Court.
4. To be custodian of the County Jail; and to be responsible for all prisoners lodged therein.
5. To transfer to state penal institutions, at the expense of the State, persons convicted and sentenced to terms therein by any county court.
6. To be a member ex-officio of the Concealed Weapon Commission of the County.

Fees Payable to Sheriff: The fees charged by the Sheriff for serving various writs and summons and for performing certain other miscellaneous functions are as follows:

Summons, Injunctions, Garnishments, Citations, Declarations, Orders to Show Cause, Notices...	$ .75	.25 for each additional
Jury Summons	.50	
Subpoenas	.15	
Habeas Corpus	1.00	.50 for each additional
Sheriff's Deed	3.00	
Capias	6.20*	
Body Execution	4.70*	
Replevin	7.25**	
Attachment	11.75**	

*Includes week's board at County Jail.
**Includes appraisal fee.

In addition to the above, the Sheriff, or Deputy, serving any process or paper is entitled to a traveling fee of ten cents a mile from the County Building to the place of service, but not for the return trip.

Former Sheriffs: The County Sheriffs have been as follows:

1796–98—Herman Eberts
1798–99—Lewis Bond
1800—B. Huntington
Geo. McDougall
1801—Elias Wallen
1803—Thos. McRae
1804—Richard Smyth
1815—J. H. Audrain
1816–25—Austin E. Wing
1825—Abraham Edwards
Wm. Meldrum
1826–29—T. C. Sheldon
1829—Thos. S. Knapp
1830—Benj. Woodworth
1831–38—John M. Wilson
1839–40—Lemuel Goodell
1841–44—Daniel Thompson
1845–46—H. R. Andrews
1847–50—E. V. Cicotte
1851–52—Lyman Baldwin
1853–54—Horace Gray
1855–56—Joshua Howard
1857–60—E. V. Cicotte
1860—Peter Fralick
1861–62—Mark Flanigan
1863–64—Peter Fralick
1865–66—F. X. Cicotte
1867–68—E. V. Cicotte

Former Sheriffs—Continued

1869–70—John Patton
1871–74—Geo. C. Codd
1875–76—J. A. Saxton
1877–80—Walter H. Coots
1881–84—Conrad Clippert
1885–86—George H. Stellwagen
1887–90—Louis B. Littlefield
1891–92—James Hanley
1893–96—C. P. Collins
1897–98—Harry F. Chipman
1899–1900—G. Duff Stewart
1901–04—Henry A. Dickson
1905–08—James D. Burns
1909–12—George T. Gaston
1913–16—Milton Oakman
1917–18—Edward F. Stein
1919–22—Irving J. Coffin
1923–26—George A. Walters*

*Term expires December 31, 1926. Edward F. Stein elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

1—First County Jail
2—Present County Jail
3—Proposed County Jail

The County Jail

SINCE 1801, when there first appears a record of the existence of a County Jail, as many as ten different buildings located on eight sites have served as jails. All of the earlier buildings thus used were very crude structures, either old blockhouses or dwellings roughly adapted for use as places of confinement.

The first building constructed expressly to house the County Jail was located on the public square bounded by Library, Farmer, and Gratiot Avenues. It was completed in 1819 at a total cost of $4,700.00, and continued to serve its purpose until 1848, when by court order it was torn down because it was deemed an "eye-sore" and a public nuisance to people residing in the vicinity. At a later date the Detroit Public Library was built on the same site, and remained there until a few years ago when the new Library on Woodward Avenue was completed.

The next jail worthy of name was completed in 1862 on the site of the present County Jail at a total cost of $30,000.00. The building contained six wards, each containing fourteen cells. The walls of the prison were of solid block stone, many of which weighed from two to four tons. In 1883 the average number of prisoners was forty-two. At this time there were only four employees, three of whom were paid by the Sheriff, and one by the County.

In 1895 contracts were let for the construction of a larger and more up-to-date jail; and in 1897 it was completed at a cost of approximately $100,000.00. Built on the same site as the old one on the corner of Clinton, Beaubien, and Raynor Streets, this new County Jail has continued in use up to the present time.

This structure was originally built to accommodate 178 prisoners; but in the last five years it has been taxed far beyond its capacity, and now is required to house an average daily population of between 450 and 600 prisoners. This fact has given rise to a highly deplorable condition, not only because such crowding is a menace to health, but also because first offenders have to be herded together with hardened criminals, and diseased persons with healthy ones.

The Board of Supervisors has this year, 1926, authorized the construction of a new jail on the present site to cost approximately $1,000,000.00, which amount is to be raised by a bond issue which was favorably passed upon by the voters of Wayne County at the November election in 1926. This proposed structure will provide for a population of between 500 and 600 prisoners; and will be so arranged as to offer proper segregation of prisoners, separate quarters for witnesses, and hospital facilities to care for minor and less aggravated cases of sickness and disease.

County Jail Inspectors

THERE are nine County Jail Inspectors provided by law including the Judge of Probate, who acts as Chairman, the County Agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and the seven County Superintendents of the Poor. No compensation is paid for the services performed by said Inspectors.

By statute the County Jail Inspectors have the following specific powers and duties:

1. To visit and inspect the County Jail in February and September of each year; and to examine and inquire into all matters connected with the government, discipline, and police of said jail.

2. To examine, under oath, any officer of said jail, and to converse with any prisoner confined therein at will for the purpose of obtaining such facts and information as they may deem necessary.

3. To make and sign in duplicate a detailed report of their inspection; to recommend changes in the management of the jail, if deemed necessary; and to recommend alterations thereof, and additions thereto.

4. To deliver one copy of such report to the Secretary of the State Welfare Department, and one copy to the Wayne County Board of Supervisors for their consideration and action.

Prosecuting Attorney

Organization:

ROBERT M. TOMS.....Prosecuting Attorney
LESTER S. MOLL.....Chief Assistant Prosecutor
JOSEPH A. WILSON.....Chief Clerk

The Prosecuting Attorney is elected for a term of two years, and receives a salary of $11,500 per annum. He is authorized to appoint one Chief Assistant Prosecutor and as many other assistants, investigating officers, stenographers, and other clerical employees as the Board of Supervisors shall deem necessary and authorize. At the present time the Prosecutor's staff consists of about thirty-five employees, of which number twenty-one are Assistant Prosecutors.

The Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney is vested with all of the powers of the Prosecutor, and in case of his absence, sickness, or other disability is authorized to discharge all the functions of the office.

A vacancy occurring in the office of Prosecuting Attorney for whatever reason shall be filled by appointment by the Judges of the Circuit Court, the person so appointed to hold office for remainder of the unexpired term.

Historical: The first Prosecutor held office for the period 1819 to 1825 and was appointed by the Territorial Governor. In the latter year the office was abolished, and district attorneys appointed by the Governor and Council were provided instead.

Upon the adoption of the State Constitution of 1835 the office of Prosecuting Attorney was revived, and until 1850 incumbents were appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. Since that time the office has been elective, the term remaining the same.

The salary of the Prosecutor and his assistants is fixed by the Board of Supervisors by ordinance. In 1877 the Prosecutor was authorized to employ one assistant, which number has been successively increased by legislative enactment and latterly by ordinance of the Board of Supervisors until now there are twenty-one.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Prosecuting Attorney has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To act as legal adviser for all county officials.
2. To conduct all cases in which either the State or County is a party.
3. To receive criminal complaints, hold interviews with, and take statements from, witnesses in connection therewith; and to determine the disposition thereof.
4. To appoint with the advice and consent of the Circuit Judges a duly qualified attorney as a "Friend of the Court" to represent the State in all divorce court proceedings and to perform certain other duties hitherto performed by the Divorce Proctor. (See "Friend of the Court.")

5. To conduct investigations in matters of public concern and to institute grand jury proceedings before any Justice of Peace; or to recommend to the Wayne Circuit Court the necessity of calling a grand jury.
6. To make a semi-annual report to the Attorney General of the State concerning the number, character, and disposition of cases prosecuted by him.
7. In the case of a vacancy occurring in any county office, elective or appointive where no other provision of law has been made to fill such vacancy, to act with the County Clerk and the Probate Judge in making the appointment for the balance of the unexpired term.
8. To be a member of the Concealed Weapon Commission.

Former Prosecuting Attorneys:

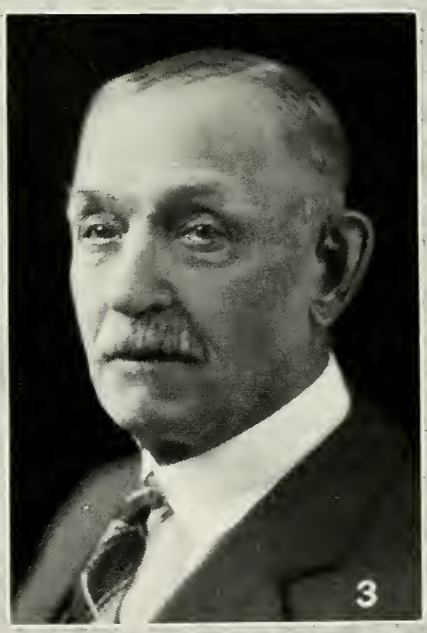
The District Attorneys were:

1825–28—Charles Larned
1828—Warner Wing
1829—B. F. H. Witherell
1830—Warner Wing
1831—B. F. H. Witherell
1832—Warner Wing
1833—Jas. Q. Adams
1834—B. F. H. Witherell

The Prosecuting Attorneys have been as follows:

1819–25—Charles Larned
1835–39—B. F. H. Witherell
1840–43—J. A. Van Dyke
1843–46—A. W. Buell
1846–49—Wm. Hale
1849–53—D. Stuart
1853–54—A. T. McReynolds
1855–56—J. C. P. Emmons
1857–60—J. Knox Gavin
1860–61—D. E. Harbaugh
1862–66—J. Knox Gavin
1866—J. Patchin
1867–68—G. Hebden
1869–72—P. J. Van Dyke
1873–74—F. H. Chambers
1875–76—J. G. Hawley
1877–80—H. N. Brevoort
1881—M. Firnane
1881–85—J. Caplis
1886–88—George F. Robison
1889–90—James V. D. Willcox
1891–92—Samuel W. Burroughs
1893–1900—Allan H. Frazer
1901–06—Ormond F. Hunt
1907–08—George F. Robison
James A. Robison (1)
1909–10—Philip T. Van Zile
1911–12—Philip T. Van Zile
Hugh Shepherd (2)
1913–14—Hugh Shepherd
Allan H. Frazer (3)
1915–16—Allan H. Frazer
1917–18—Charles H. Jasnowski
1919–20—Charles H. Jasnowski
Mathew H. Bishop (4)
1921–24—Paul W. Voorhies
1925—Robert M. Toms (5)

(1) Appointed October 23, 1907, to fill vacancy left by death of George F. Robison.
(2) Appointed October 4, 1911, to fill vacancy left by resignation of Philip T. Van Zile.
(3) Appointed May 12, 1914, to fill vacancy left by resignation of Hugh Shepherd.
(4) Appointed July 16, 1919, to fill vacancy left by death of Charles H. Jasnowski.
(5) Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.



Board of County Road Commissioners
1—Edward N. Hines 2—John S. Haggerty
3—Wm. F. Butler

Board of County Road Commissioners

Wm. F. Butler	Commissioner
John S. Haggerty	Commissioner
Edward N. Hines	Commissioner
Leroy C. Smith	Engineer-Manager
J. K. Norton	Road Engineer
H. A. Shuptrine	Bridge Engineer
Harry W. Butler	Secretary
Elmer G. Rice	Attorney

A Board of County Road Commissioners for Wayne County was first organized in 1906 according to the provision of Section 4267 of the Compiled Laws of 1897. It was at this time that Wayne adopted the county road system by referendum in accordance with law; but, as a result of legal difficulties, work under the new system did not begin until late in 1907, and then under a newly constituted Commission.

Originally there was considerable opposition to the good roads movement, and every step in that direction was bitterly contested. The movement, however, has gained in popularity until at present practically every county in the State has come under the provisions of the County Road Act.

Wayne County has been a pioneer in road construction not only in Michigan but in the world. The work at first moved slowly; but late in 1910 after a vote by the people a bond issue of $2,000,000.00 was authorized by the Wayne County Board of Supervisors for good road purposes, and from that time on with ever increasing impetus Wayne County began to make history in road construction.

The first mile of concrete road built in the world was designed and constructed by the Wayne County Road Commission. Since then 5,913,211 square yards of concrete road had been constructed up to September 1st, 1926, constituting a greater mileage of concrete roads than in any like area in the world. In the period of its existence the Road Commission has completed 465 miles of improved roads; has built 52 modern bridges; has completed 14 grade separations, and has four under construction; has built 10 public comfort stations modernly equipped; has planted 20,000 shade trees; and has maintained, improved, and widened existing highways. In completing this program an investment of $37,310,962.15 has been made.

It thus may be seen that the Road Commission plays a very important part in Wayne County government. The Commission consists of three members elected by the people for a term of six years. One member is elected every two years so that no two go out of office

at the same time. Any vacancy in the office of County Road Commissioner is filled by appointment by the Board of Supervisors, such appointee to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

The original compensation provision for the Commissioners was at the rate of $5.00 per diem for the time actually spent in that official capacity. By a provision of the Board of Supervisors in 1923, this compensation became $3,000.00 per annum, each Commissioner becoming eligible to receive this salary on his election subsequent to the provision. At the present writing, therefore, there are two Commissioners paid on the salary basis, and one still on the per diem basis.

The Road Commission acts as an administrative board, and designates an engineer-manager to take general charge of operations and such other agents and employees as it may deem necessary in carrying on its work. According to law, the County Clerk is clerk ex-officio of the Road Commission, but in Wayne County the work is of such magnitude that a deputy is designated to function for it exclusively.

The County Road Commission may assume jurisdiction over any highway in the County, except state trunk-line roads. This is done by passing a resolution to take over the road desired, advertising the same three times, and serving it upon the Township Highway Commissioner. The township is thereby relieved of jurisdiction over this road for the purposes of structure and improvement, and the road becomes what is known as a county road. In villages and cities, however, before a road can be taken over in this manner, the proper authorities of said village or city must consent to such procedure.

The Road Commission has power to lay out, to widen, to acquire land by purchase and condemnation for such lay out and widening, and to maintain and improve all county roads. It may also construct necessary bridges, grade separations, and incidental structures; erect guard rails, route signs, traffic signals, and other safety devices; plant trees; and perform numerous other subsidiary functions. The Commission further has complete responsibility in the expenditure of funds entrusted to it, subject only to the audit of the Board of County Auditors.

For carrying on the work of the County Road Commission, appropriations and funds are available from various sources.

First—The Board of Supervisors may authorize a general tax on the County as a whole which in the case of Wayne County must not exceed one dollar for each one thousand dollars of the assessed valuation of the County. The first tax assessed and collected upon this basis was found to be unconstitutional and therefore had to be refunded in its entirety. The next assessment was a proper one, how-

ever, and was on the basis of one-quarter mill for every dollar of assessed valuation. This has gradually increased until now the full mill on every dollar is collected.

Second—The County participates in the proceeds of the motor vehicle taxes collected by the State. At present $6,000,000.00 of the total of such taxes collected annually are distributed to the various counties in proportion to the amounts collected therein.

Third—Funds may be collected by special assessment. Property owners on a highway may petition the Road Commission to have that highway improved. If the Commissioners decide that such improvement is warranted, it may be authorized; whereupon the Commission proceeds to form an assessment district, assessing a portion of the cost upon such district, a portion on the township, and a portion upon the County as a whole.

Former Boards of Road Commissioners:

The Wayne County Road Commissions since organization have been as follows:

	Cassius Benton*
1906—	Henry Ford*
	Edward N. Hines*
1907	Edward N. Hines
to —	John S. Haggerty
1911	Wm. Murdoch**
1911	Edward N. Hines
to —	John S. Haggerty
date	William F. Butler**

*Owing to legal difficulties this Commission never actually functioned.
**Wm. Murdoch died in 1911 and was succeeded by William F. Butler.

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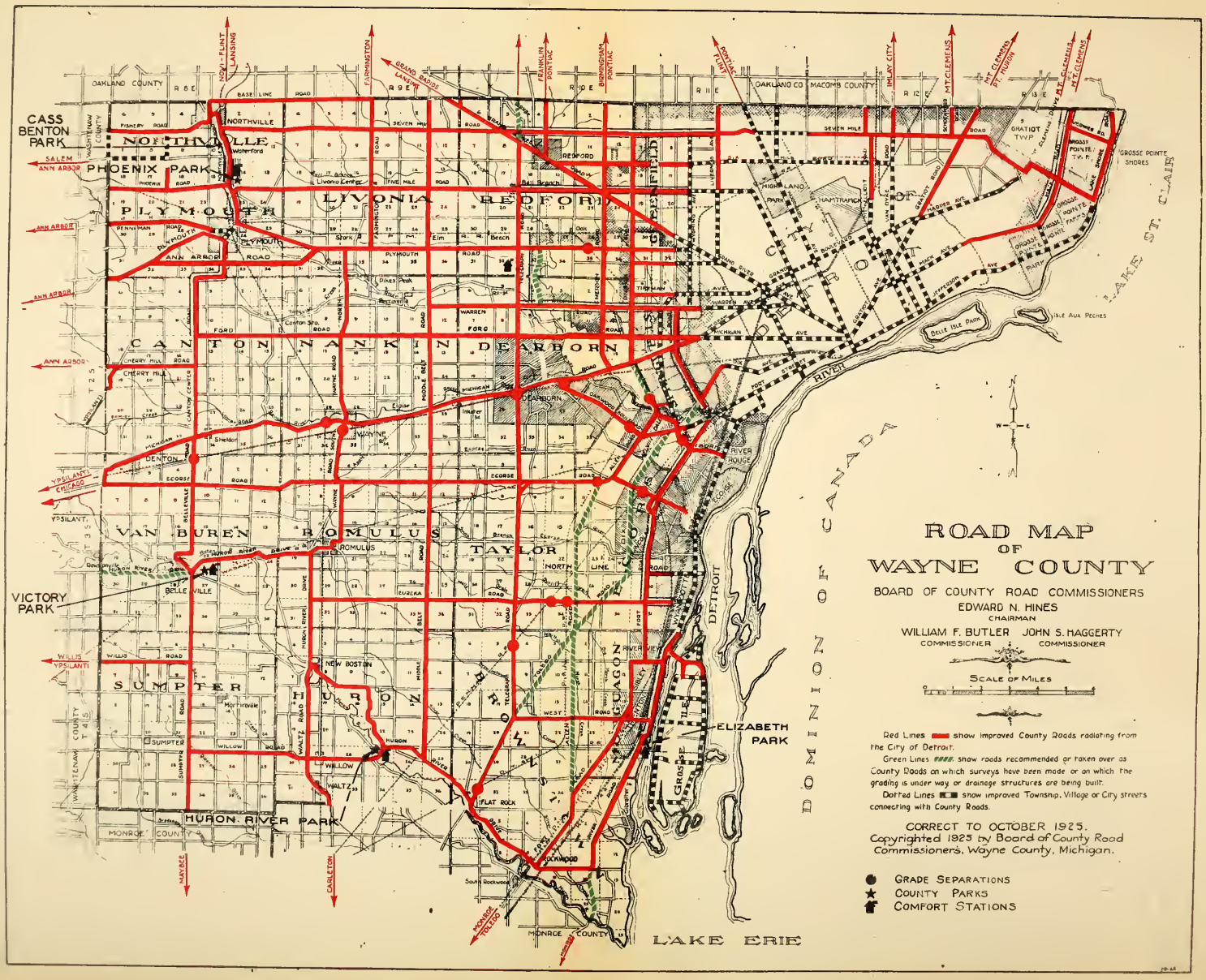
ROAD MAP
OF
WAYNE COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS
EDWARD N. HINES
CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM F. BUTLER
COMMISSIONER
JOHN S. HAGGERTY
COMMISSIONER
SCALE OF MILES
Red Lines show improved County Roads radiating from the City of Detroit.
Green Lines show roads recommended or taken over as County Roads on which surveys have been made or on which the grading is under way or drainage structures are being built.
Dotted Lines show improved Township, Village or City streets connecting with County Roads.
CORRECT TO OCTOBER 1925.
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GRADE SEPARATIONS
COUNTY PARKS
COMFORT STATIONS
CASS BENTON PARK
PHOENIX PARK
VICTORY PARK
HURON RIVER PARK
ELIZABETH PARK
LAKE ST. CLAIR
LAKE ERIE
DETROIT RIVER
DOMINION OF CANADA
NORTHVILLE
PLYMOUTH
LIVONIA
REDFORD
GARDEN CITY
CANTON
NANKIN
DEARBORN
DEARBORN CITY
VAN BUREN
ROMULUS
TAYLOR
SUMPTER
HURON
BROWNSTOWN
GROSSE ILE
GROSSE POINTE SHORES
GRATIOT TWP.
HAMTRAMCK
HIGHLAND PARK
DETROIT
RIVER ROUGE
ISLE AUX PECHES
BELLE ISLE PARK
OAKLAND COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY
MONROE COUNTY
WAYNE COUNTY

Funds for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of County Roads and Bridges

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures by Years

	Tax Levy Authorized by Board of Supervisors	Amount Taxes Collected	Bond Issues Road-Bridge Purposes	Federal Aid and State Reward	Reimbursement Cities and Villages	From Motor Vehicle Tax	From Sundry Sources	Total Revenue Received	Disbursements from Good Road Fund	Interest and Payments on Bridge and Road Bonds
1906	(a) $87,125.72									
1907	88,894.02	$ 85,475.79					$ 37.02	$ 85,512.81	$ 65,142.59	
1908	95,579.85	92,650.68		$ 7,372.00			348.51	100,371.19	115,384.96	
1909	132,646.93	130,780.10		6,197.00			545.42	137,522.52	144,957.70	
1910	204,908.87	204,298.10	$200,000.00	19,469.00			17,215.39	440,982.49	372,013.33	
1911	30,201.00	38,034.08	500,000.00	22,520.00	$ 3,300.32		4,781.74	568,636.14	622,293.46	$ 4,000.00
1912	*	1,578.06	500,000.00	23,119.00	12,702.34		18,492.08	555,891.48	534,967.58	31,827.50
1913	*	249.28	369,000.00	45,680.22	3,492.64		22,161.03	440,583.17	449,890.98	47,370.00
1914	*	25.21	431,000.00	49,120.46	5,224.90		11,651.59	497,022.16	440,173.88	61,590.00
1915	315,225.90	306,734.26		69,782.12	2,734.39	(f) $213,494.47	10,966.20	603,711.44	669,741.68	58,630.00
1916	173,607.40	172,454.42		23,225.72	19,328.00	409,872.63	46,626.79	671,507.56	558,867.76	62,300.00
1917	*	5,366.75		87,176.43	15,589.77	420,011.18	17,660.90	545,835.03	648,686.88	54,070.00
1918	*	2,021.24		131,260.00	94,328.25	511,223.20	43,222.16	782,054.85	776,928.33	49,770.00
1919	800,269.77	779,182.46		135,896.14	45,150.98	906,530.93	31,747.73	1,898,508.24	1,817,956.93	45,630.00
1920	871,207.71	849,255.94	(c)2,000,000.00	753,401.45	99,792.45	983,372.82	85,521.14	4,771,349.80	3,084,313.08	90,007.50
1921	1,067,468.98	1,034,439.21		558,958.89	181,116.25	1,153,442.68	101,697.88	3,029,654.91	4,502,830.06	134,397.50
1922	1,153,540.04	1,154,020.92		579,307.17	143,744.65	1,579,277.44	135,308.20	3,591,658.38	3,780,958.13	144,035.00
1923	2,448,351.06	2,388,975.27	d) 1,000,380.00	823,169.69	249,232.07	1,971,922.96	200,073.34	6,633,753.33	5,780,878.57	121,197.50
1924	2,665,650.97	2,635,619.67		461,707.45	505,689.79	1,314,353.82	264,763.85	5,182,134 58	5,712,431.79	148,691.25
1925	3,113,978.45	2,998,986.75		560,239.80	244,985.41	2,645,017.74	325,012.37	6,774,272.07	6,643,225.48	114,638.75
1926	(b)3,520,688.56									
TOTALS	$16,682,219.51	$12,880,148.19	$5,000,380.00	$4,357,605.54	e$1,626,412.21	$12,108,579.87	$1,337,836.34	$37,310,962.15	$36,751,643.17	g$1,168,185.00
Balance Nov. 1, 1926									559,318 98	
									$37,310,962.15	

(a) Levy held to be invalid by Supreme Court and Taxes collected refunded. This amount is not included in total.
(b) Tax Levy for current year, due Dec. 1, 1926.
(c) For Construction of West Jefferson Ave. and West Fort Street Bridges over River Rouge.
(d) For Construction of Dix Avenue Bridge over River Rouge.
(e) Reimbursement from Cities and Villages for road construction within corporate limits of said districts.
(f) Tax Authorized by Act 302, P. A. 1915. Amended by Act 1, P. A. 1925.
(g) Interest on bonds payable from general fund of County.
* No direct tax levied in this year.

1—Community House, Elizabeth Park
2—Tourist Lodge, Elizabeth Park
3—Foot Bridge, Elizabeth Park
4—Eureka Road
5—Comfort Station, Telegraph Road

The Super-Highway Commissions

Macomb-Wayne Commission:

Edward N. Hines	Chairman
Edward Scheunemann	Vice-Chairman
John S. Haggerty	Secretary
William F. Butler	
Herman A. Miller	
John R. Taylor	
Frank F. Rogers	

Oakland-Wayne Commission:

Edward N. Hines	Chairman
G. Ross Thompson	Vice-Chairman
John S. Haggerty	Secretary
Luther D. Allen	
William F. Butler	
Thomas Lytle	
Frank F. Rogers	

At the session of the State Legislature for the year 1925, the Super-highway Act was passed providing that the Boards of Supervisors of any two or more counties may enter into a contract for the purpose of establishing a system of super-highways. The Road Commissioners of each such county, together with the State Highway Commissioner, are ex-officio members of the super-highway commission when organized for this purpose. The commission selects officers from among its members, and is authorized to engage agents and employees.

In accordance with this statute the County of Wayne has entered into contracts with the County of Oakland and the County of Macomb, and in each case has established super-highway districts. The memberships of the Macomb-Wayne and Oakland-Wayne Commissions are listed above.

It is the duty of each commission to prepare a plan of super-highways, and designate thereon the proposed super-highways, their width, the counties through or into which they will run, and, if existing highways, the side from which private property will be taken to obtain the width desired. After such plan has been recorded, all plats or buildings thereafter must conform.

Each commission may acquire land by dedication, condemnation, or purchase for the purpose of widening or laying out highways. The actual construction or improvement of such highway rests with the Road Commission of the county in which the right-of-way happens to lie.

Since December 1925 the two Wayne Commissions have been working in perfect accord, and the results that have been obtained are most encouraging. The plan followed was the proposed Super-Highway Plan for Greater Detroit as drawn up by the Rapid Transit Commission in conjunction with the three counties concerned.

In this plan highway widths ranging from 204 feet to 86 feet are provided for. The work of obtaining necessary rights-of-way is progressing rapidly and in a manner reflecting credit on both the efficiency and diplomacy of the Macomb-Wayne and Oakland-Wayne Super-Highway Commissions.

The County Park System

EDWARD N. HINES.....Chairman of Park Trustees
WILLIAM F. BUTLER.....Secretary of Park Trustees
JOHN S. HAGGERTY.....Trustee

County parks in the State of Michigan are a comparatively recent innovation. In 1913 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing and empowering the boards of supervisors of counties to purchase, accept gifts and devises of, and to improve and maintain parks. This act, however, limited annual expenditures for park purposes to one thousand dollars, and thus was rendered ineffective for the purposes for which it was passed.

Late in 1919, however, three generous and public-spirited citizens, Elliot S. Nichols, Alice S. Church, and Charlotte S. Church, offered certain lands in Monguagon Township comprising some one hundred and fifty-five acres to the County of Wayne as a gift for park purposes. Acting for the County the Board of Supervisors accepted this splendid gift; and, in accordance with a further provision of the act mentioned above, appointed a Board of County Park Trustees consisting of three of its own membership. Thus Elizabeth Park, named in honor of Elizabeth Slocum, became the nucleus of the Wayne County park system.

After the acceptance of this gift it became immediately apparent that legislation would have to be sought increasing the limit of the annual expenditure allowable for park purposes. This was done and by Act No. 36 of the Public Acts of 1921 provision was made for a tax for park purposes not to exceed one-quarter of a mill on the assessed value of the County.

During the next two years, with the increased appropriation made available by this act, considerable of the pioneer work in preparing Elizabeth Park for the public was accomplished, in which connection commendation is due to the members of the Boards of County Park Trustees functioning during this period.

By Act No. 100 of the Public Acts of 1923, the County Road Commissioners were designated to act as Park Trustees in counties operating under the county road system. In Wayne County this proved to be a very logical change, for the Road Commission with the facilities at its disposal has been able to make much more rapid progress than would otherwise have been possible.

This Board has the management, control, and expenditure of all park money; and holds in trust for the County the title to any real estate purchased or accepted by gift or devise for park purposes. This Board supervises and directs the improvement of all property secured

for park purposes, as authorized by the Board of Supervisors, and may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, respecting the use by the public of park property. It is provided by law that the members of the Board shall choose a Chairman and a Secretary from their number. There is no salary attached to membership on the Board of County Park Trustees.

Under the efficient supervision of the Wayne County Road Commissioners several new parks have been acquired; numerous improvements and conveniences have been added to supplement the natural beauty of the parks; drives and paths have been constructed; additional trees and shrubs planted; pavilions and comfort stations have been erected; and other worth-while facilities made available.

The county park system at the present time includes several tracts in addition to Elizabeth Park. Huron River Park, located on the Huron River at Willow Road, was acquired as excess land in the purchase of a right-of-way for relocating the above mentioned road. Victory Park, located in the Village of Belleville, was formerly held in trust by the Belleville Park and Playground Association; but was turned over to the County on the basis of a mutually advantageous arrangement. Phoenix Park in Northville Township on the Five-Mile Road was also acquired with a right-of-way. Cass Benton Park was devised to the County by the will of the late Cassius R. Benton of Northville, subject to a life estate in his widow. Mrs. Benton subsequently released to the County her interest in the land, and it was immediately taken over as a county park, and named in honor of the donor, one time Supervisor and Wayne County Tax Commissioner, and State Tax Commissioner at his death.

Wayne County's park system is still in its infancy; but this movement towards the benefit of the recreational welfare of the County is such a splendid one that it is to be hoped that its development in the future will be even more rapid than it has been in the past.

Former Park Trustees:

The following have served as members of the Board of County Park Trustees:

1919—Wm. E. Metzger ..... Detroit, Michigan
1920—James Cooley ..... Redford, Michigan
Chas. E. Christian ..... Grosse Ile, Michigan
Benj. B. Pelham, Secretary ..... Detroit, Michigan

1920—Wm. E. Metzger ..... Detroit, Michigan
1921—Wm. Liddle ..... Wyandotte, Michigan
Chas. E. Christian ..... Grosse Ile, Michigan
James Cooley ..... Redford, Michigan
Benj. B. Pelham, Secretary ..... Detroit, Michigan

Former Members County Park Trustees—Continued

1921—Wm. E. Metzger ..... Detroit, Michigan
1922—Frank T. Lodge ..... Detroit, Michigan
Chas. E. Christian ..... Grosse Ile, Michigan
Edward G. Heckel ..... Detroit, Michigan
Thos. F. York ..... Detroit, Michigan
Patrick O'Brien ..... Detroit, Michigan
Wm. H. Yerkes ..... Northville, Michigan
Benj. B. Pelham, Secretary ..... Detroit, Michigan

1922—Wm. E. Metzger ..... Detroit, Michigan
1923—Frank T. Lodge ..... Detroit, Michigan
Charles E. Christian ..... Grosse Ile, Michigan
Wm. Gutman, Superintendent ..... Detroit, Michigan
Benj. B. Pelham, Secretary ..... Detroit, Michigan

1923—Wm. E. Metzger ..... Detroit, Michigan
Frank T. Lodge ..... Detroit, Michigan
Patrick O'Brien ..... Detroit, Michigan
Wm. Gutman, Superintendent ..... Detroit, Michigan
Benj. B. Pelham, Secretary ..... Detroit, Michigan

Sept. 1st Edward N. Hines, Chairman and Superintendent... Detroit, Michigan
1923 to Wm. F. Butler, Secretary ..... Trenton, Michigan
1926—John S. Haggerty ..... Detroit, Michigan

Public Control of Platting

WITH the advent of the metropolitan city, the problem of properly laying out land areas so as to include adequate provision for highways, superhighways, boulevards and parkways first began to claim attention, although for a long time the importance of the problem was greatly underestimated. This latter fact can best be proved by a cursory survey of the layout of the most of our American cities and towns, which will indicate that with rare exception little or no provision has been made to allow for the widening of streets to take care of the ever increasing volume of traffic or for the arterial highways made necessary by the expansion of thickly populated areas towards the suburban districts.

It may further be noted that in the older sections of many of these cities there seems to be no logical arrangement in the layout nor any particular continuity of routing. There is some explanation of this condition in the fact that it is a practical impossibility to forecast the extent of growth to which a community may attain, or what direction that growth may take. In addition to this, any one previous to the last two decades who had predicted the present almost universal use of the automobile, both for pleasure and business, would have been deemed highly imaginative to say the least.

So it is that Detroit among the rest finds itself faced with the problem of rectifying as best it may the existing faults in its layout, and of providing by a logical theory of city planning that in its future growth adequate, carefully routed, and continuous highways may be provided. Detroit's chief local step in this direction was the creation of a City Planning Commission under the new charter in 1918. This commission among other duties makes recommendations to the Mayor concerning the extension and opening of streets, avenues, and other public ways.

The most comprehensive control of the layout of the city, however, is embraced in the state law providing for the recording of town plats and certain regulations and requirements in regard to their conformity to the general city, county, and state plan in regard to layout. The first such law became effective May 19, 1839, and remained in effect until August 26, 1925, at which time it was superseded by a revised and greatly improved law.

The original law providing public control of platting was in many respects a valuable one and prevented many irregularities and evils of omission which no doubt would have appeared in its absence. However, in one most important respect this law was entirely inadequate, i. e., that it made no provision for any definite conformity to any city or county plan that might exist. Thus no definite widths for

streets, alleys or easements could be required by local examining authorities, nor could provision be made concerning layout of lots or continuity of streets. The new law effective August 26, 1925, corrects these defects and at the same time embodies the valuable and essential features of the old law; so it is deemed sufficient to pass from this mention of the old law to a more detailed discussion of the new one, which will show more definitely what public control of platting means in its practical application.

The new law requires that when any land is platted into lots, a survey and three true maps thereof shall be made by a registered civil engineer or surveyor, and then goes on to list certain technical draughting requirements which must be observed in the preparation of said plats. It is further provided that a detailed description of the property surveyed shall appear on the plat, and that streets, alleys and public grounds shall be defined, and that monuments be designated. In this latter respect the new law requires that permanent metal monuments with concrete bases shall be used instead of the old type of pipe monument which was found highly unsatisfactory. There must appear on the plat the certificate of the surveyor, a dedication signed by the owners of the property, and certificates from both the City and County Treasurers concerning taxes and liens. After the plat is properly made and certified it is delivered to the City or Township Clerk for its first approval.

The plat is then presented to the municipal governing body which shall determine whether the property is suitable for platting; whether the plat is technically correct and has attached the proper signatures; and most important whether all streets, highways, and alleys agree with the city or township plan as to location and width. This gives the governing body an opportunity to control the general layout of all additions and outlying districts of the city so as to make provision for future expansion in conformity with some definite plan. This plan, however, must not conflict with any general plan which may have been adopted by the County or State. The municipal governing body may require on platted property any reasonable improvements, or an agreement to insure such improvements, as they may see fit before approving any plat. After this first approval the plat is then delivered to the Board of County Auditors for its approval.

The County Board shall first determine whether the caption of the plat is original, and then make necessary examination to see if the plat in question is in agreement with all adjoining plats. This Board shall see that all streets and highways shall be in conformity with plans for state trunk lines and with such county plans as may have been deemed advisable by the Board. In Wayne County, the Board of County Auditors provides for the checking of all plats for engineering

accuracy, and for careful examination of all signatures and certificates to see that they are complete and in the proper form. Because the City of Detroit is in Wayne County and because much of the outlying territory will eventually be a part of Detroit, the Board of Auditors has adopted a comprehensive county plan which provides for a logical layout and a well-ordered system of streets, highways, superhighways and boulevards which may in time be annexed to the city and required to conform to the city plan. This fact makes platting requirements in Wayne County very strict, but, as the results are highly desirable, the means seem worthy of the end.

After the Board of Auditors has approved a plat it is then sent to the Auditor General for his approval. If the plat includes any land on a state trunk line, it is sent to the State Highway Commission by the Auditor General where it is examined to see if it is in conformity with the plan of state highways. Otherwise the Auditor General makes examination of the plat to see if it is in conformity with law and puts his final approval on it if he determines that it fulfills all requirements. This is the last approval required and the plat then becomes a matter of certified record.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of some form of public control of platting and layout. In Detroit experience has been a particularly bitter teacher, for within the next two decades millions of dollars will have to be spent in condemnations and reroutings of streets and their widening, which might have been saved by a far-seeing, logical system of city planning. Future expansion, however, will be well taken care of under the new law with the aid of the City Plan Commission, and slowly past errors arising from inadequate highway facilities will be corrected.

It has been the experience of the Wayne County Auditors that without public control of platting the outlying districts of the city would soon develop into a first-class labyrinth. Many of the plats presented have to be entirely rejected because they do not conform to any plan except that of the owner. The tendency among property owners is to squeeze as many lots as possible out of a given area without regard to proper allowance for streets and alleys or to any conformity with the plan of adjoining property. This condition makes some coordinating agency absolutely essential.

In all communities desiring orderly growth and proper provision for wide streets, boulevards, and parkways, government control of platting and subdividing will be found indispensable. More and more attention is also being paid to city planning in this country, and it is to be hoped that in the not too far future the labors of the various City Planning Commissioners all over the country will bear fruit. It is expected that in Detroit the value of publicly controlled platting and city planning will begin to show definitely in a very few years.

1—Dr. James E. Burgess, Coroner
2—Dr. Albert L. French, Coroner
3—George Dingman, Drain Commissioner
4—Eber W. Yost, School Commissioner
5—F. W. Liddle, Surveyor
6—Arthur C. Whitcomb, Tax Commissioner
7—Ralph J. Carr, Agricultural Agent

County Coroners

Organization:

Dr. James E. Burgess	Coroner
Dr. Albert L. French	Coroner
George A. Berg	Deputy
Charles T. Earl	Deputy

There are two Coroners elected for a term of two years at salaries of $5,000.00 per annum. Each incumbent of this office is required to be a physician or surgeon registered under the laws of the State of Michigan, a graduate of a regularly incorporated medical college, and shall have practiced the profession of physician or surgeon for at least five years.

Each Coroner is empowered to appoint one Deputy who may perform any and all duties of the Coroner except that he may not hold inquests. In Wayne County the Coroners also appoint two night clerks, one day clerk, one investigator, and one stenographer, whose terms of office expire at the expiration of the terms of office of the Coroners so appointing.

Any vacancy in the office of Coroner may be filled temporarily by appointment by the County Clerk and the Prosecuting Attorney.

It is further provided by law that the Coroner's Office shall be open at all times for the transaction of official business.

Historical: The office of Coroner is as old as the Northwest Territory. By an act of September 13, 1805, the marshal of the Territory of Michigan was constituted Coroner. In 1815 it was provided that the Coroner should be appointed by the Governor, and in 1825 the office was made elective for a term of three years. Under the Constitution of 1835 the term was made two years; and in 1836 two Coroners were provided for instead of one.

The Constitution of 1850 made no provision for this office, and so between 1851 and 1857 no Coroners were elected. The Revised Statutes of 1857 revived the office; and it has existed ever since practically as now constituted.

Originally the compensation of this office consisted of the fees collected; but since 1884 Coroners have been on a regular salary basis. At the present time practically no fees are collected by the Coroners' Office.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Coroners have the following specific powers and duties:

1. To investigate all fatal accidents, and all violent and suspicious deaths occurring within the County.

2. To hold inquests to determine cause of death when deemed necessary in the discretion of the Prosecuting Attorney.
3. To call inquest juries of six persons, subpoena witnesses, require services of County Physicians and County Chemist, and order disinterment when necessary. Witness fees of $ .75 and jurors' fees of $1.50 are allowed.
4. To have custody of personal effects of deceased persons pending disposition by proper authorities.
5. To have the care and management of the County Morgue.
6. If there should be no Sheriff or Under-Sheriff in any County the Circuit Court may designate one of the Coroners to perform the duties of Sheriff, who shall perform the duties of the office until a Sheriff is elected and qualified.

Former Coroners: The following have served as County Coroners:

1796—Herman Elberts
1799–01—John Dodermead
1803—Joseph Harrison
1804—Joseph Wilkinson
1815–36—Benj. Woodworth
1836—Benj. Woodworth
A. S. Schoolcraft
1837–40—D. Petty
A. Y. Murray
1840—A. Y. Murray
David French
1841–42—James Hammer
James Gunning
1843—James Beaubien
John Simons
1844—W. W. Howland
J. B. Sprague
1845–46—Pascal Mason
Alex. Leadbeater
1847–50—John H. Hill
H. R. Nowland
1850—C. W. Jackson
Alanson Parson
1851–52—D. D. Hutis
E. Lewis
1857—George Moran
Daniel Murray
1858–61—C. W. Tuttle
A. W. Sprague
1861–63—E. Lauderdale
C. H. Barrett
1863–65—J. W. Daly
Reuben Huston
1865–67—Timothy M. Carthy
J. W. Daly
1867–69—P. B. Austin
J. W. Daly
1869–73—John Gnau
James Cahill
1873—A. F. Jennings
J. S. Griffin
1874—N. B. Rawley
J. S. Griffin
1875–76—N. B. Rowley
James Cahill
1877—Peter Oaks
John Wilson
1878–79—Peter Oaks
A. Schulte
1881—A. E. Carrier
J. D. Richards
1882—W. Y. Clark
A. E. Carrier
1883–85—M. Denne
J. Locke
1885—J. Locke
R. M. Keefe
1886–88—R. R. Lansing
R. M. Keefe
1889–90—Richard Toomey
Philip H. Brown
1891–92—James Downs
James Keefe
1893–94—Philip Brown
Fred C. Beatcher
1895–96—Joseph Bettinger
Daniel Butler
1896–97—Henry A. Dickson
A. F. W. Forth
1898–99—Henry A. Dickson
A. F. W. Forth

Former Coroners—Continued

1900–02—John T. Hoffmann
A. F. W. Forth

1903—John T. Hoffmann
Chas. A. Harrison

1904—Dr. Otto Toepel*

1905–06—Dr. Morgan Parker
Dr. Otto Toepel

1907–08—Dr. Morgan Parker
John Bennett

1909–10—John Bennett
Jas. E. Burgess

1911–16—Jas. E. Burgess
Jacob W. Rothacher

1917–20—Morgan Parker
Jacob W. Rothacher

1921–24—James E. Burgess
Jacob W. Rothacher

1925–26—James E. Burgess**
Albert L. French**

*Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Chas. A. Harrison.
**Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

Coroners' Court Building

The County Morgue

WHEN the present County Building was constructed, no provision was made for a morgue, and it was not until July of 1905 that this adjunct was completed ready for use. This addition was built in the basement in the northwest corner of the building at a cost of about $11,000.00. This old morgue had a capacity for the storage of twenty bodies with an ammonia-brine cooling system. The rapid growth of the County soon made this provision inadequate and it was further deemed that the location was not suitable; so in 1923 provision was made for the construction of a new morgue on an entirely separate site.

The southwest corner of Brush and East Lafayette Streets was chosen as the site, and early in 1925 the new Wayne County Morgue, or Coroners' Court Building as now designated, was completed ready for occupancy at a total cost for property and structure of $450,000. This new building represents what might be classed as an achievement in morgue construction, and is probably the finest of its type in the country.

The building includes private offices for the two Coroners, general offices, two court rooms with all necessary ante-rooms, and a mortuary viewing room so furnished and arranged as to soften as much as possible the shock of identification. In addition there is the morgue proper with all of its most modern facilities. In this connection provision has been made for a crypt storage section accommodating one hundred and eighty-six bodies, a cold storage room, a freezing room, an X-Ray and sterilizing room, a wash room, and three autopsy rooms. The new morgue is complete and up-to-date in every respect and has been built sufficiently large to serve its purpose for many years to come.

County Drain Commissioner

Organization:

GEORGE A. DINGMAN.....Drain Commissioner
DECATUR GOTTS.....Deputy
ROSE J. OWEN.....Deputy

The Drain Commissioner is elected for a term of two years and receives a salary of $4,500.00 per annum. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Drain Commissioner for any cause is filled by appointment by the Probate Judge, the Prosecuting Attorney and the County Clerk.

The Drain Commissioner is authorized to appoint as many deputies as may be provided by the Board of Supervisors, such deputies to hold office during his pleasure.

Historical: The office of Drain Commissioner was created in 1859, at which time the Board of Supervisors was authorized to appoint three such Commissioners. From 1869 to 1871 provision was made for only one Drain Commissioner to be elected for a term of one year at a salary of $4.00 per day. In 1871 the law was amended to provide a Drain Commissioner for each township. From 1894 to 1911 this office was appointed for a term of two years by the Board of Supervisors. Public Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of 1909 provided for the election of a Drain Commissioner for a term of four years beginning with the incumbency of January 1st, 1911. This provision was modified in 1911 by Act No. 185, which provided for two-year terms, and no change in this respect has since been made.

Powers and Duties: By statute the powers and duties of the Drain Commissioner are as follows:

1. To locate, establish, widen, deepen, extend, and otherwise have jurisdiction over all drains and water courses within the County.
2. To have such jurisdiction jointly where drains are located partly within Wayne County and partly within adjoining counties.
3. To compute the cost of construction of drains, apportion same, and make special assessment rolls for the collection of said drain taxes when so apportioned.
4. To issue and sell bonds to cover cost of drains when taxes assessed are to be collected in three or more installments, payment of said bonds to be provided out of proceeds of such taxes when collected.
5. To make and keep a full financial statement of each drain; and to make and keep complete records of all surveys of all drains laid out under his direction and supervision.
6. To make a report to the Board of Supervisors on the second day of its annual meeting in September of each year of all drains begun, constructed, or finished with full financial statement of each.

Former Drain Commissioners: The following have served as County Drain Commissioners:

T. P. Martin
1859–61—L. J. Ford
W. W. Wilcox

T. P. Martin
1861–64—L. J. Ford
F. M. Wing

T. P. Martin
1864–66—Alex. Blue
L. J. Ford

Jared Davidson
1866—David Sackett
Harvey Merrell

H. Merrell
1867–69—J. Davidson
Peter Ternes

1869–71—H. Merrell
1871–73—Amos Otis
1873—Seth Smith
1874—T. P. Martin
1875–84—Wellington Ellis
1884–85—W. Whitacre
1886—James Stevens
1891–93—Lawrence Dalton
1894–97—Theron K. Evans
1898–99—Fredk. Crebbin
1900–02—David Wood
1903–04—Jos. F. Finn
1904–05—Hellmuth T. Liphardt*
1905—Lymon Stiles, Acting Com.
1906–10—Frank Pallister
1911–12—James Grant
1913–14—Frank Schroeder
1915–16—James Grant
1917–18—Frank Schroeder
1919–26—George A. Dingman**

*Deceased.
**Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

County School Commissioner

Organization:

EBER W. YOST ..... Commissioner
FRED C. FISCHER ..... Deputy
GRACE E. ALVORD ..... Chief Clerk

The County School Commissioner is elected for a term of four years at a salary of $5,000.00 per annum. No one may hold this office without having had at least twelve months' experience as a teacher in the public schools of this State and without having graduated from the literary department of some reputable college, university, or state normal school having a course of at least three years, except that in respect to the latter a state teacher's certificate, or an endorsed first grade certificate, will suffice. When a vacancy shall occur in this office for whatever reason, it shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Supervisors, such appointee to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

The School Commissioner is authorized by law to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, whose qualifications must conform to those mentioned above, and such supervisors of education and other assistants as he shall deem necessary, such appointees to hold office during his pleasure. The salaries of these employees are determined by and provided for by the Board of Supervisors. At the present time the School Commissioner's staff is made up of approximately twelve employees.

Historical: As early as 1827 provision was made for School Commissioners in the townships, and in 1831 Commissioners of Common Schools were first elected in the City of Detroit; but it was not until 1867 that the office of County Superintendent of Schools was created to promote efficiency in the township schools. The office was abolished in 1875, when township superintendents were substituted, and was again recreated in 1891.

Originally the School Commissioner was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, but from 1893 to 1903 was elected for a term of two years and since then for a term of four years.

Powers and Duties: By statute the School Commissioner has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have general supervision over all schools in the County, outside of the cities, as to discipline, methods of instruction, text books, libraries, progress of pupils, efficiency of teachers, and attendance of pupils.
2. To act with the School Examiners in determining the qualifications of those applying for teachers' certificates and in granting such certificates, and to sign and record the same.

3. To audit all annual financial statements of the various County School Districts outside of the cities; and upon request to make special audits of books and records.
4. To issue working permits, except in the cities; to excuse certain pupils from attendance at school; and to supervise truancy.
5. To issue age certificates to all over the age of 17 who may apply for same.
6. To submit township school reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to cooperate with that officer in such other ways as may be required.
7. To conduct seventh and eighth grade examinations and to issue diplomas.
8. To collect institute fees from all teachers in the County, and to properly disburse same.
9. To take and properly maintain school census records from the various districts in the County; and to register all records of transfers of pupils from one district to another.
10. To recommend the appointment of all necessary teachers in schools employing less than six teachers.
11. To be a member of the Board of County School Examiners; of the County Normal Board; of the County Library Board, and of the Administrative Board of the Wayne County Training School.

Former School Commissioners: The following have served as County School Commissioners:

1867–73—Lester R. Brown
1873–76—G. C. Gordon
1891–93—Archibald McLellan
1893–95—James A. Sinclair
1895–99—T. Dale Cooke
1899–26—Eber W. Yost*

*Term expires July 1, 1928.

County School Examiners

EBER W. YOST.....Examiner
FRED C. FISCHER.....Examiner
THOMAS J. GUNN.....Examiner

The office of County School Examiner was created by a Public Act of 1891 and has remained practically unchanged since that time. Two of the Examiners are appointed by the Board of Supervisors, one at each annual session, to hold office for a term of two years. The County School Commissioner is also an Examiner by virtue of his office. Any person shall be eligible to the office of Examiner who holds at least a second grade certificate and has taught in the public schools at least nine months, or who has the qualifications required of the School Commissioner, except the requirement of twelve months' teaching experience.

Any vacancy occurring in the office of School Examiner is filled by appointment by the Judge of Probate and the other members of the Board of Examiners, to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term, or until his successor is appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

For compensation each School Examiner, except the School Commissioner, receives four dollars for each day actually employed in the duties of his office, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties with the County.

Powers and Duties:

1. To assist County Commissioner in determining the qualifications of those applying for teachers' certificates and in granting same.
2. To assist County Commissioner in conducting seventh and eighth grade examinations.

County Truant Officer

MARK W. YOST.....Truant Officer

This office was originally created by a Public Act of 1895, and, with some slight modification of the provisions then made, has been in existence ever since. The County Truant Officer is appointed by the School Commissioner for an indefinite term at a salary of $2,400 per annum.

Said officer has all the powers of a Deputy Sheriff; and is required to investigate all cases of truancy and non-attendance at school and to determine in general whether the provisions of the Compulsory School Act are being complied with; and to make reports and complaints to proper authorities of any violation thereof, except in cities and school districts where there are regularly appointed truant officers as provided by law.

County Normal Board

Organization:

W. L. Coffey.....State Supt. of Public Instruction
Eber W. Yost.....County School Commissioner
Frank Cody.....Supt. of Schools, City of Detroit

The County Normal Board, as above constituted, was created by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors at the October Session of 1918 in conformity with a provision of Act No. 24 of the Public Acts of 1903. The membership of the Board is entirely ex-officio, and the terms of office correspond to the respective tenures of office of its members. No compensation is paid for the services performed by this Board.

In further accordance with the above named Act, a county normal training class was established, with the permission of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, offering free instruction and training in the principles of education and methods of teaching to residents of the County. By agreement with the Board of Education of the City of Detroit, the Detroit Teachers' College is being used for that purpose.

Powers and Duties:

The duties of the County Normal Board in this connection are as follows:

1. To determine the qualifications for admission to the county normal training class.
2. To establish courses of study to be pursued.
3. To grant certificates of graduation to such persons as satisfactorily complete the course of study adopted, in such form as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may prescribe.

The expenses of maintaining the county normal training class are borne by the State up to the amount of $2,000.00, and jointly by the County and the City of Detroit as to the balance remaining thereafter.

County Nursing Service

For some years the American Red Cross has financed and maintained a nursing service for the rural districts of Wayne County, similar to the like service rendered to the public of the City of Detroit by its Board of Health. By action of the Board of Supervisors at its September Session, 1926, this activity has been taken over as a county undertaking and an initial appropriation of $8,500.00 authorized for this work, and the administration of this function placed under the direction of the County School Commissioner, which department has already established a rural nursing service for the schools only.

County Surveyor

WM. LIDDLE.....Surveyor

The office of District Surveyor, appointive by the Governor, was authorized by law in 1806. In 1819 each county was made a Surveyor's district, and one Surveyor for each was appointed as before. By the Constitution of 1835 the office of County Surveyor became elective for a term of two years and has remained the same since that time. Originally the County Surveyor was paid only by the fees that he collected, but at present he receives a salary of $520.00 per annum.

No one is eligible to be elected to the office of County Surveyor unless he is a graduate of an accredited college or university; or unless he has completed all the prescribed courses in surveying in some such college or university and has had at least two years' experience in the active practice of surveying; or unless he has had five years' experience in the active practice of civil engineering, or surveying within the State of Michigan.

By statute the County Surveyor has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To make and execute such surveys within Wayne County as may be required by order of the court or by application of any person therefor.
2. To keep a record of surveys for permanent purposes; and to keep detailed minutes of all surveys made.

Former County Surveyors: The following have served as County Surveyors:

1830—John Mullett
1831–37—John Farmer
1837–41—Eli Bradshaw
1841–49—E. Hawley, Jr.
1849–51—Wm. H. Brown
1851–53—Henry Brevoort, Jr.
1853–55—Thos. Campau
1855–60—N. Thelan
1860–61—David Granger
1861–63—Wm. B. Knapp
1863–65—Wm. Ives
1865–69—N. Thelan
1869–73—A. H. Wilmarth
1873–75—E. J. Goodell
1875–77—L. D. Harris
1877–81—C. H. Ellis
1881–85—E. J. Goodell
1885–86—Milo B. Davis
1887–92—Thomas Campau
1892–94—E. J. Goodell
1894–96—George W. Turner
1896–98—Henry J. Nauman
1898–99—E. J. Goodell
1900—E. J. Goodell
1901—Wm. C. Sauer
1902–10—Henry R. Smith
1911–16—Wm. S. Parker
1917–18—Geo. A. Dingman
1919–22—Wm. S. Parker
1923–24—Wm. S. Parker*
F. W. Liddle*
1925—Louis LeBar**
F. W. Liddle**

*F. W. Liddle appointed to fill vacancy left by death of Wm. S. Parker.

**Louis LeBar elected but unable to qualify. F. W. Liddle appointed to fill vacancy. Harry B. Miller was elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

County Tax Commissioner

ARTHUR C. WHITCOMB.....Tax Commissioner

The office of Wayne County Tax Commissioner was regularly created by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors passed in 1912. Prior to this time certain functions of the office as regularly created had intermittently been performed upon authorization of the Board of Supervisors. The Tax Commissioner is appointed by the Supervisors for a term of two years at a salary of $3,500 per annum. He is authorized to appoint such assistants as may be deemed necessary by the Board for the proper execution of his work.

His specific duties are: to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Supervisors in matters affecting equalization of assessments; to review assessments made by local assessing officers; to recommend the equalization of values between the several assessing districts in the County; and to represent Wayne County at the annual meeting of the State Board of Equalization, which Board determines the apportionment of state taxes among the several counties.

The County Tax Commissioner is further designated to verify the assessment rolls of each city and township in the County as to the correctness of the figures contained therein, and as to the aggregate amount of real and personal property contained in each school district and in the township, or city, as a whole; and to indicate above his signature the result of his findings in the form of a certification.

This office has also for many years devoted a great deal of attention to reviewing the assessments and comparative valuations in the other counties throughout the State. The information thus gained has from time to time been presented to the State Board of Equalization in an attempt to show what great injustice was being done to Wayne County in the apportionment of state taxes. The work of the office in this respect has been greatly handicapped, however, chiefly because, under the present antiquated system of apportioning taxes in this State, any appeal that is made from the figures as apportioned by the State Tax Department has to be made to the State Board of Equalization, three of whose five members are State Tax Commissioners.

Former Tax Commissioners: The following persons have served as Wayne County Tax Commissioners:

1911–12—George W. Lord
1913–16—Cassius R. Benton*
1917 to date —Arthur C. Whitcomb

*Resigned April 1, 1916.

County Agricultural Extension Service

RALPH J. CARR.....Agricultural Agent
LOIS M. CORBETT.....Home Demonstration Agent
DR. G. H. GORDON.....Veterinarian

The Agricultural Extension Service of Wayne County is a part of the plan of cooperation developed throughout the United States between the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural Colleges, and the various County Boards of Supervisors. Activity of this type was first authorized in Michigan by a Public Act of 1912; and by a statute of the ensuing year more comprehensive provisions were made, participation by the various counties in the State to be entirely discretionary.

In accordance with this latter provision of law the Wayne County Board of Supervisors provided for the appointment of a County Farm Commissioner in the fall of 1916. By Act No. 315 of the Public Acts of 1919, the two acts mentioned were repealed, and provision made for the appointment of an Agricultural Agent and necessary assistants to carry out agricultural extension work within the County in cooperation with the State and Federal Governments.

The Wayne County Agricultural Extension Service at present operates under this latter law. The work is carried on by two leaders: the County Agricultural Agent who works with men and boys, and the Home Demonstration Agent who works with the women and girls. The former is appointed by the Board of Supervisors subject to the approval of the State Board of Agriculture, and receives a salary of $3,300.00 per annum, of which the County pays $2,100.00 and the State $1,200.00. The State also pays part of the salary of the Home Demonstration Agent and shares certain other expenses with the County and the Federal Government.

The work done with the men consists of the study of individual and group problems relating to agricultural economics, market gardening, dairying, animal husbandry, rural engineering, horticulture, landscape gardening, farm crops, fertilizers, insect control, animal and plant disease control and community activities. The largest single item under this heading is tuberculosis eradication under the immediate supervision of the County Veterinarian. For this purpose a separate appropriation is made. Since the inception of this work in 1922, tuberculosis in Wayne County cattle has been reduced from 12½% to less than 1% at the present time.

The work among the boys is vocational in nature, carried on largely through cooperation with the rural schools, and consists

in the organization and carrying on of garden, corn, potato, livestock, poultry, and handicraft clubs, where the boys are taught correct practices, and proper methods of keeping farm cost accounts.

The work with the women is done largely through local leader training schools, where representative women from various communities are given instruction once each month in home economics which they carry back to their own local groups. This instruction is given by the Home Demonstration Agent assisted by a specialist from the Michigan State College, and may consist of one of the following subjects, namely: foods, nutrition, clothing, home management, and house furnishing. Of late a recreation project has been introduced to balance the needs of the home in the form of instruction in the appreciation of music.

The work with the girls is also vocational in nature; and, as is the case with the boys, is largely carried on in the rural schools as a supplement to the academic training. It may consist of clothing and hot lunch projects during the winter months, and food study and canning during the summer months. Music appreciation has likewise been introduced into the junior program with marked success.

Former Agricultural Agents: The following persons have served as County Agricultural Agents:

1916–22—O. I. Gregg*
1922 to date —Ralph J. Carr

*Transferred September 1, 1922.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR

1—James E. Buchanan, Supt. of Poor
2—Wm. C. Connelly, Supt. of Poor
3—John C. Near, Supt. of Poor
4—Harry E. Andrews, Welfare Commission
5—Dr. Alex. W. Blain, Welfare Commission
6—Mrs. E. J. Jeffries, Welfare Commission
7—Dr. Wm. J. Seymour, Welfare Commission

Eloise Infirmary and Hospital

Superintendents of Poor:

Harry E. Andrews	Welfare Commission
Dr. Alex. W. Blain	Welfare Commission
Mrs. E. J. Jeffries	Welfare Commission
Dr. Wm. J. Seymour	Welfare Commission
James Buchanan	Supt. of the Poor
Wm. C. Connelly	Supt. of the Poor
John C. Near	Supt. of the Poor
Dr. Joseph E. Bennett	Medical Superintendent
Harry H. Prenzlauer	Secretary
S. M. Keenan	Bookkeeper

Eloise is the generic term applied to the two Wayne County institutions situated sixteen miles from Detroit in the Township of Nankin. These institutions are severally known as Eloise Infirmary and Eloise Hospital. The term Eloise has been in use many years, and was chosen originally to designate the post office established for the use of the institutions in 1894. Gradually the name became associated with the institutions and was finally adopted in keeping with the rulings of the Legislature which changed the names of all the state asylums to hospitals, and county houses to infirmaries.

The first Wayne County House was opened for the reception of inmates on January 1st, 1833. It was under the supervision of three directors appointed by the Supervisors, and under the direct management of a keeper appointed yearly by the directors. It was housed in a rough building on a small farm of seventeen acres located on what is now the northwest corner of Gratiot and Mt. Elliott Avenues.

In 1834 the Supervisors supplanted the board of three directors by the appointment of Rev. Martin Kundig as first Superintendent of the Poor in accordance with a new law. Under his supervision the Sisters of St. Clare were placed in direct charge of the County House.

In 1838 the Board of Supervisors was abolished and the Board of County Commissioners recreated. This new Board was authorized by Legislature to dispose of the poor house property in Detroit, and to purchase a suitable large farm in the central part of the County. The Commissioners appointed two additional Superintendents of the Poor, advertised for the sale of the property in Detroit, purchased two hundred and eighty acres of the present farm, erected a frame addition to a log tavern, known as the Black Horse, which stood on the property, and moved the inmates to the new site on April 11th, 1839. At this time the institution housed thirty-five inmates, a keeper and his wife. There was plenty of work for such inmates as were able to work, for the infant institution depended largely on its farm for maintenance.

In 1845 the log house was removed and a brick building erected on its site. As years passed the County House expanded to meet increasing requirements and new brick buildings were erected. The forest which originally covered the farm was cut down to its north and south limits, fields were cleared of stumps and fenced, and orchards and extensive vegetable gardens were planted.

The County House was originally erected to care for the county poor only, and not for the city and township poor, as the law provided that each city and township should care for its own poor. These latter were farmed out to private individuals; but, because so much cruelty resulted from this system, arrangements were finally made with county authorities to care for the city and township poor in the County House at a per diem cost. The plan is still in effect, having been found satisfactory to all concerned, and now actual costs are determined at the end of each fiscal year and the several charges spread on the various city and township tax rolls.

Originally the County House was the harbor of refuge not only for the poor, but also for the feeble-minded and insane. Taking care of the insane in the County House was a matter of considerable concern to the Board of Superintendents of the Poor, because many of those afflicted with insanity could not be segregated in special quarters and rather harsh restraints had to be used that otherwise would not have been necessary.

When the State Asylum at Kalamazoo was opened in 1859, the Superintendents of the Poor thought that the County House would be relieved of all insane patients; but this did not prove to be the case, as no incurable insane cases were admitted to Kalamazoo. The next move of Wayne County was for an asylum of its own, and after some opposition provision was finally made for one in 1867.

In 1868 the Board of County Auditors assumed charge of the erection of the new building and had it ready for occupancy the following year. On August 31, 1869, the insane patients were transferred from the County House to the County Asylum and a new era began. At this time it was not considered necessary to put a doctor in charge of the insane, so a neighboring farmer and his wife were employed as keeper and matron under the supervision of the keeper and matron of the County House.

It was not until 1881 that Dr. E. O. Bennett and his wife were employed as medical superintendent and matron of the County Asylum, and for the next nineteen years Dr. Bennett presided over the institution with rare distinction and credit, raising it from a place of incarceration for the insane to the dignity of a recognized hospital for the treatment of mental diseases. In 1885 a very decided change took place in the management of the County House also,

BUILDINGS, ELOISE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL

1—Hospital F 2—Hospital E

3—Hospital D

4—Hospital B 5—Employees' Residence

for in that year Mr. James Gillespie and his wife were placed in charge, and for the next twenty years served with ability and efficiency.

In 1885 the four Poor Commissioners of the City of Detroit became by act of Legislature also Superintendents of the Poor, thus increasing the Board to seven members, the four Commissioners being appointed by the Mayor of Detroit and the three county members by the Board of County Auditors as before.

Through this period numerous improvements and additions were made to the County House and the Asylum. Several new institutional buildings were constructed; 159 additional acres of land adjoining the County Farm were purchased; a small electric power plant was erected to replace the existing gas lighting plant; and a new water power and pumping system was installed.

In 1900 upon the resignation of Dr. E. O. Bennett, Dr. J. J. Marker was appointed as Medical Superintendent of the asylum, and a little later was appointed Superintendent of both institutions.

During Dr. Marker's regime several large new institutional buildings of the most modern construction were erected; more farm land was purchased, bringing the total up to 479 acres; a new sewage system was installed; a storeroom, an amusement hall, a cold storage plant, a modern laundry, and an apartment building and dining hall for employees were built. The terms Eloise Infirmary and Eloise Hospital became generally adopted in this period, and the old names of the institutions fell into disuse.

On September 2nd, 1921, a deep sorrow fell upon Eloise, for Dr. John J. Marker, who for twenty-one years had been Medical Superintendent of the Hospital and for sixteen years Superintendent of the Infirmary, was struck and instantly killed by a train while driving his automobile across the Michigan Central Railroad tracks at Eloise. He had been appointed assistant physician in 1891, and remained in the employ of the Superintendents of the Poor continuously until his death. His geniality of manner and kindly ways made him a well-beloved and long-remembered official at Eloise.

On September 16th, 1921, Dr. Joseph E. Bennett, son of the former Superintendent and a house physician in the Infirmary since 1913, was appointed as Superintendent. In addition to Dr. Bennett's long experience and ability as a physician, he has indicated a rare aptitude for administration and has more than made good in his superintendency of Eloise.

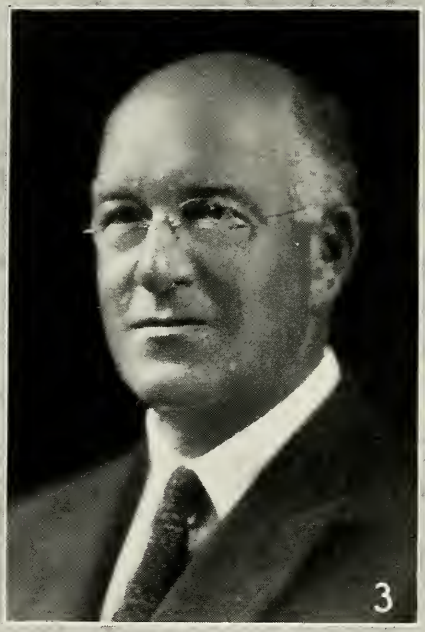
During this period building activity of considerable importance has been going on, and these two Wayne County institutions have grown to be among the largest and finest in the country. In this

brief outline it is quite impossible to mention all the buildings at Eloise. Suffice it to say that they are over fifty in number, and form in themselves a complete community.

At this point it seems pertinent that something be said concerning the manner on which these institutions are conducted, their cost of maintenance, their sources of revenue, and their capital value to Wayne County.

As stated before, the Board of Superintendents of the Poor is composed of seven members, three appointed by the Board of Auditors and four by the Mayor of Detroit. Those appointed by the Mayor are also Commissioners of Public Welfare of Detroit. The Secretary of the latter board is also the Secretary of the County Board and is the purchasing agent of both Boards. The Board of Supervisors alone has the power to appropriate funds for support of the institutions. Previous to each fall meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the Superintendents of the Poor submit to the Board of County Auditors detailed estimates for the following fiscal year. The Board of Auditors goes over the estimates carefully, and in turn submits them with its recommendations to the Board of Supervisors, whose action is final. The Superintendents also submit a statement of the days support chargeable to the cities, townships and County for the support during the past twelve months of the charges sent to the Infirmary by the authorized officials of the cities, townships and County, and the Supervisors spread the various amounts on the tax rolls. The per diem cost is based on the maintenance of the Infirmary. There are a few private charges in the Infirmary, and whatever is paid to the Board for their support is credited to the cities and townships from which they were sent. The net amount chargeable for the 1926 fiscal year was $387,495.60, while the per diem cost was $.7741634. The management of the Infirmary is under Dr. J. E. Bennett, assisted by a staff of physicians. Eloise Infirmary is far removed from the poor house of former days, and no longer is "Over the Hills to the Poor House" applicable to this fine institution. During the winter of 1925-1926 eighteen hundred and thirty-eight inmates was the maximum figure reached.

Eloise Hospital is devoted entirely to the care and treatment of the insane of Wayne County. Every patient received is a county charge for one year, and then becomes a charge of the State. Bills are rendered quarterly to the State for all county and state charges. The State in turn renders a bill to the County Auditors for the county charges. The revenue received from the State for the 1925 fiscal year was $483,942.27. The largest number of patients cared for in the Hospital was fifteen hundred and sixteen. This was during June



1—Dr. Joseph E. Bennett, Supt. Eloise Infirmary and Hospital
2—Dr. Robert H. Haskell, Supt. Wayne County Training School
3—Dr. Harry S. King, Supt. Detention Home

of the year 1926. Not many years back this institution was looked upon askance by the state institutions; in their estimation it was simply a place of detention for the insane, a mere branch of a county poor house, not a hospital for the treatment of mental diseases. This day has gone, and Eloise Hospital now ranks with the best. It is a credit to the Superintendents who have fought for it, to the County Auditors who have stood back of it, to the Supervisors who have fostered its growth, and to Wayne County that has built it. This magnificent institution is under the direction of Dr. J. E. Bennett, and he is assisted by a staff of competent physicians.

Eloise farm is the most beautiful one in the County since the erection of its magnificent buildings. Every portion set aside for cultivation has been thoroughly tilled, and every acre bears its quota of crop. It is considered as separated from the institutions, and put on its own resources, for the purpose of determining its paying factor, which has been quite satisfactory. But apart entirely from its economic value as a farm is its desirability for the welfare it affords the patients who perform light work upon it, and for the excellent fresh food it furnishes the institutions.

The management of Eloise is a heavy task, and can only be performed by the energetic cooperation of all the departments with the Superintendent, who is fortunate in having surrounded himself with an able corps of attaches who make his interest their own. About four hundred and fifty in all are employed at Eloise.

In order to secure facilities of transportation the Board long ago had express and railroad agencies, and a post office, established in the administration building. A railroad siding almost encircles the rear of the building site, and affords facilities for unloading directly from cars into the cold storage, power plant, general store and department shops. At times the Board carries supplies to a value of $90,000.00 in the cold storage, storeroom and workshop.

Eloise is one of the most valuable properties belonging to Wayne County. When the present buildings are finished a conservative estimate of all the buildings, contents, equipment, farm and miscellaneous will approximate $5,590,000.00. Such is Eloise, one of the most beautiful spots in the State, surrounded with magnificent trees and flowering shrubs and wide spreading lawns, a haven of rest for the sick and aged poor and insane.

The Board of Superintendents of the Poor of Wayne County is the oldest Board of continuous existence in the County, in the State, and in fact in the entire Northwest. For almost ninety-three years it has served the people of Wayne County, caring for their poor and mentally afflicted in a quiet and unostentatious way and their work speaks for itself—Eloise is the result of their labor.

Former Superintendents of the Poor: The following persons have served as Superintendents of the Poor:

1834–38—Rev. Martin Kundig

1839–40—James Hanmer
Ammon Brown
William B. Hunt

1841–42—James Hanmer
William S. Gregory
Stephen H. Aldrich

1843—James Hanmer
Walter G. Porter
Morrison Swift

1844—Ammon Brown
Walter G. Porter
Thomas J. Owen (Feb.-July)
Peter Desnoyers

1845—Ammon Brown
Titus Dort
Peter Desnoyers

1846—Ammon Brown
James Bucklin
Chas. Peltier

1847—Warren Tuttle
James Bucklin
Chas. Peltier

1848—Warren Tuttle
Elijah Hawley, Jr.
Chas. Peltier

1849—Warren Tuttle
Ira M. Hough
Chas. Peltier

1850—Elijah Hawley, Jr.
Ira M. Hough
Chas. Peltier

1851—Elijah Hawley, Jr.
D. A. A. Ensworth
Jonathan Shearer

1852—Elijah Hawley, Jr.
Ira M. Hough
Chas. Peltier

1853—Hugh O'Brien
Ira M. Hough
R. P. Clark

1854–55—Francis W. Hughes
Ira M. Hough
R. P. Clark

1856–59—Minot T. Lane
James Safford
Titus Dort

1860—Minot T. Lane
James Safford
David Sackett

1861—Minot T. Lane
Samuel W. Walker
Theodatus T. Lyon

1862—Rodney D. Hill
Samuel W. Walker
Theodatus T. Lyon

1863—Alanson Sheley
Samuel W. Walker
Theodatus T. Lyon

1864—Alanson Sheley
Bradshaw Hodgkinson
Theodatus T. Lyon

1865–69—William Daly
Bradshaw Hodgkinson
Albert Ives

1870–71—William Daly
Bradshaw Hodgkinson
William Dyson

1872–73—Edmund Visger
Bradshaw Hodgkinson
William Dyson

1874—Edmund Visger
Joseph A. Patrick
William Dyson

1875—James R. Hosie
Joseph A. Patrick
Albert Ives

1876—James R. Hosie
Joseph A. Patrick
John W. Keith

1877—James R. Hosie
Nahum P. Thayer
John W. Keith

1878—Michael Dunn
Nahum P. Thayer
John W. Keith

1879—Michael Dunn
Nahum P. Thayer
Jacob Guthard

1880–81—Michael Dunn
John C. McDonald
Jacob Guthard

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

1882—Michael Dunn
John C. McDonald
Daniel Shanahan
1883—Michael Dunn
John J. Vroman
Daniel Shanahan
1884—George M. Henry
John J. Vroman
Daniel Shanahan
1885—George M. Henry*
John J. Vroman
Patrick Blake
William K. Muir
Simon Heavenrich
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
1886—George M. Henry
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
Frederick K. Walker
Simon Heavenrich
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
1887—Henry T. Horner
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
Henry Heames
1888—Henry T. Horner
Alexander Michie
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
Ira Metcalf
1889—Henry T. Horner
George C. Lawrence
Patrick Blake
W. V. James
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
1890—Theodore E. Deming
Alvin Seaman
Patrick Blake
George Lane
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
1891—Louis Groh
Alvin Seaman
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William K. Muir
1892—David Trombley
Alvin Seaman
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Siegmund Simon
Joseph B. Moore
William R. Candler
1893—David Trombley
Joseph Waltz
Albert H. Raynor
Thomas Barlum
Siegmund Simon
Charles E. Letts
William R. Candler
1894—David Trombley
Joseph Waltz
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Freeman B. Dickerson
Charles E. Letts
John Naylon
1895—John E. Wilcox
Joseph Waltz
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Freeman B. Dickerson
Charles E. Letts
John Naylon
1896—John E. Wilcox
Peter R. Wilson
James N. Dean
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon
1897—John E. Wilcox
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

1898–99—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Louis H. Beck
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon

1900—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
Thomas Barlum
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Almon C. Varney
John Naylon

1901—Orrin P. Gulley
Peter R. Wilson
Charles F. Beck
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Siegmund Simon
Fred Postal

1902—Orrin P. Gulley
Samuel Adams
Charles F. Beck
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Siegmund Simon
Fred Postal

1903–05—John Crowley
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Siegmund Simon
Fred Postal

1906—John Crowley
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
John S. Quinn
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1907—Charles L. Rutter
Samuel Adams
Edward Wildman
George Lane
Otto Scherer, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1908—Charles L. Rutter
Cassius R. Benton
Edward Wildman
George Lane
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1909–10—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Otto Scherer, M. D.
George Lane
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
Fred Postal

1911—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Otto Scherer, M. D.
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
William M. Walker

1912—Charles L. Rutter
George C. Walker
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Ignatz A. Freund
William M. Walker

1913—George W. Burt
George C. Walker
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

1914—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
John S. Hall, D. D. S.
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

1915–18—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
James McNamara
Paul C. Dulitz, M. D.
Stanley G. Miner, M. D.
Joseph A. Marks

Former Superintendents of the Poor—Continued

1919—John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
Charles R. Woolger
James McNamara
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Joseph Wedda

1920—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Orrin P. Gulley
James McNamara
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Joseph Wedda

1921—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhrer
Wadsworth Warren, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

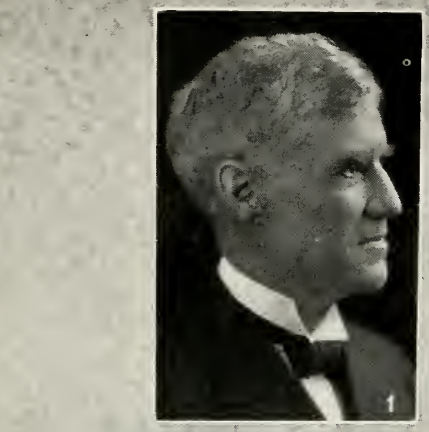
1922—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhrer
Wadsworth Warren, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

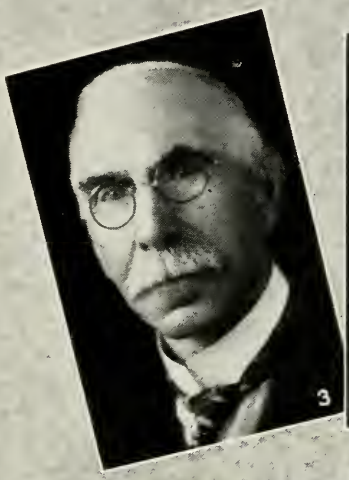
1923—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Charles A. Buhrer
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

1924—George W. Burt
John C. Near
Wm. C. Connelly
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Charles T. Bush

1925—James Buchanan
John C. Near
Wm. C. Connelly
W. J. Seymour, M. D.
Stewart Hamilton, M. D.
Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries
Harry E. Andrews

*By Act of State Legislature in 1885 the members of the Detroit Poor Commission became Superintendents of the Poor. The first three names in this list after that year are the county members, the last four the city members of this board.





ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD WAYNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

1—Tracy W. McGregor
2—Frank Cody
3—Wm. H. Maybury
4—Henry S. Hulbert
5—Milton M. Alexander
6—Mrs. Robert Beattie
7—Eber W. Yost

Wayne County Training School

Administrative Board:

Tracy W. McGregor	President
Frank Cody	Vice-President
Henry S. Hulbert	
Eber W. Yost	
Milton M. Alexander	
Wm. H. Maybury	
Mrs. Robert Beattie	
Dr. Robert H. Haskell	Superintendent
E. W. Brown	Steward

The latest step in advance that Wayne County has taken has been the erection of a training school and home for feeble-minded children at Northville. For many years before any definite action was taken in its creation, a very acute need had been felt for some such an institution in Wayne County. Some provision for the care and treatment of this type of unfortunate was made by the State some years ago, when the Michigan State Training School was established at Lapeer. However, by 1919 it had become glaringly apparent that this institution was inadequate to care for the whole State, for in Wayne County alone, out of 568 children recommended for commitment, only 111 could be accommodated at Lapeer.

It was this serious state of affairs that caused Judge Hulbert to direct a communication to the Board of Supervisors, calling to its attention the necessity of some kind of action in the matter. That Board immediately recognized the importance of devising a means of coping with the problem, and in two successive years, 1919 and 1920, appointed committees to study the situation, to investigate the advisability of erecting and maintaining a training school for feeble-minded patients, and to seek the passage of an enabling act by the State Legislature to make the establishment of such an institution possible.

As a result of this action, a thorough investigation was made which disclosed that conditions were even more deplorable than indicated by Judge Hulbert. It was found that hundreds of feeble-minded persons were at large, who could not be committed to institutions because of lack of proper accommodations. Realizing that such a state of affairs provided a constant menace to the safety, health, and progress of the community, legislation was immediately sought that would authorize Wayne County to erect and maintain an institution of its own for the care and training of feeble-minded patients.

This effort was rewarded by the passage of Act 392 of the Public Acts of 1921, which provided that any county in the State should

have the power, by resolution of its Board of Supervisors, to provide for the care, custody, and maintenance of feeble-minded persons within such county. It further provided for the raising of money by loan or bond issue for the erection and equipping of such institutions, and authorized the levying of taxes, from year to year, for their maintenance.

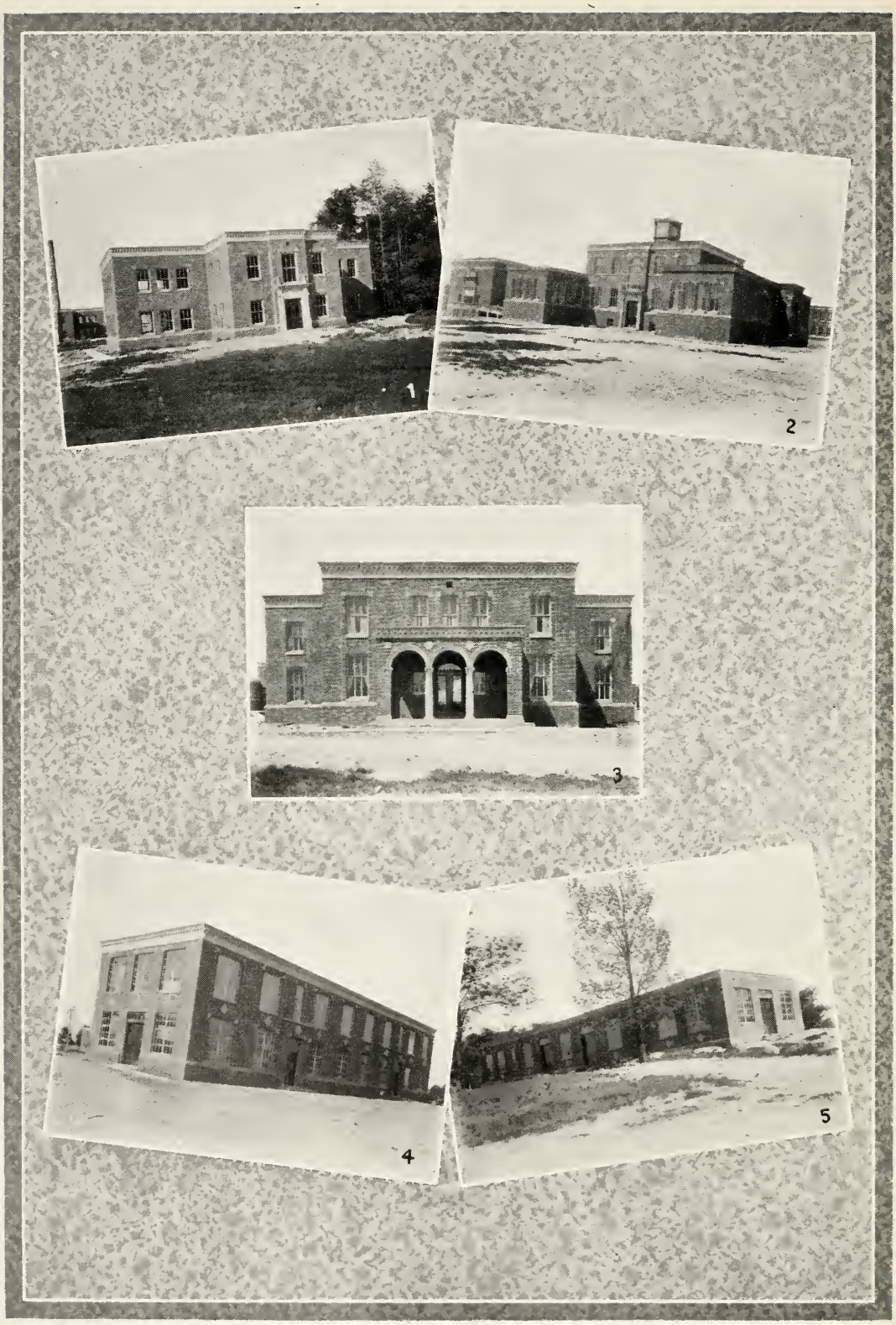
Acting upon this authority, a special committee was appointed at the June Session of the Board of Supervisors in 1921, which investigated similar institutions in the East and recommended at the Fall Session of the same year that a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 be authorized to build a training school for feeble-minded children in Wayne County. The question of the advisability of such an issue of bonds was presented to the voters of Wayne County at the November election of 1922, and was approved by a vote of almost two to one.

Steps had already been taken toward the selection of a site for the new institution, and on February 14th, 1923, provision was made to purchase the present site just out of Northville, consisting of approximately 905 acres. Shortly after this it was determined to buy an adjoining piece of property comprising some 105 acres, so that now over 1,000 acres of land are available for various purposes in carrying out the activities of the new institution.

In April 1924 bids were received for the construction of the Wayne County Training School in accordance with plans and specifications which had already been prepared, and it was found that an additional bond issue would be necessary. Such a bond issue was authorized in the additional amount of $1,000,000.00 and duly approved in September 1924 by the electors of Wayne County.

In October of 1924 a contract was entered into with the lowest bidder for the construction of the various buildings which were to comprise the new institution, and since that time the work has gone rapidly forward under the expert supervision of Wm. H. Maybury, who has been devoting his time and attention to this work without any form of remuneration. At present the construction work has been completed and a number of pupils, originally committed to Lapeer from Wayne County, have been transferred to the Wayne County institution.

Provision was made by Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors at its fall session of 1925 for the creation of an Administrative Board to consist of the Judge of Probate presiding for Wayne County, the County Commissioner of Schools, the Superintendent of the Detroit Board of Education, and four citizens of Wayne County to be elected by the Board of Supervisors. This Administrative Board is vested with the government and the sole and exclusive control and management of the Wayne County Training School. The necessary elections



BUILDINGS WAYNE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL (Under Construction)

1—Dormitory 2—Hospital 3—Administration Building
4—Industrial School 5—Service Building

to complete the membership of this Board were made under the same Ordinance, and it has now been functioning for some months.

After careful inquiry and considerable investigation, the Administrative Board has found a man to act as Superintendent of the new Training School who seems highly qualified to successfully carry on the aims contemplated in the creation of this institution. This man, Dr. Robert H. Haskell, has been for the last twelve years the Superintendent of the Ionia State Hospital and in that capacity has proved his ability as an institutional head.

The Wayne County Training School when completed and fully equipped for operation will cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. It will be large enough to accommodate about 800 children and is capable of almost indefinite expansion. The present group of buildings includes, sixteen dormitories, a school building, an assembly hall, a hospital, an administration building, and several other auxiliary buildings, all of the most modern fireproof construction. The school is ideally located and no expense has been spared in making it a beautiful home for the unfortunates for which it has been built.

However, the cost of the Wayne County Training School will be an indeed insignificant item if the aims of those who have sponsored it are successfully attained. If Wayne County can make good citizens and useful men and women out of a class of unfortunates that has hitherto been a menace to society and a detriment to progress, it will go far towards solving a serious social problem, and will in even greater measure merit its reputation as being one of the most progressive counties in the United States.

Wayne County Tract Index Department

Organization:

JAMES L. MARKEY.....Superintendent
DON S. TAYLOR.....Chief Abstractor
HENRY T. KEMPA.....Chief Engineer

This department is under the supervision of the Board of Auditors, although direct control is vested in a Superintendent appointed by said Board. The Superintendent is appointed for an indefinite term, and at present receives $5,000 per year for his services.

The personnel of the department is made up of about one hundred and forty employees—abstractors, compilers, engineers, draughtsmen, typists, verifiers, comparers, and tax clerks.

Historical: By resolution of the Board of Supervisors in October 1913 the Tract Index Department was created with the Board of Auditors designated to supervise the Department and to direct the pioneer work in its establishment. This work was begun March 1, 1914; and, after a long period of painstaking developmental preparation which entailed the abstracting of some two million instruments, the reproduction of over eleven thousand maps and plats, and the preparation of over four hundred tract books, the department was deemed ready late in 1921 to issue its first abstract. Even previous to this time the Department had become a daily source of information for hundreds of people seeking data relative to land titles.

On April 14, 1921, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution establishing the Tract Index as a separate county department. In the same year the State Legislature passed an act (Act 378 of Public Acts of 1921) enabling county governments to operate agencies for the sale and issue of abstracts of land title; and on June 30, 1921, by Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, the Tract Index Department was authorized to make and to sell abstracts of title to land in Wayne County. The right of the county government to operate such a public utility was contested in the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, but without success.

The Department has now been in successful operation for over four years, and has the distinction of being one of a very few like public utilities in the United States. Since the first abstract was issued in December 1921 over 100,000 abstracts have been made in the Department and sold as nearly as possible at cost.

Function and Activity: It is the duty of the Superintendent of this Department, with the assistance of his staff, to maintain a

geographical index of all the land in Wayne County; to make abstracts of all the records of the County involving in any way descriptions of land located in the County; and to make and to furnish to the public abstracts of land title, extensions thereof, or guaranteed certificates of title at a fee sufficient to pay costs of preparation plus overhead expense. In the exercise of these duties the Superintendent is subject only to the Board of County Auditors.

The Engineering Division of the Department is charged with drawing up maps of all property in Wayne County, the descriptions of which appear on the records in metes and bounds, and for which there is no existing plat. All plats necessary in the making of abstracts are also prepared by this Department. Since the new platting law went into effect on August 26, 1925, requiring the Board of Auditors to approve all new plats, this Department has been given the added function of checking and verifying for accuracy, and for conformity to rule, all plats presented to the Auditors for approval.

There is also maintained in the Department for the use of the public a reference room containing the history of all lands carried on record, so classified as to give prompt and reliable information concerning title. This service is furnished gratis, and is already in large use by the public. The cost of maintaining this activity of the Tract Index Department represents, together with the cost of operating the Engineering Division of the Department, a considerable portion of the total departmental budget. These non-revenue bearing services thus involve a considerable expense, but their importance to public interests makes them indispensable.

Former Superintendents of the Tract Index Department:

The following persons have served as Superintendents of the Tract Index Department:

1914–24—James Gibbons*
1924–25—Thomas I. Cousins**
1925 to date James L. Markey

*Resigned May 15, 1924.
**Resigned October 1, 1925.

County Chemist

DR. JOHN E. CLARK.....County Chemist

The Wayne County Chemist is appointed by the Board of County Auditors for a term of one year at a salary of $3,500.00 per annum. By resolution of the same Board, the County Chemist performs the following specific duties:

1. Performs toxicology examinations of stomachs, livers, and other internal organs in cases of suspected poisoning, or in order to determine cause of death.
2. Confers with the Prosecuting Attorney, Coroners, or County Physicians in all examinations requiring the services of a chemist or medico-legal expert.
3. Makes chemical analyses of liquids, foods, proprietary and other medicines, and other materials upon the request of county officials; and reports upon the content thereof.
4. Presents expert testimony in Court relative to all examinations made by him.
5. Makes an annual report to the Board of County Auditors.

County Medical Examiners

DR. W. D. RYAN.....Chief
DR. PAUL W. KLEBBA.....Assistant
DR. E. A. DROLSHAGEN.....Assistant
DR. MARY TRYON.....Assistant
DR. P. B. TAYLOR.....Assistant

The Wayne County Medical Examiners are appointed by the Board of County Auditors for a term of one year. At present the staff consists of five members, the Chief Examiner receiving a salary of $3,600.00 per annum, three Assistants $3,300.00 per annum, one Assistant at $3,000.00, and one Assistant $2,800.00 per annum. By resolution of the Board of Auditors the Medical Examiners have the following specific duties:

1. To hold post mortem examinations in all cases of death caused by accident, violence, or under any other extraordinary circumstance.
2. To give expert medical opinions to county officials, and to testify in court proceedings when necessary.
3. To conduct physical examinations of juveniles at the Detention Home.
4. To conduct examinations for admission to state and county institutions.
5. To investigate all contagious disease cases in the County of Wayne outside of the City of Detroit; and to report findings to the Board of County Auditors.

County Library Board

Wm. Van Dyke.....
Bryant Walker.....
Eber W. Yost.....
Loleta I. Dawson.....County Librarian

The creation of the County Library Board was authorized by Act No. 138 of the Public Acts of 1917, which further provided for establishing library facilities for the use of residents of Wayne County. In compliance with this provision, twenty branch libraries have been opened throughout the County up to the present time, and the Board of Supervisors has made a contract with the Detroit Public Library whereby books not in the possession of the county libraries may be borrowed.

The County Library Board is made up of the County School Commissioner, and two other members appointed by the Board of Supervisors for a term of two years, services on said Board to be without compensation. It is the duty of this Board to advise and consult with the Detroit Public Library Commission with regard to the selection of books, location of branch libraries, and other subjects relating to the proper management and control of county library facilities and the County Library Fund.

The first branch county library was opened in April 1921, although previous to this time preliminary surveys and the work of organization had to be accomplished. Since that time the growth of the system has been rapid, both as to the number of branches and as to the diversity of services performed.

The central office of the county libraries is located at the Scripps Branch of the Detroit Public Library. Here the work of distributing books to the various branches is carried on; and on special request mailing service to individuals and branches is rendered. When it is deemed advisable, books are also loaned to private libraries in the County to fulfill special requirements. At the present time the county libraries own about 26,000 volumes; and during the last fiscal year they had a circulation of 135,317 volumes.

In addition to the above services, book talks are given to the pupils in the county schools and to parent-teacher organizations through the courtesy of the county library staff; and recently some work has been done in cataloging school libraries.

Board of Commissioners of Wayne County Sinking Fund

HENRY S. HULBERT.....Chairman
GODFREY FREIWALD.....Treasurer
JOHN C. COWAN.....
WILLIAM GUTMAN.....
WM. H. GREEN, JR.....
BENJ. B. PELHAM.....Secretary

This Board was created by Act No. 409 of the Local Acts of 1903 to consist of the Judge of Probate, the Board of County Auditors, and the County Treasurer. It is provided by this statute that the Judge of Probate shall act as Chairman, the County Treasurer as Treasurer, and the Clerk of the Board of County Auditors as Secretary of the Commission. No compensation is paid to the members of the Commission or to the Clerk of the Board of Auditors for services rendered in this capacity.

The Sinking Fund Commission has the sole custody of funds provided for by the Board of Supervisors to pay the bonded indebtedness of the County of Wayne. The statute provides that, when funds are available, said Commission may purchase outstanding bonds issued by the County of Wayne, or such other bonds of the United States, the State of Michigan, or of any city, county, township, village or school district of the State of Michigan whose indebtedness does not exceed five percent of its assessed valuation and whose bonds are authorized by the State Legislature, as may be deemed advisable. All income derived from such investments becomes a part of the sinking fund. Bonds purchased for investment may be sold when cash is required to pay any outstanding bonds of the County on maturity.

During the month of January in each year the Board of Commissioners is required to make a report to the Board of Supervisors covering in detail its activities during the preceding year.

Board of County Election Commissioners

EDGAR O. DURFEE ..... Chairman
THOS. F. FARRELL ..... Secretary
GODFREY FREIWALD .....

The Board of County Election Commissioners was originally created by statute in 1851, and since has twice been reorganized in accordance with Public Acts of 1891 and 1917. The 1917 statute provides that the Probate Judge, the County Clerk, and the County Treasurer shall be members of the County Election Commission, and that the Probate Judge shall act as Chairman and the County Clerk as Secretary. The Chairman of the Commission receives a salary of $2,000.00 per annum, and the Chief Deputy County Clerk, designated by the County Clerk to act in his place on the Commission, receives a salary of $1,000.00 per annum.

It is the duty of this Commission to supervise the preparation and printing of a sufficient number of official ballots for use at each election occurring within the County, and to deliver the same to the County Clerk at least twelve days before the date of the election, properly wrapped and sealed for distribution among the various cities and townships in the County.

Board of County Canvassers

ALBERT A. DAY ..... Canvasser
CHAS. R. ROBERTSON ..... Canvasser
ALBERT E. STEWART ..... Canvasser
THOS. F. FARRELL ..... Clerk

The Board of County Canvassers was originally created by statute in 1851, but has twice been reorganized under provisions of Public Acts passed in 1895 and 1917 successively. At present the Board consists of three members elected by the Board of Supervisors for terms of two years. These members receive a compensation of $15.00 per diem for each day of actual service on the Board. The County Clerk is designated by statute to act as Clerk of the Canvassing Board, but actually his Chief Deputy Court Clerk fulfills this function, and receives at present $500.00 per annum for his services.

The Board of County Canvassers is required to meet at the office of the County Clerk on the third day subsequent to any election in the County; and to canvass the returns filed by election inspectors, and determine and declare results of elections for all county and state offices. The Board is further required to publish the results of such canvass in at least one daily paper; and receive petitions for, grant, and cause to be made recounts in all contested elections.

Primary and General Election

Primary Elections: A general primary election for all political parties is held in every election precinct on the second Tuesday in September preceding every general November election. The general November election is held in even numbered years.

A general primary election for all political parties is held on the first Monday in March prior to an election for county offices or for the election of judges of the several courts.

Nomination Petitions: To obtain the printing of the name of any candidate for office, nominating petitions are required to be filed. For officers to be chosen at the November election, nomination petitions must be filed not later than the fifth Tuesday preceding the September primary election. For all other elections, excepting those in cities operating under special charter, petitions must be filed not later than the fifth Tuesday preceding the date set for said election.

Petitions—Where Filed: Petitions for U. S. Senator, Governor and Lieutenant Governor are filed with the Secretary of State, and must be signed by not less than five thousand registered and qualified voters. Candidates for offices in districts comprising more than one county also file with the Secretary of State.

Candidates for congressional, legislative and county offices file with the County Clerk, candidates for city offices with the City Clerk, and are required to obtain not less than one per centum, nor more than four per centum, of the vote cast for Secretary of State at the preceding election.

Form of Petition:

We, the undersigned registered and qualified voters affiliated with the .....party and residents of the City of Detroit in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, hereby nominate..... ....., who resides at No..... street, city of....., in the County of Wayne, as a candidate of the..... party for the office of.....to be voted at the primary election to be held on the.....day of..... as representing the principles of said party.

NAME No. Street Date of Signing

Ballots for Primary Election: The Board of Election Commissioners prepares and furnishes the necessary official primary ballots. A copy of each ballot is filed with the County Clerk for public inspection. The ballots are numbered consecutively, and where there is more than one candidate for the same office the names of the candidates alternate so that each candidate's name appears in the same relative position the same number of times.

Village and Township Primaries: Upon petition of ten per centum of the qualified electors in any village or township, the question of whether such village or township shall come under provisions of Act 351, Public Acts of 1925, may be submitted to a vote, and, if adopted by a majority of the electors, primaries are required to be held as provided therein.

General Elections: The General November Election is held the first Tuesday following first Monday in November in each even numbered year.

The Biennial Spring Election is held on the first Monday in April in each odd numbered year.

Township Elections are held on the first Monday in April of each year.

City Elections and Village Elections are held in accordance with the charter provisions of each city or village.

In the City of Detroit: A general city election is held the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November of each odd numbered year.

Candidates for all offices to be voted for at any municipal election under the provisions of the City Charter are nominated at a non-partisan primary election.

Primary elections occur on the first Monday in March prior to the Spring election and the fourth Tuesday prior to the November election.

Nominating petitions for city offices must be filed in the office of the City Clerk on or before the thirty-first day before any primary election, and must contain not less than two nor more than four per centum of the total number of registered voters within the city, or a like number in case of candidates for ward office. In lieu of nominating petitions, candidates may pay a fee equal to two percent of the first year's salary for such office.

Soldiers' Relief Commission

SAMUEL D. BAILEY.....
LEWIS C. MEAD.....
THOMAS DAVEY.....Secretary

The Soldiers' Relief Commission is made up of three members appointed by the Judge of Probate for a term of three years. The members of this Commission receive a salary of $1,200.00 per annum, and the Secretary receives an additional sum of $300.00. It is provided by law that at least two of said Commissioners shall be honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines of the United States army or navy.

It is the duty of the Soldiers' Relief Commission to grant applications for relief from the Soldiers' Relief Fund to honorably discharged indigent soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who were participants in any war of the United States, and to the wives, widows, mothers, or minor children of said participants, in such amount and manner as shall be deemed advisable. The decision of the Commissioners in this latter respect is final.

The Relief Commissioners are further authorized to draw warrants upon the Relief Fund provided annually by the Board of Supervisors and placed in the custody of the County Treasurer; and are required to make an annual report to the Board of Supervisors at its fall session covering the year's activity of the Commission, the amount of relief money on hand, the amount disbursed during the year preceding, the estimated amount required for the year ensuing, and such further information as they may consider necessary.

Soldiers' Burial Commissioners

It is provided by law that the Board of County Auditors shall appoint suitable persons to act as Soldiers' Burial Commissioners. These Commissioners are appointed for an indefinite term, and receive as compensation two dollars per day for the time actually and necessarily devoted to the performance of duty. Originally there was one Commissioner for each township and each ward in the City of Detroit; but most of these were old army men and have died, and the decreasing need for a large number of Commissioners has made new appointments unnecessary.

By statute the Soldiers' Burial Commissioners have power to investigate claims for burial expenses of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, or of their wives or widows, or of nurses who have

rendered at least three months of active service which is recognized by the War Department. Said Commissioners are then required to report to the Board of County Auditors the facts in connection with each such claim, together with the name, rank, command, service, and other military status of the deceased, or of the husband of the deceased. The Board of Auditors may then make an allowance of up to one hundred dollars towards the payment of aforementioned burial expenses.

Concealed Weapon Commission

GEORGE A. WALTERS.....Sheriff
ROBERT M. TOMS..... Prosecuting Attorney
THOMAS F. FARRELL, Clerk..... County Clerk

The Concealed Weapon Commission was created by Act No. 274 of the Public Acts of 1911, to consist of the Sheriff and the Prosecuting Attorney. The County Clerk is designated to act as clerk of the Commission. In case the applicant for a license to carry a concealed weapon is a resident of any city or incorporated village in the County, the chief of the police of such municipality shall also act as a member of the Commission.

It is the duty of the Commission to issue, upon application, permits to carry concealed weapons to persons residing within its jurisdiction when it appears that the applicant is a suitable person to be granted such permit and when there is a reasonable cause therefor. The Commission is further empowered to issue all licenses for the sale at retail of pistols, revolvers, and guns, such licenses to be effective for not more than one year from the date of issue.

County Conservation Officer

JOHN W. IRELAND.....Conservation Officer

Previous to 1921 this officer was known as the County Game and Fish Warden, but by a Public Act of the same year a State Department of Conservation was created and by an act of 1923 provision was made for Deputy Conservation Officers with rather more comprehensive powers than hitherto exercised by Game and Fish Wardens. The County Conservation Officer is appointed by the State Conservation Officer and works under his direction. He receives a salary of $3,500.00 per annum from the County, out of which must be paid all the costs of maintaining his office.

It is the duty of the Conservation Officer to enforce all statutes now in force, or hereafter enacted, in this State for the protection, preservation, and propagation of game, birds, and fish; and to bring proper action against all violators of said statutes. In compliance with this requirement of law, the Conservation Officer has power to search without warrant any boat, conveyance, automobile, fish basket, game bag or coat, or any other receptacle in which game or fish may be carried; and may enter into or upon any private or public property, except private dwellings, for such purpose if he has good reason to believe that he will thereby secure evidence of a violation of said game and fish laws. He shall also have the same power to serve criminal process as sheriffs, and may arrest, without warrant, any person caught in the act of violating any of aforesaid laws.

It is further the duty of the County Conservation Officer to familiarize himself with the location and condition of the wooded and cut-over districts in the County where fires are liable to occur; to take reasonable precautionary measures for the prevention of such fires; and to take charge of extinguishing such fires when they may occur, and for that purpose to employ necessary assistance in emergencies.

The County Conservation Officer is further charged in general with the protection and preservation of all natural resources with which the County is endowed under the direct supervision of the Director of Conservation. He is required by law to make an annual report to said Director, and such other written and verbal reports as the latter may require.

The Judicial System

PERTINENT to any discussion or description of Wayne County's present day judicial system, it seems advisable to outline in brief the history of some of the older courts which have been abolished, but whose functions and traditions furnish the foundation upon which our modern court system has been established.

Of these courts, the Court of Common Pleas, which existed first under English rule, is the oldest. A law of the Northwest Territory of August 23, 1788, provided for the holding of courts of this kind, to consist of not less than three or more than five persons, to be appointed by the Governor. Two sessions a year (later, four sessions) were to be held in each county, with power to hear and determine all cases of a civil nature. This court ceased to exist in 1805, when Michigan became a separate territory.

There was also created on August 23, 1788, a Court of General Quarter Sessions. The law provided for sessions four times a year in each county, and gave the court jurisdiction in cases of crimes and misdemeanors where the penalties did not extend to forfeiture of life or goods, or imprisonment for over a year. This Court also had power to lay out townships, and to appoint the overseers of the poor, the coroners, the constables and the town clerks.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions was originally composed of Justices appointed by the Governor; but in 1817, under Michigan Territory, it was reorganized to consist of the Judges of the County Court and the Justices of the Peace, three Judges to constitute a quorum. At this time the chief business of this Court consisted in managing the finances of the County. On May 30, 1818, the Court of General Quarter Sessions was abolished, and its functions transferred to the County Commissioners.

The District Courts of the Territory of Michigan were established by a law of July 25, 1805. The Court for the district of Detroit and Huron held sessions twice a year at Detroit. It had original jurisdiction in cases involving over twenty dollars, except as to cases specifically designated to other courts. In 1807 the District Courts were made to consist of one chief Judge and two Associates to be appointed by the Governor. These Courts were abolished in 1810, when part of their powers were transferred to the Justices of the Peace and part to the Supreme Court; and for five years there was no intermediate court between the two last mentioned.

By an act of October 24, 1815, a County Court to be held in Detroit was provided to consist of one chief and two Associate Judges to be appointed by the Governor. This Court had exclusive juris-

diction over all claims exceeding a Justice's jurisdiction and not exceeding $1,000, except in ejectments. Until 1818 final appeal from the Justices' Courts was in the County Court. By an act of April 15th, 1833, this Court was abolished and its business transferred to the Circuit Courts.

By the Revised Statutes of 1846, the County Court was revised to consist of two Judges elected for a term of four years. This Court had original and exclusive jurisdiction of all claims above a Justice's jurisdiction and less than $500, except in actions of ejectment and proceedings in probate cases. This Court was abolished by the adoption of the Constitution of 1850.

A Court of Chancery was established by law on July 4, 1836, its object being to secure rights and afford remedies for which no general law provided. This Court was abolished by the Revised Statutes of 1846, and its several functions transferred to the Circuit Courts, the Circuit Judges sitting at stated times as a Court of Chancery. In conjunction with the old Court of Chancery, there was a Master in Chancery, first provided for in 1818, who had power to make sales of property, and to take testimony in cases referred to him. This office was abolished by the Constitution of 1850.

A District Criminal Court for Wayne County only was created by an act of February 27, 1840, to try criminal cases exclusively. This Court was composed of a Presiding Judge, appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, and the two Associate Judges of the Circuit Court. The term of the Presiding Judge was later lengthened to five years. This Court ceased to exist after the passage of the Revised Statutes of 1846.

A Superior Court for the City of Detroit was established by acts of March 28, 1873, and February 4, 1875. This Court had jurisdiction in civil actions of a transitory nature, where the damages exceeded $100; in suits concerning title to, possession of, or damages to any real estate in the City; and in all actions for foreclosure of mortgages in the City. In certain particulars it also had the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court. The Judge of this Court was elected for a term of six years and was paid a salary of $4,000 per annum, of which the County paid $1,500 and the City the balance. In 1887 this Court was abolished and its records transferred to the Circuit Court.

No mention has thus far been made of the history, organization, or functioning of the courts that make up Wayne County's present day judicial system. In the following pages these courts will be taken up individually and given more detailed consideration.

Although, strictly speaking, the Supreme Court is a judicial agency for the whole State, its significance in relationship to the court system of the County is so great that detailed consideration is given to it here.

The Supreme Court

Organization and History:

			Term Expires
John E. Bird	Chief Justice	Adrian	Dec. 31, 1927
Nelson Sharpe	Associate Justice	West Branch	Dec. 31, 1927
Jos. H. Steere	Associate Justice	Sault Ste. Marie	Dec. 31, 1929
Ernest Snow	Associate Justice	Saginaw	Dec. 31, 1929
Grant Fellows	Associate Justice	Hudson	Dec. 31, 1931
Howard Wiest	Associate Justice	Lansing	Dec. 31, 1931
John S. McDonald	Associate Justice	Grand Rapids	Dec. 31, 1933
George M. Clark	Associate Justice	Bad Axe	Dec. 31, 1933
Jay Mertz	Clerk		
Richard W. Cooper	Reporter		

Under law of Congress, the Supreme Court for the Territory of Michigan was established in 1805. Such a Court had previously existed under the Northwest Territory and under the Indiana Territory, but discussion here will be limited to its history after Michigan became a separate territory.

The Supreme Court originally consisted of three Justices appointed by the President of the United States, the Justice holding the commission of earliest date to be Chief Justice. This Court had jurisdiction in all cases involving the title to land, in all capital criminal cases, and in cases of divorce and alimony; and later in all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the inferior courts, all cases wherein the United States was a party, and in all actions of ejectment. During the existence of the District Courts, it had concurrent jurisdiction therewith in civil matters, when the demand exceeded $500, and later had original and exclusive jurisdiction of claims above $200. After the organization of the County Courts, it had original jurisdiction in ejectments and civil actions involving more than $1000. This Court also had appellate jurisdiction, determined all legal questions arising in the Circuit Courts on motion for new trial, in arrest of judgments or cases reversed; and also issued writs of error to Circuit and County Courts.

Originally the Justices held office "during good behavior," but in 1824 the term was limited to four years. All the sessions of this Court were held in Detroit, the Capitol of the Territory.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan succeeded the corresponding Territorial Court by an act of March 26, 1836, and as provided by the Constitution of 1835. At this time this Court consisted of one Chief Justice and two Associates, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of seven years. It was given essentially the same powers, except chancery, that the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts had previously

exercised, but with greater emphasis on its appellate jurisdiction. The State was divided into three circuits, and the Supreme Court was required to hold an annual term in each circuit.

The Revised Statutes of 1838 added one Justice to the Supreme Court bench; provided for three additional annual terms; and redefined the jurisdiction of the Court. In 1846 the number of annual terms was changed to four to be held in January, May, July and October. This number has remained constant up to the present time, but the May session has been changed to April, and the July session to June, with all terms held at Lansing.

The Constitution of 1850 provided that the Judges of the various Circuit Courts of the State should be Justices of the Supreme Court for a term of six years; four Justices to constitute a quorum and the concurrence of three necessary for a decision. The Court thus organized had a general superintending control over all inferior courts with appellate jurisdiction therefrom; and had power to issue writs of error, habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, procendendo, supersedeas, and all other original and remedial writs.

In 1857, acting under constitutional authority, the Legislature reorganized the Supreme Court, making it consist of one Chief and three Associate Justices, elected by the people for a term of eight years.

Since that time the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has remained practically unchanged except in minor detail. There have been, however, several changes in the number of Justices. At present the Court consists of one Chief Justice and seven Associate Justices, elected for a term of eight years, and receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. Any vacancy occurring on the Supreme Court Bench is filled by appointment by the Governor.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

1—Henry A. Mandell
2—Clyde I. Webster
3—Harry J. Dingeman
4—Adolph F. Marschner
5—Ira W. Jayne
6—Arthur Webster
7—Jos. A. Moynihan

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

1—Theo. J. Richter
2—Alfred J. Murphy
3—Vincent M. Brennan
4—George P. Codd
5—DeWitt H. Merriam
6—Guy A. Miller
7—Ormond F. Hunt

The Circuit Court

Organization:

Henry A. Mandell	Circuit Judge
Clyde I. Webster	Circuit Judge
Harry J. Dingeman	Circuit Judge
Adolph F. Marschner	Circuit Judge
Ira W. Jayne	Circuit Judge
Arthur Webster	Circuit Judge
Jos. A. Moynihan	Circuit Judge
Theo. J. Richter	Circuit Judge
Alfred J. Murphy	Circuit Judge
Vincent M. Brennan	Circuit Judge
George P. Codd	Circuit Judge
DeWitt H. Merriam	Circuit Judge
Guy A. Miller	Circuit Judge
Ormond F. Hunt	Circuit Judge

The Circuit Courts are the chief judical agency of the County of Wayne, which composes the entire Third Circuit of the State of Michigan. There are in this Circuit fourteen judges elected for a term of six years, and each receiving a salary of $13,500.00 per annum, of which $8,500.00 is paid by the County and the balance by the State. Any vacancy occurring in the office of Judge of the Circuit Court is filled by appointment by the Governor, the person so appointed to hold office until his successor is elected, who shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

Historical: An act creating a Circuit Court for Wayne County was passed December 9, 1800; but no record can be found of the appointment of judges, or the holding of a session of a court such as provided for by this act.

In 1824 the three Justices of the Supreme Court were required to hold an annual term in certain counties including Wayne County; and in 1825 Circuit Courts were established by name, although they were still held by Justices of the Supreme Court. At this time the Circuit Court had jurisdiction in all civil cases where the demand exceeded $1,000, in actions of ejectment, of all capital criminal cases, concurrent jurisdiction with the County Courts in actions beyond the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and certain appellate jurisdiction.

By an act approved March 26, 1836, the State was divided into three circuits and one of the Supreme Court Justices was to preside in each circuit. At this time Wayne County was a part of the First Circuit; but later after many redivisions of the old circuits and the creation of new ones it came in 1867 to comprise the entire Third Circuit. The Circuit Courts thus provided in 1836 had practically

the same powers as previously except in chancery matters; and by the Revised Statutes of 1846 the Court of Chancery was abolished and its powers transferred to the Circuit Courts. Since then the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court has been essentially as at present.

The Constitution of 1850 made the office of Circuit Judge elective and the term of office six years. In 1881 provision was made for two additional Judges for the Third Circuit, at which time a salary of $3,000 per annum was paid. Since that time the increasing volume of cases in Wayne County has made necessary a considerably larger Circuit Bench; until at present, as mentioned above, there are fourteen Circuit Judges, holding a term of court every month.

Powers and Duties: By constitutional provision and by statute, the Circuit Courts have the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil or criminal, not otherwise allotted by law, exclusively or concurrently, to some other county, state, or federal court.
2. To have appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and to have supervisory control over same.
3. To issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, and certiorari; and to hear and determine the same.
4. To issue such other writs as may be necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments, and decrees, and give them general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction.
5. To have jurisdiction in all such other cases and matters as the Supreme Court may by rule prescribe.
6. To be Courts in Chancery, with powers and jurisdiction co-extensive with the powers and jurisdiction of the Courts in Chancery in England as existing on March 1, 1847, with such exceptions, additions, and limitations created and imposed by the Constitution and laws of this State.
7. To fill any vacancy in the offices of County Clerk or Prosecuting Attorney.

Former Circuit Court Judges: The judges of the Circuit Court have been as follows:

1837–44—George Morell
1844–47—D. Goodwin
1847–51—W. Wing
1851–57—S. T. Douglass
1857–67—B. T. H. Witherell
1867–68—C. I. Walker
1869—Henry B. Brown
1870–76—Jared Patchen
1876–79—C. J. Reilly
1879–82—F. H. Chambers
1882–87—Fizwilliam H. Chambers
Wm. Jennison
J. J. Speed
1887–88—J. J. Speed
Wm. Jennison
F. H. Chambers
Wm. Look
1888–92—George Gartner
C. J. Reilly
G. S. Hosmer
H. N. Brevoort
1892–93—George Gartner
C. J. Reilly
G. S. Hosmer
H. N. Brevoort
R. E. Frazer

1893-1900—W. M. Lillibridge
J. W. Donovan
R. E. Frazer
W. L. Carpenter
Geo. S. Hosmer

1900–05—Wm. L. Carpenter (1)
Morse Rohnert
George S. Hosmer
Robert E. Frazer
Joseph W. Donovan
Flavius L. Brooke
Henry A. Mandell (1)

1906–11—Alfred J. Murphy
George S. Hosmer
Henry A. Mandell
Joseph W. Donovan
Morse Rohnert (3)
Flavius L. Brooke (2)
James O. Murfin (2) (4)
George P. Codd (3)
Philip T. Van Zile (4)

1912–17—Alfred J. Murphy
George S. Hosmer
Henry A. Mandell
P. J. M. Hally
George P. Codd
Philip T. Van Zile (5)
Clyde I. Webster (5)

1918–23—Alfred J. Murphy (6)
George S. Hosmer (8)
Henry A. Mandell
George P. Codd (9)
Clyde I. Webster
Harry J. Dingeman
John H. Goff (6)
Adolph F. Marschner (7)
Ira W. Jayne (7)
Ormond F. Hunt (7)
Arthur Webster (7)
Theo. J. Richter (8)
Joseph A. Moynihan (9)
Guy A. Miller (10)
DeWitt Merriam (10)
Ernest P. LaJoie
Aldrich Baxter

Note: 1924-1926—The present Circuit Bench is listed on page 164. Term expires December 31, 1929.

(1) Henry A. Mandell appointed in 1902 and elected in 1904 to fill vacancy of Judge Carpenter, who became Supreme Court Judge.

(2) James O. Murfin elected in 1905 to fill vacancy of Judge Brooke, who became Supreme Court Judge.

(3) George P. Codd appointed in 1911 to fill vacancy left by death of Judge Rohnert.

(4) Philip T. Van Zile appointed in 1911 to fill vacancy left by resignation of Judge Murfin.

(5) Clyde I. Webster appointed in 1917 to fill vacancy left by death of Judge Van Zile.

(6) John H. Goff appointed in 1919 to fill vacancy left by resignation of Judge Murphy.

(7) From January 1, 1919—Additional Judges.

(8) Theodore J. Richter appointed in 1921 to fill vacancy left by death of Judge Hosmer.

(9) Joseph A. Moynihan appointed in 1921 to fill vacancy left by resignation of Judge Codd.

(10) Additional Judges in 1923.

Circuit Court Clerks

The Constitution provides that the County Clerk shall by virtue of his office be Clerk of the Circuit Court, both at law and in Chancery. By statute such Clerk is required, personally or by deputy, to attend every term of all the Circuit Courts of the County; and to appoint a sufficient number of deputies to fulfill this obligation. The County Clerk, acting in this capacity, shall also have the care and custody of all the records, seals, books, and papers pertaining to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Courts, and shall keep the records thereof.

It is further provided by statute that in counties having a population in excess of five hundred thousand, the Governor of the State may, upon the recommendation of the Judges, appoint three clerks to render such assistance as said Circuit Judges may require in assigning and arranging the business of the Courts. The salaries of such clerks are fixed at $4,500, $3,700 and $3,000 per annum respectively.

Circuit Court Reporters

Organization:

The Circuit Court Reporters at present are:

Wilfred H. Baker
Leo W. Banker
George H. Carlisle
Harry S. Cole, Jr.
Bertrand D. Connolly
Edmund Daniel
Thomas Davies
George Donaldson
Wm. F. Giefel
Clara S. Ireland
Frank W. McNamara
Sidney H. Minns
Albert V. Robson
B. Frank Whitman

It is provided by statute that each of the Judges of the Circuit Bench shall be provided with a reporter, to be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judges. These Circuit Court Reporters (otherwise known as Circuit Court Stenographers) hold office indefinitely during the pleasure of the Governor, or unless suspended by the Court for incompetency or misconduct. Each reporter is deemed to be an officer of the Circuit Court, and as such is required to take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office.

There are fourteen regular Circuit Court Reporters in Wayne County who receive a salary of $4,500 per annum. In addition there are from time to time certain extra reporters to provide for the visiting judges.

Duties: By statute the Circuit Court Reporters have the following specific duties:

1. To attend upon Court at each term, under direction of the Judge, and take full stenographic notes of the names of witnesses, the testimony, the date the testimony was taken, and the charge to the jury in the trial of each issue of fact; and to keep same safely in his custody.
2. To furnish, without delay and in legible English, copies of notes taken, or any part thereof, to any party who may request same for which he is entitled to receive pay.
3. To make and file with the County Clerk, upon order of the Circuit Judge, a copy of notes in any civil case, without expense to either party.
4. To make and file with the County Clerk, upon request of the Prosecuting Attorney or counsel for the defense, a copy of notes taken in any criminal case for which he is entitled to receive pay.

The Circuit Court Reporters shall be entitled to demand and receive ten cents per folio for transcripts ordered by either party to a cause.

1—Edward Pokorny, Friend of Court
2—Wm. H. Venn, Probationary Officer, Circuit Court
3—Fred R. Johnson, Probationary Officer, Recorder's Court

Circuit Court—Friend of the Court

Organization:

EDWARD POKORNY.....Friend of the Court
HAZEN E. KUNZ.....Assistant
HAROLD O. ERICKSON.....Assistant

The Friend of the Court is appointed by the Prosecuting Attorney upon the recommendation of the Circuit Judges for an indefinite term at a salary of $9,000.00 per annum. It is provided by law that the Friend of the Court shall be either a duly qualified and licensed attorney or a person competent for such work; and in the latter event it is further provided that an assistant shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges who shall be a duly qualified and licensed attorney.

In order to facilitate the performance of his duties and so that he may assume certain duties not otherwise assigned to him, the Friend of the Court is also appointed as a Deputy County Clerk and Assistant Prosecutor, although in these added capacities he does not receive any additional remuneration.

The office of the Friend of the Court is an important adjunct to the Circuit Court, and its business has increased many fold since its creation. The personnel of the office at the present time consists of some 22 employees.

Historical: In 1913 provision was made by law for the creation of a Court of Domestic Relations to be a part of the Circuit Court and to have jurisdiction in all criminal cases arising out of violations of the laws compelling the support of wife and minor children by the husband and father, forbidding the abandonment of wife and minor children, prohibiting any contribution to the delinquency of children, compelling the compulsory education of children, and forbidding cruelty to children. This Court, however, existed for only a short time, for in a decision handed down on April 17, 1914, by the Supreme Court, the statute creating it was found to be unconstitutional.

After this time certain of the functions, which at present are performed by the Friend of the Court, were assigned to a member of the Prosecuting Attorney's staff known as the Divorce Proctor. This provision proved inadequate, and in 1917 the Circuit Judges requested the Board of Supervisors to establish a legal department under the supervision of the Circuit Court to aid in the enforcement of orders and decrees issued under its jurisdiction. This petition was granted, and in 1917 and 1918 small appropriations were made to make possible the carrying on of the work of such a department.

In 1919 the State Legislature made formal provision for such an adjunct to the Circuit Court by the passage of Act No. 412 providing

for the creation of the office of Friend of the Court, which act was slightly amended in 1921 by Public Act No. 146. Although the office had already been provided in Wayne County, it was recreated in 1919 in legal conformity to the above mentioned statute by the passage of an Ordinance by the Board of Supervisors.

Powers and Duties: By statute, by rulings of the Wayne County Circuit Bench, and in his capacities of Deputy County Clerk and Assistant Prosecutor, the Friend of the Court has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have charge of receiving and disbursing alimony paid by order of the Circuit Court.
2. To enforce support orders and bonds given in connection therewith in cases involving children born out of wedlock.
3. To enforce all delinquent payments of alimony duly ordered and decreed by the Circuit Court; and to prosecute defendants in said Court for any non-payment thereof.
4. To ascertain in the case of dependent minor children of divorced parents whether the money decreed them by the Court is being properly applied for their support, maintenance, and education; and whether said children are being properly cared for by their custodian.
5. To properly file all praecipes noticing motions for preliminary orders in divorce causes; to investigate and recommend action on all such motions before they shall be passed on by the Court; and to assume responsibility for the enforcement of all preliminary orders in divorce causes.
6. To represent wives and minor children of divorced parents in matters affecting the welfare of said children.
7. In general to advise on matters pertaining to domestic relations.

Circuit Court—Probationary Office

Organization and History:

WM. H. VENN.....Probationary Officer
FRED H. WRIGHT.....Assistant

Provision was made for a Probation Department for the Circuit Court by Act No. 105 of the Public Acts of 1913; and in August of that year such a department was created in Wayne County to function both for the Circuit Court and the Recorder's Court. The volume of work to be performed by this department increased so rapidly that on December 1, 1923, a separate Probation Department for the Circuit Court was established.

This department at present consists of one Chief Probationary Officer at a salary of $4,500 per annum, and two assistants, appointed by the Governor of the State on the recommendation of the Wayne Circuit Bench. These officers hold office during good behavior, and are removable by the Governor for incompetency or misconduct.

Under the statute authorizing probation, Circuit Judges are empowered to place upon probation first offenders found guilty of any offence, with the exception of murder or treason, if there is a reasonable expectation that the guilty person will not again offend against society, and if the public good does not require that the defendant shall suffer the penalty imposed by law. Probation is limited to five years in felony cases, and two years in misdemeanors. In this connection it might prove interesting to note that since the inception of the probation law and up to the end of 1925 less than 14% of the persons placed on probation have violated their obligation to the Court.

Powers and Duties: By statute the powers and duties of the Probationary Officer are as follows:

1. To inquire into the antecedents, character, and circumstances of any person, or persons, accused within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, when so directed by said Court; and to report thereon in writing.
2. To keep complete and accurate records of cases investigated by him, or placed in his care by the Court.
3. To take charge of and watch over all persons placed on probation under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Court.
4. To give each probationer full instructions as to the terms of his release upon parole.
5. To act as parole officer for any penal or reformatory institution in the State, when so requested by the authorities thereof.

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS
1—Samuel L. May
2—Henry G. Nicol

Circuit Court Commissioners

History and Organization:

SAMUEL L. MAY.....Circuit Court Commissioner
HENRY G. NICOL.....Circuit Court Commissioner
JAMES CRANSHAW.....Chief Clerk

The office of Circuit Court Commissioner was created on March 9, 1843, with provision for the appointment of one such Commissioner for Wayne County by the Governor. Previous to this time certain like functions were performed by the Commissioners of Bail, but there is no record of any appointment to this latter office after 1826; and after that date and until 1843 the duties later to be performed by the Circuit Court Commissioners were designated to the Justices of the Peace.

The office of Circuit Court Commissioner became elective for a term of two years in 1854 with provision for two Commissioners, and has remained the same ever since. Originally the office had no salary attached to it, being paid entirely by fees; but now each Commissioner receives a salary of $7,500 per annum.

Any vacancy occurring in the office of Circuit Court Commissioner is filled by appointment by the Governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Circuit Court Commissioners have the following specific powers and duties:

1. To perform all duties, acts, powers, and trusts which a Judge of the Circuit Court may perform and execute out of Court in all civil cases, except when any power is specifically designated to the Circuit Court without naming Circuit Court Commissioners.
2. To take testimony on any case pending in the Wayne Circuit Court upon direction and as provided by statutes and rules of said Court.
3. To determine all landlord and tenant cases and foreclosures of property when decreed by Court.
4. They are competent to discharge all such duties as have been previously performed by masters in chancery in this State, according to the practice in chancery proceedings; and to perform all such other powers as may be conferred upon them by the several Circuit Courts according to law.
5. To grant or refuse to grant injunctions to stay proceedings, except in certain cases.
6. To take bail in civil cases, to determine the amount of bail and the sufficiency of the surety.

Fees Payable to Circuit Court Commissioners:

Entry Fee (Starting Suit)	$ .50
Jury Fee	6.00
Fees—Chancery Sale	11.45

Former Circuit Court Commissioners: The Circuit Court Commissioners have been as follows:

1843–46—E. Smith Lee
1847–50—Elisha Taylor
1850–51—George Robb
W. T. Young
George Robb
1852—D. A. Ensworth
A. Mandell
D. A. Ensworth
1853–54—A. Mandell
W. T. Young
1855–56—D. A. Ensworth
R. H. Brown
1857–58—T. S. Blackmar
R. H. Brown
1859–60—T. S. Blackmar
G. H. Prentis
1861–62—F. B. Porter
Ervin Palmer
1863–64—T. S. Blackmar
G. H. Prentis
1865–66—G. H. Prentis
T. K. Gillett
1867—T. K. Gillett
W. S. Atwood
1868—B. T. Prentis
T. K. Gillett
1869–72—B. T. Prentis
E. Minnock
1873–74—G. H. Penniman
Henry Plass, Jr.
1875–76—J. A. Randall
James H. Pound
1877–78—J. A. Randall
D. B. Hibbard
1879–80—J. A. Randall
H. F. Chipman
1881–84—Chas. Flowers
W. G. Craig
1885–87—Joseph M. Weiss
J. D. Canfield
1888—Joseph M. Weiss
Howard Weist
1889–92—John Considine, Jr.
Lewis C. Watson
1893–96—David E. Greenstine
D. Augustus Straker
1897 to 1900—Arie E. Woodruff
Wm. A. Hurst
1901–04—Samuel L. May
Wm. H. Corlette
1905–06—Samuel L. May
Chas. C. Simons
1907–26—Samuel L. May*
Henry G. Nicol*

*Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of two years.

PROBATE JUDGES

1—Edgar O. Durfee 2—Henry S. Hulbert

3—Edward Command

Probate Court

Organization:

EDGAR O. DURFEE ..... Presiding Judge
HENRY S. HULBERT ..... Probate Judge
EDWARD COMMAND ..... Probate Judge
ERVIN R. PALMER ..... Probate Register

There are three Probate Judges in Wayne County, elected for a term of four years. The salaries of the Probate Judges were fixed at $13,500 per annum by the Board of Supervisors in 1926, but as the compensation of no official, excepting Circuit Judges, may be altered during the term for which he was elected, Judge Durfee will receive $11,500 until re-elected to office. The Judge having served for the longest period continuously is designated as the Presiding Judge, and in that capacity has the general control of the business of the Court, and has the power to make such appointments and nominations for such Court and the offices connected therewith as may be provided by law. The Presiding Judge appoints the Register of Probate, who is the chief executive of the probate staff, and such Deputy Registers as may be provided for by the Board of Supervisors, such employees to hold office during the incumbency of the appointing Judge, or during his pleasure. There is further provision for the appointment of one, or more, official court stenographers in the same manner. At present, the staff of the Probate Register is made up of about twenty-five employees, including seven Deputies.

In case of the death, resignation, or other disability of a Probate Judge, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the Governor, the person so appointed to hold office until the election of his successor, who shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

Historical: There is record of the existence of Courts of Probate in the Northwest Territory as early as 1788. Such a Court has existed in Detroit from the time of the first American occupation; and there is on file in the Probate Office a statement of the first probate case ever formally passed upon in Wayne County.

By an act of the Governor and Judges, adopted August 31, 1805, after Michigan had become a separate territory, the courts of the several districts, or any judge of the said territory, or the clerk of the court of the district, were authorized to take the proof of wills and grant letters testamentary and of administration. In 1809 provision was made for the appointment in each district of a Register of Probate, who, by an act of January 19, 1811, was also made Register of Deeds.

In 1818 a Court of Probate was regularly established in each county, to be held by "some able and learned person" appointed by the Governor, from which Court appeal might be made to the Supreme Court. These courts continued to function without substantial change until after Michigan had become a state.

In 1820 the duty of registering deeds for the City of Detroit was transferred from the Probate Register to the City Register, an office then first provided for. By an act of January 29, 1835, the office of Probate Register was abolished, its duties being transferred to the County Register of Deeds provided for in the same act. The office of Register of Probate was revived in 1861 and has been in existence ever since.

Under the Constitution of 1835, the office of Judge of Probate became elective for a term of four years. At this time appeals in certain cases were allowed either to the Circuit or the Supreme Court; but the revision of 1846 provided for direct appeals to the Circuit Court only.

Originally there was provision for only one Probate Judge in Wayne County; but in 1909 legislative provision was made for one additional, and now under the Judicature Act of 1915 there are three.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Probate Court has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To probate wills.
2. To grant letters of administration for the estates of deceased persons; to audit and allow accounts relating thereto; to direct the sale and mortgaging of real estate by executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees; and to assign and finally dispose of estates of deceased persons to the persons entitled thereto.
3. To have charge and control of all testamentary trusts.
4. To appoint guardians of minors and all other persons requiring guardians as prescribed by the laws of this State.
5. To inquire into the merits of, and, when deemed proper, to enter orders upon applications filed in this Court pertaining to the adoption and change of name of minors.
6. To inquire into and determine upon the physical condition and need of persons applying for medical or surgical treatment and care as afflicted persons at public expense; to order medical examinations, when deemed necessary; and to enter orders for admission of said persons to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for such treatment and care.
7. To inquire into and determine upon the mental condition of persons when so required; and to order medical examination and commitment to public institutions when necessary.
8. To hear all cases in the Probate Court relating to the guardianship of children, insane persons, mental incompetents, spendthrifts, and persons addicted to the excessive use of liquor and drugs; and to control the commitment of all insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded children and adults.

9. To determine the amount of inheritance tax due to the State from estates.
10. To act as custodian of wills and testaments.
11. To appoint members of Soldiers' Relief Commission.
12. In case of a vacancy occurring in any county office, elective or appointed where no other provision of law has been made to fill such vacancy, to act with the Prosecuting Attorney and the County Clerk in making the appointment for the balance of the unexpired term.
13. The Probate Judge presiding is designated to act as Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners; and as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Wayne County Sinking Fund.
14. To appoint whenever necessary boards of determination consisting of three members to consider petitions for the location, establishment, and construction of new drains and to determine the necessity therefor.
15. To review the proceedings of the above board in event of protest or objection thereto by any interested property owner; and to appoint three special commissioners to reconsider the necessity for the drain in question, their decision to be final.
16. In case of an appeal from an assessment made by the Drain Commissioner to appoint a board of review of three members to review all assessments on the drain in question.

Former Probate Judges: The Judges of Probate have been as follows:

Appointed by the Governor:

1796—Peter Audrain
1809—George McDougall
1818—Charles Larned
1825—W. W. Petit
1826—H. S. Cole
1829—J. W. Torrey
1833—Thos. Rowland
1834—B. F. H. Witherell
1835—Geo. E. Hand

Elected under State law:

1837–40—Geo. A O'Keefe
1840–44—A. S. Williams
1844–52—C. O'Flynn
1852–56—Joseph H. Bagg
1856–60—Elijah Hawley, Jr.
1860–64—W. P. Yerkes
1864–68—H. W. Deare
1868–72—A. H. Wilkinson
1876–1910—Edgar O. Durfee
1911–14—Edgar O. Durfee
Henry S. Hulbert
Edgar O. Durfee*
1915–26—Henry S. Hulbert**
Edward Command**

*Term expires December 31, 1928.
**Term expires December 31, 1926. Re-elected November 2, 1926, for term of four years.

Probate Court—Juvenile Division

HENRY S. HULBERT.....Judge
GEORGE M. READ.....Register

Historical: The first legislation providing for Juvenile Courts in the State of Michigan was enacted in 1905, but was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1907 two new laws were passed, one, Act No. 325 of the Public Acts of that year, provided for Juvenile Courts in each of the various counties in the State; the other, Act 684 of the Local Acts, created a Juvenile Court for the City of Detroit. The provisions of the two laws were identical, except that in the latter jurisdiction was limited to cases arising within the City. The law providing for a Detroit Juvenile Court was held to be unconstitutional; but a Juvenile Court for Wayne County was established, and continued to operate under the provisions of the law of 1907 until the Legislature enacted a fourth law, Act 6, of the Extra Session of 1907, which Act the Supreme Court has determined to be in harmony with the Constitution.

Although the provisions of this law have been amended by succeeding Legislatures, the original purposes and character of the Juvenile Court have not been materially changed; but its jurisdiction has been extended and its procedure somewhat modified. The most important amendments have been those providing for the relief and support of dependent children by the payment of public funds to mothers, the first of which provisions, the so-called "Mothers' Pension Law," became effective in 1913. An amendment of 1921 provided that appeals from the orders and decisions of the Juvenile Court might be heard before a Circuit Judge sitting in the Juvenile Court, whereas previously no provision for appeal had been made.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Juvenile Court has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have original jurisdiction within the County in all cases of delinquent, dependent, or neglected children under the age of seventeen years. In the case of a child over the age of fifteen who is charged with the commission of a felony, this Court may waive its jurisdiction and thereby permit said child to be tried in the criminal courts.
2. To decree to be a ward of the Court and place on probation any child found to be delinquent, dependent, or neglected.
3. To require restitution for damage done, or for property stolen which has not been restored.
4. When deemed advisable, to remove the child from the custody of its parents or guardian, and commit it to the care of some other person, or to a public or private institution for proper care and training.

5. When the health and condition of the child shall require, to cause it to be placed in a public or private hospital, or other institution for special care and treatment, the expense thereof to be borne by the County.
6. To direct and supervise the management of the Juvenile Detention Home, with respect to the care and discipline of children confined therein.
7. To hear applications for, and to grant relief under the so-called Mothers' Pension Law, and to exercise general supervision over all beneficiaries thereunder.

Juvenile Detention Home:

DR. HARRY S. KING.....Superintendent

The Juvenile Court Law provides that it shall be unlawful to confine or detain any child coming within its provisions in any jail, lock-up, or police station with adults accused of crime. Therefore, when the Juvenile Court was established in 1907, a room was provided in the County Building for the detention of boys, and girls were placed in various private institutions.

In January 1911 the County rented and equipped the Stephen A. Baldwin homestead at No. 3 Madison Avenue as a Detention Home for both boys and girls. This arrangement was found to be inadequate, and in March 1916 the present Juvenile Court Building and Detention Home was completed and occupied. This Home is used principally for the detention and care of delinquent children, and is equipped to accommodate 180 boys and 80 girls. Lost children are also cared for here until they can be restored to their parents. Dependent and neglected children requiring only temporary care are placed in private boarding homes, which have been licensed by the State Welfare Commission, at the expense of the County.

Upon admission to the Home every child is given a physical examination by a physician, a woman physician being provided to examine the girls. Children requiring special medical or surgical treatment are sent to one of the hospitals in the City, or to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor. The children in the Detention Home are at all times under the direct and constant supervision of supervisors, nurses, or teachers; and are required to attend school, if of school age, to assist in the work of the Home, and to take such instruction in physical education as their condition requires or will permit. Children may be visited by their parents once each week and at other times by special permission.

The Detention Home is equipped with a gymnasium, school rooms, dining rooms for children and staff, and other necessary housing and operating facilities. The administrative staff of the Detention Home is made up of some 41 employees. Only women are employed in the

Juvenile Detention Home

department for girls, most of whom are graduate nurses. All teachers are required to have the qualifications required in the public schools of the City of Detroit.

Probation Department:

FRED C. BAXTER.....Chief Probation Officer
ELAINE WATTON.....Supervising Probation Officer
CLAIRE M. SANDERS.....Referee

At the time the Juvenile Court was established in 1907, no provision was made by the Board of Supervisors for probation officers. In 1910 five such officers were appointed, the salary of one being paid by the County and the salaries of the other four being paid by private subscription. In 1911 the Board of Supervisors appropriated salaries for the employment of six. Since that time because of the growth in the population of the County and the increased volume of work handled by the Juvenile Court the probation staff has been enlarged until now it numbers 42 employees. In the department dealing with delinquent boys all probation officers are men; while in the department dealing with delinquent girls, dependent and neglected children, and families receiving mothers' pensions, women probation officers exclusively are employed.

All probation officers are appointed by the Judge of Probate, and hold office during his pleasure. The number of such officers and their salaries are fixed by the Board of Supervisors. The Judge of Probate may also appoint additional probation officers, but these receive no compensation from the County.

The function of the probation officers is to inquire into and make a full examination of the parentage and environment of each child involved, to examine all other pertinent facts and circumstances in each case, and to report the same to the Court in writing preliminary to hearings. It is their further duty to supervise the children placed on probation; to see that the conditions and terms of probation are complied with; to report to the Court on all cases placed in their care, and similarly report to the State Welfare Commission, and to perform such other duties as the Court may require.

The probation officers are required in the performance of these duties to visit, at stated intervals, the homes, places of employment, and schools of the children on probation; and to receive reports and keep a detailed record and case history of each child on probation.

Mothers' Pensions: The "Mothers' Pension Law," so-called, provides for the relief and support of dependent children in the following cases: if the mother is unmarried, divorced, a widow, or has been deserted by her husband; if her husband has been declared insane,

feeble-minded, or epileptic; or if he is a paralytic, blind and confined in a state hospital or institution, or tubercular and in such condition that he cannot pursue a gainful occupation; or if he is an inmate of some state penal institution, serving sentence therein for crime. The Court may award not to exceed $10.00 and not less than $2.00 per week in case the mother has but one child, and $2.00 a week for each additional child. Approximately 1,050 mothers are now receiving bi-weekly payments for the support of their dependent children.

The following disbursements have been made under awards of the Juvenile Court of Wayne County for the fiscal years ending November 30th as follows:

1913	$ 911.69
1914	41,194.68
1915	119,182.10
1916	169,830.62
1917	231,125.04
1918	292,415.26
1919	360,937.40
1920	375,501.07
1921	454,911.39
1922	622,621.42
1923	575,827.58
1924	621,015.94
1925	663,487.82
1926	715,961.04
Total	$5,244,923.05

Psychopathic Clinic:

Dr. Elizabeth M. Hincks ..... Director

This department was established in February 1916 and was originally supported and maintained by private subscription. From 1918 through 1920 it was supported by the Detroit Community Union, and from December 1, 1920, to December 1, 1924, jointly by the Community Union and the County of Wayne. Since that time the entire expense of maintaining this department has been borne by the County. This clinic is conducted in cooperation with the State Psychopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. A majority of its cases are referred from the Juvenile Court and other child welfare organizations in the City.

The clinic provides mental examinations and advice on psychiatric problems of feeble-minded, insane, epileptic, psychoneurotic, and otherwise mentally disturbed persons. Other cases involving con-

duct anomalies, emotional disorders, temperamental peculiarities, and mal-adjustments to environment are also referred to it for study. The clinic further supervises mental cases where custodial care is not deemed necessary, especially in family case work where one or both parents may be mentally incompetent; and arranges for admission of mentally disturbed or defective patients to state hospitals and institutions. The staff of the clinic consists of a Director, an Assistant Director, two social workers, and three stenographers.

Recorder's Court

Organization:

Charles L. Bartlett	Recorder
Edward J. Jeffries	Judge
Harry B. Keidan	Judge
Thomas M. Cotter	Judge
Christopher E. Stein	Judge
Frank Murphy	Judge
Donald Van Zile	Judge
Charles A. Bowles	Judge
John V. Brennan	Judge
W. McKay Skillman	Judge
Chas. W. Casgrain	Clerk
Dr. Albert L. Jacoby	Psychiatrist

There are at present one Recorder and nine Judges of the Recorder's Court, elected by the voters of the City of Detroit for terms of six years, and each receiving a salary of $11,500 per annum, of which $5,000 is paid by the County, and $6,500 by the City of Detroit. The Recorder, acting as an ex-officio member of the City Election Commission, receives additional remuneration in that capacity.

Any vacancy occuring in the office of Recorder, or a Judge of said Court, for whatever reason, is filled by appointment by the Governor, such appointee to hold office until the next general election, at which time a successor is elected to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

The Court, or a majority of Judges thereof, has authority to appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk, and such other stenographic assistants as may be deemed necessary, and to fix the compensation thereof in a sum not to exceed the appropriation provided therefor. Such employees hold office during the pleasure of the Court.

A psychopathic department is maintained in conjunction with the Recorder's Court, which has charge of medical and psychopathic investigations, and such examination and treatment of persons coming before said Court as may be deemed necessary.

Sessions of this Court are held in accordance with the provision of law on each secular day from nine-thirty A. M. to twelve-thirty P. M., and from two to four P. M., and at such other hours as may be fixed by the Court.

Historical: The office of Recorder was created by a charter of the City of Detroit of 1824. His duties originally consisted of acting in the capacity of Mayor in the case of the latter's disability, and later in presiding over the Mayor's Court. Up to 1849 the office was appointive by the Council, but became elective after that date.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature and by provision of the City Charter of 1857, the Recorder's Court was created to take the place of the Mayor's Court, and from that time on the functions of the Recorder were chiefly judicial. Then, as now, the Recorder was elected for a term of six years; but up to a few years ago the State, and not the County, shared the salary expense with the City.

In 1850 the Police Court, a municipal court of somewhat lesser jurisdiction, was created by statute to handle such criminal cases as would otherwise be tried or heard by Justices of the Peace, and certain other cases involving the violations of ordinances. This Court had a varied history and for a period between 1883 and 1886 ceased to exist entirely. By the Municipal Courts Act of 1919 and the subsequent referendum adopting it, the Police Court was abolished, and its jurisdiction turned over to the Recorder's Court.

The same act increased the number of Recorder's Court Judges to seven and provided for certain additional administrative employees. The volume of business falling within the jurisdiction of the newly constituted Court proved to be so great that in 1925 it was found necessary to add three more judges to the Recorder's Court Bench, bringing it up to its present number. The number of Judges is determined upon a population basis. Act 3, P. A. 1926, fixes the maximum number upon a basis of one judge for each 100,000 population, or fraction thereof, according to the last preceding U. S. Census.

Powers and Duties: By statute the Recorder's Court has the following specific powers and duties:

1. To have original jurisdiction in all prosecutions and proceedings in behalf of the people of the State for crimes and offenses against the laws of the State committed within the corporate limits of the City of Detroit.

2. To have jurisdiction in cases involving violations of city ordinances or charter provisions.

3. To hear all complaints under the truancy law.

4. To have jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to street and alley openings; and to institute proceedings for condemning and possessing property for public use.

5. To issue all lawful writs and process, and to do all acts necessary to make effective its jurisdiction which may in like cases be authorized for the Circuit Court.

6. To make rules for regulating the practice, and conducting the business of said Court; and to amend and alter same.

Former Recorders: The following have served as Recorders:

1824–25—A. G. Whitney
1826—J. Kearsley
1827—E. P. Hastings
1828—B. F. H. Witherell
1829—Joseph Terry
1830—A. S. Porter
1831—H. S. Cole
1832–33—E. A. Brush
1834—A. S. Porter
1835—H. Chipman
1836—A. D. Fraser
1837—Ross Wilkins
1839—A. D. Fraser
1840–42—B. F. H. Witherell
1843—E. S. Lee
1844—A. S. Williams
1845–48—E. A. Brush
1848—J. F. Joy
1849—M. J. Bacon
1850—D. E. Harbaugh
1851–52—J. H. Bagg
1853—G. V. N. Lothrop
1854—W. A. Cook
1855–58—H. H. Morrow

Former Judges of Police Court: The following have served as Judges of the Police Court:

1850–53—P. C. Higgins
1853–62—B. Rush Bagg
1862–66—Minot T. Lane
1866–70—Julius Stall
1870–73—Albert G. Boynton
1873–78—D. E. Harbaugh
1878—John Miner
1885—E. Haug*
1886–89—John Miner
E. Haug
1890—John Miner
E. Haug
Patrick Sheahan
1891—E. Haug
Patrick Sheahan
1892—John B. Whelan
E. Haug
Patrick Sheahan
1893—John B. Whelan
Patrick Sheahan
1894—John B. Whelan
Albert F. Sellers
Patrick Sheahan
1895–1904—John B. Whelan
Albert F. Sellers
1905—John B. Whelan
Albert F. Sellers
Christopher E. Stein
1906—Albert F. Sellers
Christopher E. Stein
1907—Edward J. Jeffries
Albert F. Sellers
Christopher E. Stein
1908–12—Edward J. Jeffries
Christopher E. Stein
Matthew S. Gainey**
1913—Edward J. Jeffries
Christopher E. Stein
Matthew S. Gainey
1914—Edward J. Jeffries
Christopher E. Stein
Matthew S. Gainey
1915—Edward J. Jeffries
Christopher E. Stein
Matthew S. Gainey
Albert F. Sellers
1916—Christopher E. Stein
Matthew S. Gainey
Albert F. Sellers
Wm. M. Heston***
1917–18—Christopher E. Stein
Albert F. Sellers
Wm. M. Heston
1919—Christopher E. Stein
Albert F. Sellers
Wm. M. Heston
Thomas M. Cotter
1920—Christopher E. Stein
Wm. M. Heston
Thomas M. Cotter

*Act amended providing for two Police Court Justices, effective July 4th, 1885. E. Haug appointed.
**Act amended to provide for three Police Court Justices. Matthew S. Gainey appointed.
***Elected to fill vacancy.

Former Judges of Recorder's Court:

1858–62—Henry A. Morrow
1862–64—B. F. H. Witherell
1864—Benj. F. Hyde
1864–66—B. F. H. Witherell
1866–90—George S. Swift
1891–93—George S. Swift, Recorder
F. H. Chambers, Associate
1894–99—F. H. Chambers, Recorder
Wm. W. Chapman, Associate
1900–05—Alfred J. Murphy, Recorder
James Phelan, Associate
1906–11—James Phelan, Recorder
Wm. F. Connolly, Associate
1912–17—James Phelan, Recorder (1)
Wm. F. Connolly, Associate and Recorder (2)
Edward J. Jeffries, Associate (3)
1918–23—Charles T. Wilkins, Recorder (4)
Charles L. Bartlett, Recorder (4)
Edward J. Jeffries, Judge
John Faust, Judge (5)
Harry B. Keidan, Judge (5)
Thomas M. Cotter, Judge (5)
Wm. M. Heston, Judge (5)
Pliny W. Marsh, Judge (5)
1924–29—Charles L. Bartlett, Recorder
Edward J. Jeffries, Judge
Harry B. Keidan, Judge
Thomas M. Cotter, Judge
Frank Murphy, Judge
Christopher E. Stein, Judge
Donald Van Zile, Judge (6)
John A. Boyne, Judge (7)
John V. Brennan, Judge (7)
W. McKay Skillman (7) Judge
John Faust, Judge (6)
Charles Bowles, Judge (8)

(1) Died May 15th, 1915.
(2) Appointed Recorder.
(3) Elected July 9th, 1915.
(4) Charles L. Bartlett appointed to succeed Charles T. Wilkins.
(5) Under Act 369, P. A. 1919, effective April 1920, the number of judges was increased from two to seven.
(6) Donald Van Zile appointed to succeed John Faust, deceased. Elected November 2, 1926.
(7) Under provisions of Act 3, P. A. 1925, the number of judges was increased from seven to ten in November 1925.
(8) Charles Bowles elected to succeed John A. Boyne, November 2, 1926.

Recorder's Court–Probationary Office

Organization and History:

FRED R. JOHNSON.....Chief Probation Officer
GEORGE T. GASTON.....Deputy Chief Probation Officer
JOEL R. MOORE.....Assistant Chief Probation Officer

Provision was made for this department by Act No. 105 of the Public Acts of 1913; and, as provided therein, in the August of that year a Probation Department was created to serve both the Recorder's and the Circuit Courts. The increasing volume of work to be performed by this department made a division of functions advisable, and after December 1, 1923, there were separate Probation Departments provided for the two Courts above mentioned.

The Probation Department of the Recorder's Court is headed by a Chief Probation Officer at a salary of $7,000 per annum, who is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Judges of the Recorder's Court. The law also provides for the appointment in the same manner of such assistant Probation Officers as may be deemed necessary. The personnel of the department is at present made up of about fifty-five employees, including Probation Officers, whose compensation is provided by appropriation by the Board of Supervisors.

The department is organized into five general divisions. The first makes investigations, when so required by the Court, as to the domestic status, record of delinquency, and employment history of men whose guilt has been established, but prior to their sentence. The second division has general supervision over all men placed on probation; and is charged with preventing the recurrence of delinquency and collecting restitution; with rendering assistance in securing employment; and with offering advice in matters of physical well-being, legal aid, etc.

The women's division deals with all women who are referred to it for investigation, or placed on probation by the Court. The domestic relations division makes inquiries concerning men guilty of non-support and kindred offences, and supervises these men when placed on probation. The adjustment division confers with parties who have domestic difficulties which have not yet come to the attention of the Court in an endeavor to compromise these difficulties and eliminate the necessity for formal court action.

The number of people on probation at any given time ranges around 3,000, of whom approximately 40% are on probation for felonies and 60% for misdemeanors and minor violations. A considerable sum of money is paid through this department each year in restitution and in non-support cases.

The provision for probation by the Recorder's Court and the powers and duties of the Probation Department of that Court are exactly as provided for the Wayne Circuit Court and may be found by reference to the discussion of the Probation Department of that Court in the preceding pages of this manual.

Former Probationary Officers:

The following have served as Probationary Officers:

1908–09—J. Morris Fisher
1909–13—Wm. H. Venn*
1914–17—Jas. McDonnell
1917–19—S. D. Williams
1920–21—A. M. Cook
Edwin Denby
1921–22—Edwin M. Muloch
1923 to date—Fred R. Johnson

*This department regularly organized in 1913, under provisions of Act 105, P. A. 1913. Prior to this date this department was operated as a county function sanctioned by the Board of Supervisors.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

1—Fred E. De Gaw
2—Arthur E. Gordon
3—John F. McKinlay
4—L. Eugene Sharp
5—James M. Jeffries
6—Jesse Drake

Justices of the Peace

Historical: This function of county government is one of the oldest concerning which there is any record. Justices of the Peace first existed under English law; and were established in the Northwest Territory, August 23, 1788. About a month after the occupation of Detroit by the United States in 1796, Winthrop Sargent, Acting Governor of the Northwest Territory, commissioned several Justices for Wayne County.

By an act of August 1, 1805, Justices of the Peace were given cognizance of all claims or penalties not exceeding twenty dollars; and by a subsequent act appeal was allowed to the District Court. After the abolition of this latter court in 1810, the jurisdiction of the Justices was enlarged so that they should have original jurisdiction in all civil actions where the debt or damage did not exceed $100. Somewhat later the Justice Courts were given concurrent powers with the Superior and Circuit Courts in civil actions growing out of contracts, expressed or implied, where the debt or damage did not exceed $300. This provision remained the same for a considerable period of time, but has been changed recently as may be noted by reference to the present powers and duties of Justices of the Peace as listed below.

During territorial times, all Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor; but under the Constitution of 1835 each township was authorized to elect four Justices to serve for a term of four years, and this general provision has never been superseded.

By an act of March 14, 1836, Detroit, as a township, was authorized to elect six instead of four Justices. After the incorporation of Detroit as a city, this provision was changed several times both as to the number and the term of office of Justices of the Peace; but at present the original provision for six Justices elected for a term of four years is in effect in the City of Detroit.

Organization—General: Four Justices of the Peace are elected in each township in the County for terms of four years, one such Justice to be elected each year. Township Justices receive as compensation such fees of office as are provided by law. Any vacancy occurring in the office of such a Justice is filled at the annual township election next succeeding.

The two Justices of the Peace in each township whose terms of office shall soonest expire are members of the township board by virtue of their office.

Powers and Duties—General: By statute Justices of the Peace have the following specific powers and duties:

Criminal Cases:

1. To have jurisdiction in all cases where penalty by statute does not exceed fine of $100, or imprisonment for a period not to exceed three months, or both.
2. To hold preliminary examinations in case cognizable by the Wayne Circuit Court.
3. To hold inquests upon deceased persons in their respective townships and to impanel a jury upon petition of five property owners.
4. To file reports of all cases and proceedings to which the people of this State are a party, or wherein the County may be liable for any costs, with the Prosecuting Attorney within ten days after the final disposition.

Civil Cases:

1. To have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases up to $100, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all actions upon contract, express or implied, not involving over $300.
2. Justices of the Peace are authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Organization—Cities: The Justice Courts of the various cities in Wayne County, except the City of Detroit, function in accordance with the same general laws that apply to the townships. Each such city, however, may designate by charter provision the number of Justices to be elected; and may in the same manner increase the jurisdiction of the Justice Court in civil cases to $500. Justices of the Peace in these cities may be paid either by fees or by salary to be fixed by charter or ordinance. Where it is deemed necessary a court clerk may be provided, whose powers and duties shall be substantially the same as those of the Clerk of the Justice Court for the City of Detroit which are outlined below.

Organization—City of Detroit:

Fred E. DeGaw	Justice of Peace
Arthur E. Gordon	Justice of Peace
John F. McKinlay	Justice of Peace
L. Eugene Sharp	Justice of Peace
James M. Jeffries	Justice of Peace
Jesse Drake	Justice of Peace
William Teagan	Court Clerk

The Justices' Courts of the City of Detroit are at present functioning under Act No. 475 of the Local Acts of 1903, although special provision was made by local act as early as 1883. There are six Justices of the Peace in Detroit, elected for a term of four years at salaries of $6,000.00 per annum, which has been increased by the Board of Supervisors in 1926 to $8,000.00, effective July 1, 1927. In

consideration of said salaries, all fees collected are turned over to the County Treasurer, except fees for the performance of the marriage ceremony and such others as may be earned in matters not connected with any litigation in the said Justice Courts.

Any vacancy occurring in the office of Justice of the Peace for whatever reason shall be filled by appointment by the Common Council of the City of Detroit, such appointee to hold office until the next general election, when a Justice shall be elected to complete the unexpired term of said office. None but attorneys at law of four years' standing shall be eligible to be elected or appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the City of Detroit.

A clerk is provided for the Detroit Justice Courts, to be appointed by the Board of County Auditors upon the recommendation of the Justices for a term of one year at a salary of $6,000.00 per annum. This clerk of the Justice Courts has general direction and supervision of the business of said Courts; has custody of all moneys paid into the Courts, and controls the disbursement thereof in accordance with law; and has power to appoint such deputies and clerks necessary in the administration of his office as may be provided for by the Board of County Auditors.

Powers and Duties—City of Detroit: By statute the Justices of the Peace for the City of Detroit have the following specific powers and duties:

Criminal Cases:

1. To have all authority held by Justices of the Peace under the general law.

Civil Cases:

1. To have original jurisdiction in all cases up to $100, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Wayne Circuit Court in all cases not involving over $300.
2. Are also authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Fees Payable to Justice Courts:

	Total	To County	To Constable or other officer
Entry Fee	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00
Entry Fee and Garnishee	1.50		1.50
Garnishment on Judgment	2.50	1.00	1.50
Replevin	6.00	1.00	5.00
Attachment	6.00	1.00	5.00
Appeal	5.00	1.00	4.00
Transcript	.50	.50	
Certiorari	3.00	2.00	1.00
Jury Fee (Suits over $50.00)	5.00	5.00	
Jury Fee (Suits under 50.00)	3.00	3.00	

Former Justices of the Peace: The Justices of the Peace for the City of Detroit since 1885 have been as follows:

1885–86—F. A. Lemkie
W. Ross
John Patton
H. A. Robinson
1887–89—J. C. Gibson
W. Ross
J. Patton
H. A. Robinson
1889–90—John Patton
Walter Ross
J. C. Gibson
O. L. Kinney
1890–91—James Phelan
John Patton
O. L. Kinney
W. Ross
1891–92—Thos. Fitzsimmons
John Patton
O. L. Kinney
James Phelan
1892–93—John B. Teagan
O. L. Kinney
James Phelan
Thos. Fitzsimmons
1893–94—H. L. Schellenberg
J. B. Teagan
Thos. Fitzsimmons
J. B. McCracken
M. E. Shindel
1894–95—J. Blair Simpson
M. E. Shindel
J. B. Teagan
H. L. Schellenberg
1895–96—John F. McKinlay
M. E. Shindel
J. B. Teagan
H. L. Schellenberg
1896–97—Fred E. DeGaw
M. E. Shindel
J. B. Teagan
H. L. Schellenberg
1897—Christopher Stein
Fred E. DeGaw
M. E. Shindel
J. B. Teagan
J. W. Goodson
1898–1905—Felix A. Lemkie
Fred E. DeGaw
J. B. Teagan
Christopher E. Stein
1905–11—Louis Ott
Felix A. Lemkie
J. B. Teagan
Fred E. DeGaw
1911–12—Louis Ott
Felix A. Lemkie
Fred E. DeGaw
Samuel Jones
1912–14—Louis Ott
Felix A. Lemkie
Fred E. DeGaw
Edward Command
1914–19—Felix A. Lemkie
Fred E. DeGaw
Theo. J. Richter
Adolph F. Marschner (1)
Edwin C. Bolton (2)
Jay W. Hatch (3)
1919–23—Felix A. Lemkie
Fred E. DeGaw
Theo. J. Richter (4)
Arthur E. Gordon (5)
George G. Scott (6)
John F. McKinlay
L. Eugene Sharp (7)
1923 to date—Fred E. DeGaw
—George G. Scott (8)
Arthur E. Gordon
John F. McKinlay
L. Eugene Sharp
James M. Jeffries
Ralph W. Liddy (9)
Jesse Drake (10)

(1) Appointed to Circuit Court Bench January 3, 1919.
(2) Appointed by Common Council to fill vacancy left by Marschner's resignation.
(3) Died November 15, 1919.
(4) Appointed to Circuit Court Bench April 1, 1921.
(5) Elected to succeed Bolton.
(6) Appointed to fill Hatch vacancy.
(7) Appointed to fill vacancy left by Richter's resignation.
(8) Died September 8, 1924.
(9) Appointed to fill vacancy left by Scott.
(10) Elected to succeed Liddy.

Jurors and Jury Service

All jury lists must be made up of persons who are citizens and qualified electors, who are of good character, approved integrity, and sound judgment, and who are thoroughly conversant with the English language. Any person who shall serve as a juror in any court of record in the County shall be disqualified for further jury duty for the term of one year thereafter in the courts of record in the County.

Circuit Court jurors receive compensation at the rate of four dollars per diem for each day of actual service, with a mileage allowance of ten cents per mile for each mile traveled in going to and returning from court by the nearest route. Recorder's Court jurors receive compensation at the rate of four dollars per day also, but do not receive any allowance for mileage. Justice Court jurors receive compensation at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem with no allowance for mileage.

The following persons are exempt from service as jurors: all officers and employees of the United States; all officers and employees of the State of Michigan; all county officers and their deputies; all judges of courts of record; all attorneys and counselors; all officers and teachers of colleges and incorporated academies; all settled ministers of the gospel; all superintendents, engineers, and conductors of any railroad; all constant ferrymen; all members of any legally organized fire department; all members of the Michigan National Guard; all registered pharmacists; all practicing physicians, surgeons, and dentists; and all persons more than sixty-five years of age. The court to which any person shall be returned as a juror may also excuse such juror from service when it may appear that his interests, or those of the public, will be materially injured by such service.

Every person summoned for jury duty is required to serve under penalty of law, unless exempted or excused as provided above.

Circuit Court—Jury Commission

Edward E. Chartier	Henry Dickson
Louis Funke	Frank B. Jones
Edwin F. Saunders	Harry Stockwell

Clarence R. Shaw.....Secretary

The Jury Commission for the Circuit Court consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of six years beginning the first of May next following their appointment. Of the seven members, five must be residents

of the City of Detroit, and two must reside within the County but outside of Detroit.

The Commissioners receive ten dollars for each day of actual service, not to exceed fifty days in any one year, and mileage for their traveling expenses at the rate of ten cents per mile. The Secretary of the Commission receives a regular salary of one thousand dollars per annum in addition.

Prior to 1881 jurors were selected by township supervisors and clerks, and by the Aldermen and Assessors of the City of Detroit. After that date and until the November of 1923 the jurors for all courts, both City and County, were selected by a single Jury Commission then provided for as constituted above. However, by a Public Act of 1923, provision was made for the creation of a separate Jury Commission to select Recorder's Court jurors. This act was adopted in the City of Detroit to take effect November 15, 1923. A brief discussion of this Recorder's Court Jury Commission will be found below.

By statute the Jury Commission is required to select names of persons for jury service, and to supervise the preparation of such jury lists for the several county courts as said courts may require.

Recorder's Court—Jury Commission

HOWARD TAYLOR.....Secretary
GEORGE WALDO THOMAS GRIFFIN

A separate Jury Commission for the Recorder's Court was first provided for by a Public Act of 1921. In conformity with this Act such a Commission was established for the City of Detroit, but was later dissolved when the act creating it was declared unconstitutional because it did not provide that its adoption should be conditioned upon ratification by the voters in each city where it might be applicable.

A second Public Act was passed in 1923 correcting this defect, and this was adopted in the City of Detroit on November 6th, 1923, to become effective on November 15th. This Act provides for a Recorder's Court Jury Commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor and to hold office for terms of three years.

These Commissioners receive compensation at the rate of ten dollars per diem for each day of actual service, not exceeding one hundred days. In addition to this the Secretary of the Commission receives a regular salary of $1,000.00 per annum, paid by the City of Detroit.

By statute this Commission is required to select names of persons for jury service, and to supervise the preparation of such jury lists for the Recorder's Court as said Court may require.

Bonds of County Officers

Bonds are required of certain county officials and employees. They are furnished in such sums as fixed by the Board of County Auditors and are approved by that Board after formal approval by the Prosecuting Attorney.

County Auditors, 3 at $5,000.00 each; Auditor's bookkeeper, $2,000.00; Auditor's clerk, $1,000.00; Purchasing Agent, $2,000.00.

County Clerk, $2,000.00; County Clerk, $75,000.00 as Register in Chancery; Deputy County Clerk, $1,000.00.

Coroners, 2 at $5,000.00 each; Deputy Coroners, 2 at $2,000.00 each; Coroner's clerks, 2 at $2,000.00 each.

Circuit Court Commissioners, 2 at $3,000.00 each; Circuit Court Commissioner's clerks, 4 at $2,000.00 each.

County Drain Commissioner, $5,000.00; 2 Deputy Drain Commissioners at $2,000.00 each.

County Road Commissioners, 3 at $5,000.00 each.

County Surveyor, $2,000.00.

County Treasurer, $300,000.00, County; $100,000.00, Sinking Fund; $40,000.00, Unknown Legatee Fund; Cashiers, County Treasurer's Office, 4 at $15,000.00; Deputy County Treasurer, $15,000.00; Mortgage Clerk, County Treasurer's Office, $2,000.00; Personal Tax Collectors, County Treasurer's Office, 8 at $5,000.00 each.

Friend of Court, $15,000.00; Cashier, $10,000.00; Assistant Cashier, $10,000.00; Bookkeeper, $10,000.00.

Register of Probate, $2,000.00.

Register of Deeds, $3,000.00; Deputy Register of Deeds, $1,000.00; Cashier, Register of Deeds Office, $2,000.00; Clerk, $500.00.

Sheriff, $15,000.00; Chief Deputy Sheriff, $5,000.00; Execution Deputy Sheriff, $5,000.00;Under-Sheriff, $2,000.00; Turnkey, $3,000.00; Clerks, 4 at $2,000.00 each; Deputy Sheriffs, 20 at $1,000.00; Deputy Sheriffs, 20 at $2,000.00; Deputy Sheriffs, 2 at $3,000.00; one Deputy Sheriff at $5,000.00; Cashier at $5,000.00; Property Clerk, County Jail, $5,000.00.

Probationary Officer, Recorder's Court, Cashier at $5,000.00.

Tract Index Department, Superintendent, 1 at $5,000.00; Cashier, $2,000.00; Assistant Cashier, $2,000.00.

On Assessments—Real Property: "For the purpose of taxation real property shall include all lands within the State, and all buildings and fixtures thereon, and appurtenances thereto, except such as are expressly exempted by laws."—Section 2, General Tax Law, Par. 3996, C. L. 1915.

Real Estate Exemptions: (Act 55—Public Acts 1925)

Section 7. The following real property shall be exempt from taxation:

First, All public property belonging to the United States;

Second, All public property belonging to the State of Michigan, except licensed homestead lands, part paid lands held under certificates, and lands purchased at tax sales, and still held by the state;

Third, Lands owned by any county, township, city, village or school district, and buildings thereon, used for public purposes;

Fourth, Such real estate as shall be owned and occupied by library, benevolent, charitable, educational or scientific institutions (and memorial homes of world war veterans) incorporated under the laws of this state with the buildings and other property thereon while occupied by them solely for the purposes for which they were incorporated. Also charitable homes of fraternal or secret societies. No real estate, however, owned by such library, benevolent, charitable, educational or scientific institution or charitable home of a fraternal or secret society used for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes shall be exempt from taxation under the provisions hereof. Any such institution or charitable home of a fraternal or secret society claiming exemption hereunder shall file a petition with the board of state tax commissioners setting forth the reason for claiming exemption, together with a full description of each parcel of land for which exemption is claimed and the estimated value thereof; the purpose for which such property is used and such financial statement or other information as the board of state tax commissioners may require. The said commissioners shall thereupon investigate the matters alleged in said petition to determine whether such institution is one of those mentioned herein to which exemption may be allowed and also if the property for which exemption is claimed comes within the class of property subject to exemption and shall make a determination thereof. After arriving at such determination, it shall be the duty of the board of state tax commissioners to report its findings to each assessing officer of the district in which any of such properties may be located; and it shall be the duty of such assessing officer to exempt

or assess such properties in accordance with the said commission's findings. It shall be unlawful for any assessing officer of the state to exempt any such property from taxation except as herein provided;

Fifth, All houses of public worship, with the land on which they stand, the furniture therein and all rights in the pews, and also any parsonage owned by any religious society of this state and occupied as such;

Sixth, All lands used exclusively as burial grounds, and the rights of burial therein, and the tombs and monuments therein, while reserved and in use for that purpose: *Provided*, That the stock of any corporation owning such burial grounds shall not be exempt;

Seventh, The real and personal property of persons who, in the opinion of the supervisor and board of review, by reason of poverty, are unable to contribute toward the public charges;

Eighth, The real property of corporations exempt under the laws of this state by reason of paying specific taxes in lieu of all other taxes for the support of the state: *Provided*, That tracks, right-of-way, depot grounds and buildings, machine shops, rolling stock, and all other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this state belonging to any railroad company, shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages, and all lands owned or claimed by any such railroad company not adjoining the tracks of such company shall be subject to all taxes;

Ninth, Property owned exclusively by the state agricultural society or any county or district agricultural society, and used by any such society exclusively for fair purposes;

Tenth, All land dedicated to the public and actually used as a park, and any monument ground or any armory belonging to any military organization, and not used for gain or any other purposes;

Eleventh, All real estate to the value of two thousand dollars used and owned as a homestead by any soldier or sailor of the Federal Government who served three months or more during the Spanish-American, Civil or Mexican war, and all real estate to the value of two thousand dollars used and owned as a homestead by any wife or widow of such soldier or sailor.

Personal Property: (Act 193, Public Acts 1925)

Section 8. For the purposes of taxation, personal property shall include:

First, All moneys;

Second, All annuities and royalties;

Third, All goods, chattels and effects within the state;

Fourth, All ships, boats and vessels and their appurtenances belonging to inhabitants of this state, whether at home or abroad;

Fifth, All goods, chattels and effects belonging to inhabitants of this state, situate without this state, except that property actually and permanently invested in business in another state shall not be included;

Sixth, All credits of every kind belonging to inhabitants of this state, whether such indebtedness is due from individuals or from corporations, public or private, and whether such debtors reside within or without the state, except such as are expressly exempt from taxation by law;

Seventh, All shares in corporations organized under the laws of this state, when the property of such corporations is not exempt, or is not taxable to itself; or when the personal property is not taxed;

Eighth, All shares in banks organized within this state under the laws of this state or of the United States, at their cash value, after deducting the assessed value of real property owned or leased by and assessed to such banks, and the value of any building erected upon leased lands by any bank, and used for banking purposes, when the value of such real property is also assessed to said bank;

Ninth, All shares in foreign corporations, except national banks, owned by citizens of this state;

Tenth, All interests owned by individuals in lands, the fee of which is in this state or the United States, except as herein otherwise provided;

Eleventh, All buildings and improvements situated upon leased lands, except where the value of the real property is also assessed to the lessee or owner of such buildings and improvements;

Twelfth, Tombs or vaults built within any burial ground, and kept for hire or rent, in whole or in part, and the stock of any corporation or association owning any such tombs, vaults or burial grounds;

Thirteenth, All other personal property not herein enumerated and not especially exempted by law;

Fourteenth, All nursery stock and trees while growing on any land or in preparation for replanting or in transit;

Fifteenth, All produce, seeds and grain on hand stored in warehouse or mill, and in transit, owned within this state;

Sixteenth, The personal property of all gas and coke companies, natural gas companies, electric light companies, water works companies, and hydraulic companies to be assessed in the township, village or city where the principal works are located. The mains, pipes

and wires of such companies laid in or along roads, lanes, streets or alleys shall be assessed as personal property in the township, village or city where the same are laid or placed. The personal property of street railroad, plank road, cable or electric railroad or transportation companies, bridge companies, and all other companies not required to pay a specific tax to the state in lieu of all other taxes shall be assessed in the township, village or city where its principal business office is situated, and the track, road or bridge of any such company shall be held to be personal property and may be assessed in the township, village, or city where the same is located, used or laid.

Personal Property Exemptions: The following personal property shall be exempt from taxation, to-wit:

First, The personal property of benevolent, charitable, educational and scientific institutions, incorporated under the laws of this state: *Provided*, That such exemptions shall not apply to secret or fraternal societies, but the personal property of all charitable homes of such societies shall be exempt;

Second, Of all library associations, circulating libraries, libraries of reference, and reading rooms owned or supported by the public, and not used for gain;

Third, Of all posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Unions, and the Woman's Relief Corps connected therewith, of all Young Men's Associations, and of Women's Christian Temperance Union Associations, Young People's Christian Unions and other similar associations;

Fourth, Pensions receivable from the United States;

Fifth, So much of the debts due or to become due as shall equal the amount of bona fide and unconditional debts by the person owning: *Provided*, That if such person shall be the owner of credits that are exempt from taxation such proportion only of his indebtedness shall be deducted from debts due or to become due as is represented by the ratio between taxable credits and total credits owned, whether taxable or not;

Sixth, The property of Indians who are not citizens;

Seventh, The library, family pictures, school books, one sewing machine used and owned by each individual or family, and wearing apparel of every individual;

Eighth, Household furniture, provisions and fuel to the value of five hundred dollars to each household: *Provided*, No person paying board shall be deemed a householder;

Ninth, The working tools of any mechanic not to exceed in value the sum of one hundred dollars;

Tenth, Of all fire engines and other implements used in extinguishing fires owned or used by any organized or independent fire company;

Eleventh, All mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, and all sheep and swine not over six months old;

Twelfth, Personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business of the value of two hundred dollars.

Specific Taxes

Mortgage Tax

By provisions of Act 91, Public Acts of 1911, and acts amendatory thereof, entitled "An Act to provide for the assessment and collection of a specific tax upon the class of credits founded upon and evidenced by mortgages and liens upon real property," all indebtedness secured by liens upon real estate is subject to a specific tax of fifty cents for each one hundred dollars of the principal debt or obligation which is, or under any contingency may be, secured by a mortgage upon real property situated within the State of Michigan.

Payment of Tax: Before the mortgage evidencing this indebtedness is received for record by the Register of Deeds, it shall be presented to the County Treasurer who computes and collects the amount thereon and certifies on the mortgage the amount secured thereby and the amount of taxes received by him. The Register of Deeds is required to record this certificate as a part of the mortgage record and no such mortgage is recordable until such taxes have been paid.

Where the property covered by the mortgage is situated partly within and partly without the State of Michigan, the Board of State Tax Commissioners is authorized to fix and determine the amount of tax due thereon.

Where the real property covered by the mortgage is situated in more than one county in the state the tax imposed is payable to the County Treasurer of the County where the mortgage is first presented for record.

No mortgage or land contract, subject to the tax imposed by this act, can be released, enforced or discharged from record or received in evidence in any proceedings in court until payment of taxes imposed has been made.

Distribution of Taxes: One-half of the amount of taxes collected under this act is payable monthly to the Treasurer of the State of Michigan and the remaining one-half goes to the credit of the General Fund of the County to be used for general county purposes.

Exempt from All Other Taxes: The payment of this tax is in lieu of all other taxes for state, county and municipal purposes, and is exempt from the payment of any other tax whatsoever.

Secured Debts

By provisions of Act 142, Public Acts of 1913, and acts amendatory thereof, a specific tax of one-half per centum on the face value of secured debts, other than debts secured by mortgages and liens upon real estate, is provided for. The tax imposed by this Act is payable to the County Treasurer.

Definition of Secured Debt: Under provision of this Act the words "Secured Debt" are defined to mean:

1. Any bond, note or debt secured by mortgage or real property recorded in any state or country other than Michigan, and not recorded in the State of Michigan.
2. Any and all bonds, notes or written or printed obligations, parts of a series of similar bonds, notes or obligations, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage or deed of trust of real or personal property, or both, which mortgage or deed of trust is recorded in some place outside of the State of Michigan and not recorded in the State of Michigan.
3. Any and all bonds, notes or written or printed obligations, forming part of a series of similar bonds, notes or obligations, which are secured by a deposit of any valuable securities, as collateral security for the payment of such bonds, notes or obligations, under a deed of trust or collateral agreement held by a trustee. The term "secured debts" shall not include securities held as collateral to secure the payment of bonds taxable under this act.

Distribution of Taxes: One-half of the amount of taxes collected under this act is payable monthly to the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, and the remaining one-half is placed to the credit of the General Fund of the County to be used for general county purposes.

Exempt from Taxation: Such secured debt and municipal bonds, upon which the specific tax imposed by this act is paid, is exempt from further general taxes under the laws of Michigan.

Vessel Tonnage Tax

By provisions of Act 70, Public Acts of 1911, and acts amendatory thereof, steam vessels, steam boats and other steam water craft pay a specific tax in lieu of the general ad valorem tax.

The tax imposed by this act is payable to the Treasurer of the State of Michigan, and is based upon the net tonnage capacity of each vessel. The owner is required to file a statement annually with the Auditor General containing the name of vessel, its owner and port of hail.

The taxes as collected by the State Treasurer are paid annually to the County Treasurer and the County Treasurer distributes the amount to each city or township, and to the County and the State

in such proportion as the assessed value of each bears to the total assessed value as fixed by the Board of Supervisors annually.

Public Service Corporations

By provisions of Act 282, Public Acts of 1905, and acts amendatory thereof, public utility corporations pay a specific tax in lieu of the regular ad valorem tax. The tax imposed by this Act is fixed and determined by the Board of State Assessors, is payable into the State Treasury and is placed to the credit of the Primary School Fund.

The corporations coming under the provisions of this act are defined as: railroad companies, union station and depot companies, sleeping car companies, telegraph and telephone companies, express companies, car loading companies, stock car companies, refrigerator car companies, and all other companies owning, leasing, running or operating any freight, stock, refrigerator or any other cars.

Motor Vehicles

Act 302, Public Acts of 1915, provided for a specific tax upon motor vehicles of all kinds, and, under its provisions, motor vehicles are exempt from all other forms of taxation. Fees under this act were based upon the horse power and weight of motor vehicles, were payable to the Secretary of State, one-half of the amount collected from each County being payable to the County Treasurer of said County and one-half of the amount credited to the State Highway Department, to be used in construction and maintenance of state roads.

As amended by Act 1, Public Acts of 1925, the tax is based upon weight only. Six million dollars of the amount collected annually belong to the several counties of the State and is paid to the counties in proportion to the amounts received from motor vehicle owners within said counties. Fees paid to Wayne County under this act are credited to the County Road Fund to be used for highway purposes.

By Act 2, Public Acts of 1925, known as the "Gas Tax," provision is made for a specific tax upon sale and use of gasoline used in the operation of motor vehicles, the revenues from which go to the credit of the State Highway Department.

Assessment of Taxes

The Assessment Roll: An assessment of all property in the State liable to taxation is made annually in the several townships by the Supervisor of each, and all property, real and personal, within the township, not expressly exempted, is subject to taxation.

For purposes of taxation, real property includes all lands, all buildings and fixtures thereon, and appurtenances thereto, and such real property is assessable where located.

On or before the first Monday of June in each year, the Supervisor of each township is required to make and complete an assessment roll of all the taxable property within his assessing district. The assessment roll, when completed, is presented to the Board of Review for consideration, correction and approval.

Each incorporated city and village provides, by its charter, for the making of the assessment roll and for a Board of Review and its meetings.

Board of Review: The Township Board of Review consisting of two elected members and the Supervisor of the Township meets in the office of the Supervisor on Tuesday next following the first Monday in June, at which time the assessment roll, as prepared by the Supervisor in his capacity as Assessor, is submitted and considered.

Meetings of Board of Review: The Township Board of Review is required to meet the second Monday in June and continue in session three days, at which meetings public hearings are authorized, and at which time objections to the assessments as made by the Assessor may be stated.

The Board of Review is empowered to make corrections, alterations and additions to said assessment rolls and when confirmed by said Board becomes the assessment roll for the year. A copy of this roll with the authorized tax levy ratably spread becomes the tax roll for that year.

Township Taxes: The Clerk of each township is required to make and deliver to the Supervisor certified copies of all statements and resolutions or other actions of the Township Board, authorizing and directing moneys to be raised for local purposes. This data is filed with the County Clerk and by him presented to the Board of Supervisors at the annual fall session and becomes the basis for the tax levy for local purposes within each township.

Village Taxes: The assessment rolls for incorporated villages are prepared by the Assessors of said villages and approved by the Village Boards of Review. Taxes authorized by the Village Council and spread

upon said rolls are payable July 1st, and may be paid to the Village Treasurer during the life of his warrant to collect taxes. This authority expires usually on October 1st.

All descriptions remaining unpaid are returnable as delinquent to the County Treasurer not later than the third Monday in October. Interest and penalties to be charged by the Village Treasurer may be fixed by the Village Council, but after return to the County Treasurer the collection and rate of interest are fixed by general law.

A collection fee of four per cent is added to all taxes returned to the County Treasurer. Interest at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent is added after March 1st.

Delinquent village taxes are returned by the County Treasurer to the Auditor General and if not paid are sold in the same manner as other delinquent taxes.

Equalization of Assessment Rolls: The Board of Supervisors, at its session in September of each year, examines the assessment rolls of the several townships, wards and cities, and ascertains whether the relative valuation of the real property in the respective districts has been equally and uniformly estimated. If it deems such valuations to be relatively unequal, it is authorized and empowered to make such adjustments as may be necessary to correct any inequalities. Upon approval by the Board of Supervisors the assessment roll becomes the authorized valuation for the year for taxation purposes.

Apportionment of Taxes

The County Tax: The Board of Supervisors, at its September session, ascertains and determines the amount of money to be raised for county and county road purposes.

Under resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the Board of County Auditors prepares and submits to the Board of Supervisors, at this session, the budget requirements of the several county departments and the recommendation of the Board of Auditors becomes the basis of action by the Supervisors in fixing and determining the amount to be raised for county purposes, and when the amount of money necessary to be raised is determined, the said levy is apportioned to the several cities and townships in proportion to the valuation of the taxable property therein as determined by the Board of Supervisors.

The State Tax: The amount of money required for state purposes is apportioned to the several counties by the Auditor General of the State of Michigan in proportion to the valuation of the several counties as determined by the State Board of Equalization. The amount apportioned to the County of Wayne is thereupon apportioned

by the Board of Supervisors to each assessing district in like manner as the apportionment of county taxes. The State Board of Equalization meets at Lansing in August of each year to fix the valuation of the several counties of the State.

County Road Tax: The Board of Supervisors is authorized to levy annually a tax of not to exceed one mill upon the equalized valuation of the County for the preceding year for the construction, operation and maintenance of county roads. The amount of tax is apportioned to the several assessment districts within the County in the same manner as state and county taxes are apportioned. When collected by the County Treasurer said levy is payable to the Board of County Road Commissioners and is expended under direction of that Board.

The Tax Roll: The Supervisor of each Township and the Assessor of each City is required to ratably assess against each description of property appearing upon the tax roll the amount of the tax levy apportioned to each Township, City or Assessment District, according and in proportion to the valuations of such descriptions as fixed by the assessing officer or as amended and approved by the Board of Review. The taxes thus assessed become at once a debt to the township, ward or city and become a lien upon the property upon said tax rolls, both real and personal, after December first of each year. A copy of each of said assessment rolls, with the taxes assessed and spread upon said rolls with the proper warrant attached, becomes the tax roll of the respective districts, and the authority for the township or city treasurer to proceed to collect said taxes is in accordance with law.

Note: By provisions of Act 378, Local Acts of 1879, the Board of Assessors for the City of Detroit is authorized to make the assessments and prepare the State and County assessment and tax rolls for the City of Detroit.

In all other cities and in all the villages, provision for making of assessments and preparation of tax rolls is in the charter of each. Charter provision is also made for the Board of Review and for the meetings of said Board.

Schedule of Apportionment of State and County Taxes in Wayne County for the Year 1926-1927

Table Showing Total Tax Levy for 1926 for the Several Purposes and its Distribution to the Several Governmental Units of County

	Assessed Valuation Real and Personal	Equalized Valuation Real and Personal	Assessed Valuation less Cancellations Authorized by Board of Supervisors	State Tax	COUNTY TAX				Good Roads Tax	Drain Tax	Total Tax
					For Maintenance County Offices	For Poor and Insane	For Unpaid Personal Taxes and Erroneous Descriptions	For Expense of Spreading and Collecting Taxes			
CITY OF DETROIT:											
1st Ward	$ 329,582,310	$ 329,582,310	$ 329,057,180	$ 698,403.55	$ 508,838.38	$ 34,993.89	$ 12,393.73	$ 13,031.94	$ 290,573.86	$	$ 1,558,235.35
2nd Ward	497,553,030	497,553,030	497,203,720	1,055,284.21	768,852.19	52,875.59	18,726.86	19,691.19	439,055.63	.....	2,354,485.67
3rd Ward	58,835,330	58,835,330	58,799,060	124,797.38	90,924.07	6,253.04	2,214.63	2,328.67	51,922.50	.....	278,440.29
4th Ward	173,358,080	173,358,080	173,336,800	367,896.66	268,039.79	18,433.66	6,528.62	6,864.81	153,065.02	.....	820,828.56
5th Ward	54,652,070	54,652,070	54,578,600	115,839.71	84,397.75	5,804.21	2,055.67	2,161.52	48,195.62	.....	258,454.48
6th Ward	85,714,400	85,714,400	85,665,250	181,819.20	132,468.67	9,110.17	3,226.53	3,392.67	75,646.68	.....	405,663.92
7th Ward	56,926,160	56,926,160	56,882,340	120,729.26	87,960.15	6,049.21	2,142.44	2,252.76	50,229.94	.....	269,363.76
8th Ward	118,423,190	118,423,190	118,356,190	251,203.71	183,020.39	12,586.70	4,457.81	4,687.36	104,514.41	.....	560,470.38
9th Ward	97,868,930	97,868,930	97,683,200	207,326.56	151,052.66	10,388.21	3,679.18	3,868.63	86,259.13	.....	462,574.37
10th Ward	109,611,050	109,611,050	109,523,550	232,456.97	169,362.01	11,647.38	4,125.13	4,337.56	96,714.74	.....	518,643.79
11th Ward	36,201,580	36,201,580	36,157,350	76,741.74	55,912.00	3,845.19	1,361.84	1,431.97	31,928.74	.....	171,221.48
12th Ward	108,007,210	108,007,210	107,890,500	228,990.93	166,836.74	11,473.72	4,063.63	4,272.88	95,272.68	.....	510,910.58
13th Ward	87,659,790	87,659,790	87,548,910	185,817.16	135,381.47	9,310.47	3,297.47	3,467.27	77,310.04	.....	414,583.88
14th Ward	149,917,890	149,917,890	149,852,890	318,053.51	231,725.39	15,936.25	5,644.11	5,934.75	132,327.56	.....	709,621.57
15th Ward	137,830,980	137,830,980	137,390,430	291,602.71	212,454.03	14,610.91	5,174.72	5,441.19	121,322.59	.....	650,606.15
16th Ward	208,885,990	208,885,990	208,335,250	442,178.71	322,159.73	22,155.60	7,846.81	8,250.88	183,970.39	.....	986,562.12
17th Ward	107,113,990	107,113,990	107,050,580	227,208.25	165,537.93	11,384.39	4,032.00	4,239.62	94,530.99	.....	506,933.18
18th Ward	109,632,100	109,632,100	109,330,670	232,047.60	169,063.75	11,626.87	4,117.87	4,329.92	96,544.42	.....	517,730.43
19th Ward	64,473,840	64,473,840	64,378,700	136,639.82	99,552.16	6,846.41	2,424.78	2,549.65	56,849.59	.....	304,862.41
20th Ward	87,005,380	87,005,380	86,876,330	184,389.65	134,341.43	9,238.94	3,272.14	3,440.64	76,716.12	.....	411,398.92
21st Ward	323,210,230	323,210,230	322,771,420	685,062.41	499,118.38	34,325.42	12,156.98	12,783.00	285,023.23	.....	1,528,469.42
22nd Ward	157,948,620	157,948,620	157,588,540	334,471.95	243,687.48	16,758.90	5,935.47	6,241.12	139,158.52	.....	746,253.39
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,092.77	24,092.77
Total	$3,160,412,150	$3,160,412,150	$3,156,257,460	$6,698,961.65	$4,880,686.50	$335,655.13	$118,878.42	$125,000.00	$2,787,132.40	$ 24,092.77	$14,970,406.87

Schedule of Apportionment of State and County Taxes
(Continued)

	Assessed Valuation Real and Personal	Equalized Valuation Real and Personal	Assessed Valuation less Cancellations Authorized by Board of Supervisors	State Tax	COUNTY TAX				Good Roads Tax	Drain Tax	Total Tax
					For Maintenance County Offices	For Poor and Insane	For Unpaid Personal Taxes and Erroneous Descriptions	For Expense of Spreading and Collecting Taxes			
TOWNSHIPS:											
Brownstown	$ 6,962,330	$ 6,962,330	$	$ 14,757.69	$ 10,752.07	$ 29.42	$ 15.99	$	$ 5,509.00	$ 2,000.00	$ 33,064.17
Canton	3,263,655	3,263,655		6,917.79	5,040.12		56.73		3,151.26	830.92	15,996.82
Dearborn	51,161,988	51,161,988		108,445.41	79,010.47	533.27	436.15		44,426.05		232,851.35
Ecorse	41,606,820	41,606,820		88,191.82	64,254.23	1,115.00	127.02		29,510.33	97,026.44	280,224.84
Gratiot	2,066,680	2,066,680		4,380.63	3,191.62				1,599.35		9,171.60
Grosse Ile	12,160,100	12,160,100		25,775.14	18,779.08		3.66		7,004.65		51,562.53
Grosse Pointe	107,386,072	107,386,072		227,620.69	165,838.43	287.99	58.10		98,015.35		491,820.56
Huron	2,765,541	2,765,541		5,861.97	4,270.88	593.25	23.65		2,461.55	3,878.17	17,089.47
Livonia	5,934,320	5,934,320		12,578.67	9,164.49		.37		4,360.48	1,822.53	27,926.54
Monguagon	14,269,350	14,269,350		30,246.00	22,036.44	664.23	6.00		10,268.73		63,221.40
Nankin	9,862,271	9,862,271		20,904.55	15,230.50	455.01	205.51		7,813.26	4,138.91	48,747.74
Northville	4,696,070	4,696,070		9,954.02	7,252.24	414.47	5.78		4,198.48	360.00	22,184.99
Plymouth	7,873,800	7,873,800		16,689.69	12,159.67	1,398.61	117.64		6,525.34		36,890.95
Redford	5,147,050	5,147,050		10,909.93	7,948.69	14.71	11.31		5,065.60		23,950.24
Romulus	3,267,495	3,267,495		6,925.94	5,046.06		104.40		2,833.15		14,909.55
Sumpter	1,666,449	1,666,449		3,532.28	2,573.54	282.58	.49		1,568.44		7,957.33
Taylor	7,544,850	7,544,850		15,992.43	11,651.66				5,087.18	16,856.81	49,588.08
Van Buren	3,829,714	3,829,714		8,117.65	5,914.31	3.10	38.61		3,564.58	2,871.40	20,509.65
City of											
Fordson	131,246,460	131,246,460		278,196.31	202,686.48	993.62	.28		102,145.89		584,022.58
Hamtramck	121,672,233	121,672,233		257,902.32	187,900.81	4,183.84	22.39		111,431.65		561,441.01
Highland Park	203,625,000	203,625,000		431,613.34	314,462.08	1,786.14	.66		197,923.95		945,786.17
Lincoln Park	23,864,760	23,864,760		50,584.90	36,854.82	16.62	50.48		16,324.86	101,859.07	205,690.75
River Rouge	25,801,004	25,801,004		54,689.05	39,844.99	1,223.19	522.89		24,101.70		120,381.82
Wyandotte	44,779,617	44,779,617		94,917.03	69,154.05	2,395.29	58.36		38,665.33		205,190.06
Highway Dept. State of Michigan										41.69	41.69
Total of Townships	$ 842,453,629	$ 842,453,629	$	$1,785,705.25	$1,301,017.73	$ 16,390.34	$ 1,866.47	$	$ 733,556.16	$231,685.94	$ 4,070,221.89
City of Detroit	3,160,412,150	3,160,412,150	3,156,257,460	6,698,961.65	4,880,686.50	335,655.13	118,878.42	125,000.00	2,787,132.40	24,092.77	14,970,406.87
Grand Totals	$4,002,865,779	$4,002,865,779	$3,156,257,460	$8,484,666.90	$6,181,704.23	$352,045.47	$120,744.89	$125,000.00	$3,520,688.56	$255,778.71	$19,040,628.76

Collection of Taxes

State and County Taxes: Taxes levied for state, county and county road purposes, and for local taxes for support of the several township governments, are due December first of each year, and are collectible by the collecting agencies of each.

City of Detroit: By provision of Act 378, Local Acts of 1879, and acts amendatory thereto and thereof, taxes for state and county purposes assessed against property situated in the City of Detroit are payable to the County Treasurer. The State and County Tax Rolls, as prepared by the Board of Assessors for the City of Detroit, are required to be delivered to the County Treasurer on or before November 5th of each year. The County Treasurer is required to give notice by publication in at least two daily newspapers that said tax rolls have been deposited with him and that payment may be made thereon in accordance with law.

Payment without Interest: State and county taxes, for the City of Detroit, are due December first and payment may be made any time prior to December 31st, without penalty. Taxpayers filing lists with the County Treasurer before December 25th of each year are entitled to pay without penalty until January 10th following.

Penalties for Non-Payment: To all amounts remaining unpaid on January first or January 11th, as the case may be, a collection fee of four per cent is added. Taxes are delinquent on March first and to all amounts remaining unpaid at this time interest is charged at the rate of three-fourths of one per cent monthly until paid.

In Cities Other Than Detroit: The City of Detroit is the only city in which current collection of state and county taxes is made by the County Treasurer. In all other cities the collection is made by the City Treasurer of each. State and county taxes may be paid from December 1st to 31st to City Treasurers without penalty excepting a collection fee of one per cent; unpaid taxes after said date incur a penalty of four per cent. All taxes remaining unpaid February 28th are delinquent and a statement of such amounts as remain unpaid is filed with the County Treasurer, who is authorized to collect the taxes thereafter.

Township Taxes: State and county taxes apportioned to the several townships and taxes levied for benefit of the townships are due December 1st and payable until January 10th to the Township Treasurer of each township without penalty, excepting a collection fee of one per cent.

The Township Treasurer is required by law to maintain an office on Fridays during December at some convenient place where taxes may be paid, but payment may be made to him at any time. To all taxes remaining unpaid January 10th a collection fee of four per cent is added. Taxes unpaid February 28th become delinquent, and are required by law to be reported to the County Treasurer. Interest is charged at the rate of three-quarters of one per cent monthly beginning March 1st, in addition to the collection fee of four per cent.

Delinquent Taxes: The Township Treasurer or other collecting officer is required to make a full and complete statement containing a perfect description of all property remaining unpaid on his tax roll as of February 28th, which statement must be filed with the County Treasurer within one week after March 1st, and said statement becomes the Delinquent Tax Record of the County. The County Treasurer is authorized to collect said taxes with the penalties as provided for by law. Payment of delinquent taxes may also be made to the Auditor General's Office, Lansing, Mich.

The County Treasurer is required to furnish to the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, before May 1st of each year, a complete transcript of all unpaid taxes reported to him by the several city, village and township treasurers.

Note: The City of Detroit makes no return to the County Treasurer of taxes delinquent for general city taxes or levied for special assessments. Under provision of its charter the City of Detroit collects its own delinquent taxes and provides for the sale thereof for non-payment of same. This procedure is applicable to the City of Detroit only.

Sale of Delinquent Tax Lands: The Auditor General is directed to prepare and file in the office of the County Clerk a petition, addressed to the Circuit Court, furnishing therein, by apt reference, a schedule containing the descriptions of all lands upon which the taxes remain unpaid for a period of more than a year, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against said lands delinquent for taxes, said schedule to contain a list of delinquent lands together with amount of original tax, with collection and interest charges added, and a further penalty of one dollar, the computed cost of expense of sale.

The Auditor General is also required to publish a copy of petition, which includes a list of delinquent property, in some daily paper, circulating within the County, for a period of four weeks prior to date of hearing petition in Circuit Court.

It is the duty of the County Clerk to at once present said petition to the Circuit Court and upon hearing of said petition and granting of same the petition becomes the Tax Sale Record of that year and the decree of Court which authorizes the sale of said lands by the County Treasurer for non-payment of the specified taxes.

Sale by County Treasurer: The County Treasurer is required to notify the owners of all lands appearing in this Tax Record at least thirty days prior to the date of annual tax sale, which is fixed in the decree of Court for the first Tuesday in May of each year, that property contained in said Tax Record is to be offered for sale by the County Treasurer at public auction held in office of County Treasurer, and the lands contained therein sold to the highest bidder, unless payment is previously made upon same. (E. g., Taxes levied in 1923 were sold May, 1926. Unpaid taxes of 1926 will be sold in May, 1929.)

Period of Redemption: Any person owning any of the lands or any interest therein may, at any time before the first of May following the sale thereof redeem lands so sold by paying the taxes due thereon either to the County Treasurer or to the Auditor General, who are authorized to issue to the owners redemption certificates evidencing the payment of amounts for which the lands were sold.

Release from Tax Title: Any person having any interest in lands sold for the nonpayment of taxes may redeem said lands from the purchaser by the payment either to the purchaser direct or to the County Clerk as Register in Chancery the amount of money paid by said purchaser with the addition of one hundred per cent on the amount paid, and an additional bonus of five dollars for each description of land sought to be redeemed from said sale.

Further Proviso: No writ of assistance out of any Court will be issued in behalf of the purchaser of any delinquent tax lands until six months' notice has been given by the Sheriff of the County to the owner of said lands and to any and all other persons having or owning any interest therein, or, if said owners be non-residents, by publication as required under provision of Section 140, General Tax Laws of State of Michigan.

Payment of General City Taxes—City of Detroit

Payment of Taxes Without Interest: General city taxes are due from July 15th to August 15th of each year and can be paid without interest or penalty during that period. Taxes will be accepted between July 1st and 15th from all who desire to pay early providing the tax bill has been received by the taxpayer.

Interest Charged August 15th: No interest is charged on taxes paid before the 15th of August. One per cent is added on this latter date and an additional one per cent is added on the 15th of each

month until such addition shall amount to 6%. When the item of interest shall have reached 6% this amount is added to the original tax and interest computed on this augmented tax at the rate of 10% per annum from January 15th to date of payment.

The Two-Payment Plan: A charter amendment adopted in November 1921 provides that any person liable for the city tax on any property who shall pay one half of the amount of the tax on or before July 31st, and give notice to the City Treasurer in writing (describing the property) that he will pay the remainder on or before December 30th, may do so without penalty or interest.

Sale of Delinquent City Taxes: The City Treasurer is required to prepare a record of all property upon which the taxes have not been paid for a period of a year or more; said list when completed shall be published in the official daily newspaper once a week for a period of four successive weeks, with notice to the public that lands contained in said list will be sold at public auction for non-payment of taxes.

The sale of unpaid taxes is held annually in June of each year, the report of such sale as made by the City Treasurer is made to the Common Council for its confirmation, and after confirmation by said Council may not be set aside unless said taxes were paid prior to said sale or exempt from taxation.

Period of Redemption: Owners of land sold, or any person having an interest therein, may redeem the same by the payment to the City Treasurer of the full amount of the assessment or tax for which the land was sold, all interest charges thereon, all taxes assessed for such property for any previous years, with interest, and all costs and expense incidental to such sale.

Tax Deed by City Treasurer: The City Treasurer is directed to issue a tax deed, upon demand, to the purchaser of said taxes, or his assignee, for such real estate and for the term of years for which the property was sold; provided, however, that no deed will be issued by the Treasurer until after the expiration of the two-year period of redemption, nor until after the purchaser has given a six months' notice as required by the Charter of the City of Detroit to the owner to the effect that repurchase may be made upon the payment of amount of said tax and an additional payment of one hundred per cent of said amount.

In Cities Other than Detroit

Payment of Taxes: The Charter of each incorporated city provides for the manner of assessment and collection of taxes for the general expense of the incorporation and for the levy and collection of special tax levies for improvements authorized by said charters.

The General City Tax in each city is due July 1st, and may be paid for a period of thirty days without penalty. Interest and penalty charges are fixed by charter provisions and all unpaid taxes, either for general tax or for special tax assessments, are carried to and made a part of the State and County Tax Roll.

Descriptions of property upon the taxes remaining unpaid on February 28th of each year are returned as delinquent to the County Treasurer and that officer makes collection thereon after this return which is required to be made as soon after March 1st as possible.

The sale of delinquent taxes is made by the County Treasurer as other delinquent taxes are sold and subject to the same method of procedure for redemption from sale.

Activities of County Government

With Statement of Appropriations and Percentages of the Total Budget Devoted to Each for Years 1924, 1925 and 1926

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
LEGISLATIVE:						
Board of Supervisors	$ 22,057.52	.254	$ 26,230.00	.297	$ 28,250.00	.314
ADMINISTRATIVE:						
Board of County Auditors						
General Administration	92,712.51	1.066	115,225.00	1.307	125,345.25	1.392
Maintenance, Care and Operation of County Building	234,546.68	2.698	256,790.97	2.913	262,845.00	2.919
Acquisition, Upkeep, Operation and Disposition of County Properties	245,614.53	2.825	431,597.30	4.896	139,655.56	1.551
County Surveyor	530.00	.006	545.00	.006	545.00	.006
County Treasurer	288,565.33	3.319	324,806.96	3.684	372,216.64	4.133
Refund Tax Account	22,504.48	.259	120,000.00	1.361	10,000.00	.111
County Tax Commissioner	8,500.99	.098	8,530.00	.097	8,530.00	.095
Register of Deeds	183,655.47	2.112	180,775.00	2.051	183,991.59	2.043
BOND ISSUES AND INTEREST:						
Payment on Principal	693,000.00	7.971	629,000.00	7.135	560,000.00	6.219
Payment on Interest	230,087.50	2.646	218,515.00	2.479	178,750.00	1.985
PUBLIC UTILITY:						
Tract Index Department	243,989.82	2.806	264,473.27	3.000	300,925.00	3.342

Activities of County Government—Continued

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY:						
Drain Commissioner	$ 20,089.84	.231	$ 31,784.66	.361	$ 44,904.41	.499
Road Commissioner	20,379.09	.234	19,917.21	.226	49,082.38	.545
STATE AND COUNTY ELECTIONS:						
Board of County Canvassers	1,457.77	.017	4,825.00	.055	2,375.00	.026
Board of Election Commissioners	6,911.03	.079	26,600.00	.302	13,400.00	.149
EDUCATIONAL:						
Welfare Division						
School for Deaf and Blind	731.02	.008	500.00	.006	1,000.00	.011
Wayne County Training School	1,241,134.41	14.275	840,228.35	9.531	804,421.00	8.933
Libraries						
Law Library	800.00	.009	800.00	.009	800.00	.009
Board of County Library Commissioners	40,000.00	.460	45,722.00	.519	45,545.00	.506
Schools						
County School Commissioner	38,034.83	.437	45,474.38	.516	46,529.38	.517
General						
Agricultural Agent	5,688.22	.065	7,265.00	.082	7,200.00	.080
RECREATIONAL:						
County Park Trustees						
Administration	77,119.88	.887	84,350.00	.957	97,675.00	1.085
Capital Outlay for Building and Improvements	131,466.38	1.512	168,114.82	1.907	10,000.00	.111

Activities of County Government—Continued

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
COURTS (Civil):						
Board of Jury Commissioners	$ 3,009.25	.035	$ 5,400.00	.061	$ 5,750.00	.064
Circuit Court	367,594.51	4.228	386,275.00	4.382	397,000.00	4.409
Circuit Court Commissioners	41,375.03	.476	43,420.00	.492	48,147.90	.535
Friend of the Court	46,204.97	.531	61,364.01	.696	82,005.00	.911
County Clerk's Office	147,648.01	1.698	159,965.00	1.815	164,700.00	1.829
Justice Courts, City of Detroit	114,018.80	1.311	119,535.00	1.356	126,127.51	1.401
Justices of Peace, Townships	13,046.32	.150	13,250.00	.150	12,050.00	.134
Probate Court						
General Division	121,896.07	1.402	133,000.00	1.509	141,952.34	1.576
Juvenile Division	145,959.36	1.679	170,330.00	1.932	194,558.34	2.161
LAW ENFORCEMENT:						
Metropolitan Police	21,177.83	.244	27,550.00	.312	30,700.00	.341
Prosecuting Attorney	127,068.19	1.461	155,446.29	1.763	162,941.72	1.809
Sheriff	198,014.91	2.277	210,570.00	2.389	220,100.00	2.444
County Jail	149,228.94	1.716	171,444.60	1.945	179,700.00	1.996
Conservation Officer	2,500.00	.029	3,500.00	.040	3,500.00	.039
Rewards for the Apprehension of Criminals	200.00	.002	1,000.00	.011	1,000.00	.011
COURTS (Criminal):						
Recorder's Court	267,665.96	3.079	340,025.00	3.857	370,475.00	4.114
Probationary Officer	127,609.59	1.468	138,910 00	1.576	153,780.00	1.708
Recorder's Court Jury Commissioners	1,595.00	.018	3,625.00	.041	3,625.00	.040

Activities of County Government—Continued

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
Circuit Court						
Probationary Officer	$ 6,478.31	.075	$ 8,960.00	.102	$ 10,820.00	.120
CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS:						
Juvenile Detention Home	170,901.05	1.966	180,590.00	2.048	210,075.00	2.333
PENAL INSTITUTIONS:						
Ionia State Hospital for Criminal Insane	2,932.53	.034	3,500.00	.040	3,500.00	.039
Detroit House of Correction	203,957.00	2.346	250,000.00	2.836	250,000.00	2.776
HOSPITALS, INFIRMARIES AND OTHER HEALTH AGENCIES:						
Eloise Infirmary and Hospital	68,399.36	.787	150,000.00	1.701	150,000.00	1.666
Kalamazoo State Hospital	.....	.....	200.00	.002	.....	.....
Michigan Home and Training School	30,492.79	.351	40,000.00	.454	40,000.00	.444
Michigan Farm for Epileptics	4,974.30	.057	9,000.00	.102	9,000.00	.100
Newberry State Hospital	1,788.85	.021	1,000.00	.011	1,000.00	.011
Pontiac State Hospital	30,336.00	.349	30,000.00	.340	30,000.00	.333
State Sanatorium	5,845.53	.067	6,000.00	.068	6,000.00	.067
Traverse City State Hospital	1,601.10	.018	3,000.00	.034	3,000.00	.033
University of Michigan Hospital	105,556.97	1.214	125,000.00	1.418	131,500.00	1.460
PUBLIC HEALTH:						
Medical Examiners	15,267.48	.176	15,700.00	.178	20,500.00	.228
Registration of Births	30,506.00	.351	20,000.00	.227	22,000.00	.244
Care of Contagious Diseases	1,489.42	.017	2,830.00	.032	2,230.00	.025

Activities of County Government—Continued

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
Coroners' Office	$ 36,763.65	.423	$ 37,555.00	.426	$ 40,546.50	.450
County Morgue	31,202.57	.359	36,080.00	.409	41,430.00	.460
County Chemist	3,653.98	.042	3,725.00	.042	3,810.00	.042
Agricultural Agent						
Tuberculosis Eradication	5,006.50	.058	4,500.00	.051	5,000.00	.055
County School Commissioner						
Rural Public Nursing Services	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,575.00	.095
PUBLIC WELFARE:						
Soldiers and Sailors						
Soldiers' and Sailors' Burials	16,115.00	.185	24,450.00	.277	30,600.00	.340
Soldiers' Relief Commissioners	28,954.74	.333	28,995.00	.329	28,970.00	.322
General						
Superintendents of Poor	1,098,250.25	12.632	687,909.17	7.803	654,160.91	7.264
Mothers' Pension	696,581.15	8.012	737,825.00	8.369	756,300.00	8.399
Care of Dependent Children	148,074.32	1.703	140,000.00	1.588	160,000.00	1.777
Temporary Relief of Non-Resident Indigents	182,827.11	2.103	247,255.89	2.805	261,134.50	2.900
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Contingent Expense	21,154.69	.243	25,000.00	.284	25,000.00	.278
Reserve Fund for Deficiency in Tax Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	507,561.85	5.636
TOTALS	$8,694,500.51	100%	$8,815,754.88	100%	$9,004,812.78	100%

Recapitulation of County Activities

With Appropriations and Percentages of the Total Budget
Devoted to Each for Years 1924, 1925 and 1926

	Disbursements 1924	% of Total	Estimated Disbursements 1925	% of Total	Appropriation 1926	% of Total
Legislative	$ 22,057.52	.254	$ 26,230.00	.297	$ 28,250.00	.314
Administrative	1,076,629.99	12.383	1,438,270.23	16.315	1,103,129.04	12.250
Bond Issues and Interest	923,087.50	10.617	847,515.00	9.614	738,750.00	8.204
Public Utility	243,989.82	2.806	264,473.27	3.000	300,925.00	3.342
Construction Activity	40,468.93	.465	51,701.87	.587	93,986.79	1.044
State and County Elections	8,368.80	.096	31,425.00	.357	15,775.00	.175
Educational	1,326,388.48	15.254	939,989.73	10.663	905,495.38	10.056
Recreational	208,586.26	2.399	252,464.82	2.864	107,675.00	1.196
Courts, Civil	1,000,752.14	11.510	1,092,539.01	12.393	1,172,291.09	13.020
Law Enforcement	498,189.87	5.729	569,510.89	6.460	597,941.72	6.640
Courts, Criminal	403,348.86	4.640	491,520.00	5.576	538,700.00	5.982
Corrective Institutions	170,901.05	1.966	180,590.00	2.048	210,075.00	2.333
Penal Institutions	206,889.53	2.380	253,500.00	2.876	253,500.00	2.815
Hospitals, Infirmaries and Other Health Agencies	248,994.90	2.864	364,200.00	4.130	370,500.00	4.114
Public Health	123,889.60	1.426	120,390.00	1.365	144,091.50	1.599
Public Welfare	2,170,802.57	24.968	1,866,435.06	21.171	1,891,165.41	21.002
Miscellaneous	21,154.69	.243	25,000.00	.284	532,561.85	5.914
TOTALS	$8,694,500.51	100%	$8,815,754.88	100%	$9,004,812.78	100%

Source of Revenue, General Fund
COUNTY OF WAYNE
Actual or Estimated
Years 1924, 1925 and 1926

SOURCE	1924 Receipts Dec. 1, 1924, to Nov. 30, 1925	1925 Receipts Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926 Estimated Sept. 1, 1925	1925 Receipts Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926 Estimated Sept. 1, 1926	1926 Estimated Receipts Dec. 1, 1926, to Nov. 30, 1927
Board of Auditors:				
Sundries	$ 2,848.59	$ 4,150.00	$ 2,100.00	$ 1,200.00
County Clerk:				
Court Fees	80,171.00	80,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00
Marriage Licenses	10,724.50	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,729.75	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Recording Fees	16,909.25	20,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00
Circuit Court Commissioners:				
Chancery Sales	732.80	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Entry Fees	7,491.50	7,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Jury Fees	1,056.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
County Jail:				
Board of Federal Prisoners	26,435.35	20,000.00	27,000.00	27,000.00
Coroners:				
Sundries	12.55	50.00	25.00	25.00
County Treasurer:				
Deeds, Certificates	18,321.75	16,000.00	17,000.00	18,000.00
Delinquent Taxes: Taxes, Interest and Collection Fee	359,951.85	365,000.00	340,000.00	325,000.00
Specific Taxes:				
Bonds	151,825.66	75,000.00	110,000.00	100,000.00
Mortgages	935,194.50	800,000.00	1,070,000.00	950,000.00
Vessel Tonnage	1,944.80	2,000.00	1,811.51	2,000.00
County Depositories: Int. Daily Balances	158,944.69	140,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
House of Correction:				
Court Costs	97.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Justice Courts—Detroit:				
Entry Fees	70,117.00	60,000.00	75,000.00	60,000.00
Miscellaneous	3,220.00	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Justices of Peace—Township:				
Costs	22,316.70	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Probate Court:				
Certified Copies	7,734.70	7,500.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Change of Name	762.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

Source of Revenue, General Fund—Continued

COUNTY OF WAYNE

Actual or Estimated
Years 1924, 1925 and 1926

SOURCE	1924 Receipts Dec. 1, 1924, to Nov. 30, 1925	1925 Receipts Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926 Estimated Sept. 1, 1925	1925 Receipts Dec. 1, 1925, to Nov. 30, 1926 Estimated Sept. 1, 1926	1926 Estimated Receipts Dec. 1, 1926, to Nov. 30, 1927
Probation Officer: Recorder's Court Reimbursements	$ 166.80	$ 250.00	$ 450.00	$ 450.00
Prosecuting Attorney: Reimbursements	3,803.65	3,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Recorder's Court: Costs	30,844.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	35,000.00
Forfeitures	3,800.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
Register of Deeds: Recording Deeds, Mortgages, etc.	181,403.11	175,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00
Sheriff: Writs	27,612.40	25,000.00	28,000.00	30,000.00
Executions	3,862.29	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Tract Index Dept: Sale of Abstracts	148,997.22	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
TOTALS	$2,279,031.41	$2,053,150.00	$2,393,286.51	$2,243,575.50
Add Cash Balance	161,551.56	130,749.41		
Deduct Deficit, Dec. 1, 1925			235,605.09	
TOTALS	$2,440,582.97	$2,183,899.41	$2,157,681.42	$2,243,575.50
Tax Levy, County		6,045,150.23		6,761,237.78
Total Budget, County		$8,229,049.64		$9,004,813.28

Activities of State Government

With Statement of Amount of Each Appropriation Raised in Wayne County and its Percentage of the Total for the Years 1924-1926

	1924		1925		1926	
	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%
LEGISLATIVE:						
State Legislature	$ 90,278.84	1.379	$ 11,632.20	.14	$ 84,465.34	.995
CORRECTIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS:						
Ionia State Hospital	87,293.77	1.334	101,993.88	1.23	103,988.17	1.226
Jackson Prison	135,418.25	2.069	604,874.18	7.30	.....	.....
Michigan Reformatory	190,398.07	2.909	211,705.96	2.56	.....	.....
Marquette Prison	132,230.51	2.020	162,850.74	1.97	.....	.....
Girls' Training School	78,474.88	1.199	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boys' Vocational School	130,103.57	1.988	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Public School	59,809.73	.914	.....	.....	98,789.17	1.164
EDUCATIONAL:						
Universities, Colleges and Normal Schools:						
University of Michigan	1,354,182.56	20.690	1,721,564.97	20.79	2,192,666.72	25.843
Michigan State College	451,394.19	6.897	621,159.25	7.50	923,780.03	10.888
Michigan College of Mines	71,681.40	1.095	70,164.47	.85	71,151.08	.839
Central Michigan Normal School	102,591.06	1.567	135,398.76	1.63	486,438.35	5.733
Northern State Normal School	84,004.46	1.283	113,064.94	1.36	111,063.34	1.309
State Normal College	240,912.24	3.681	345,708.86	4.17	348,920.00	4.112
State Normal College	.....	.....	162,851.21	1.97	.....	.....
Western State Normal School	203,815.76	3.114	338,264.25	4.08	346,060.01	4.079

Activities of State Government—Continued

	1924		1925		1926	
	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%
Welfare Division:						
School for Blind	$ 46,358.18	.708	$ 66,826.96	.81	$ 64,767.09	.763
School for Deaf	68,679.62	1.049	74,704.05	.90	76,769.31	.905
Employment Institution for Blind	25,210.37	.385	.....	.....	26,889.72	.317
Maternity Hospital	13,541.83	.207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Division:						
Vocational Education	54,870.39	.838	56,121.17	.68	.....	.....
Vocational Rehabilitation	11,961.94	.183	14,656.57	.18	.....	.....
HOSPITALS AND HEALTH AGENCIES:						
Farm Colony for Epileptics	91,875.70	1.404	119,578.97	1.44	114,876.67	1.354
Kalamazoo State Hospital	340,911.40	5.209	371,160.10	4.48	385,003.68	4.538
Newberry State Hospital	171,024.23	2.613	171,225.92	2.07	181,133.34	2.135
Michigan Home and Training School	268,276.13	4.099	355,945.19	4.30	350,350.01	4.129
Pontiac State Hospital	229,960.06	3.513	255,908.31	3.09	255,970.01	3.017
State Sanatorium	77,969.32	1.191	96,989.25	1.17	.....	.....
State Psychopathic Hospital	34,570.93	.528	39,165.60	.47	24,767.14	.292
Traverse City State Hospital	230,102.25	3.516	320,118.03	3.87	328,900.01	3.876
JUDICIAL:						
Supreme Court	47,631.11	.728	52,484.47	.63	53,768.00	.634
Circuit Judges	152,167.24	2.325	156,960.20	1.90	160,798.74	1.895

Activities of State Government—Continued

	1924		1925		1926	
	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%
SOLDIERS' WELFARE:						
Soldiers' Bonus Sinking Fund	$1,046,729.79	15.992	$1,412,722.95	17.06	$1,447,271.80	17.057
Soldiers' Home	107,937.38	1.649	.....	.....	126,912.50	1.496
WARTIME ACTIVITY:						
War Loan Fund, 1917	112,848.55	1.724	116,321.96	1.40	119,166.67	1.404
Total State Levy in Wayne County	$6,545,215.71	100%	$8,282,123.37	100%	$8,484,666.90	100%

Recapitulation of State Activities

	1924		1925		1926	
	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%	Appropriation	%
Legislative	$ 90,278.84	1.379	$ 11,632.20	.14	$ 84,465.34	.995
Corrective and Penal Institutions	813,728.78	12.433	1,081,424.76	13.06	202,777.34	2.390
Educational	2,729,204.00	41.697	3,720,485.46	44.92	4,648,505.65	54.788
Hospital and Health Agencies	1,444,690.02	22.073	1,730,091.37	20.89	1,641,000.86	19.341
Judicial	199,798.35	3.053	209,444.67	2.53	214,566.74	2.529
Soldiers' Welfare	1,154,667.17	17.641	1,412,722.95	17.06	1,574,184.30	18.553
Wartime Activities	112,848.55	1.724	116,321.96	1.40	119,166.67	1.404
	$6,545,215.71	100%	$8,282,123.37	100%	$8,484,666.90	100%

Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
Five-Year Periods, 1865 to 1885

	1865		1870		1875		1880		1885	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:										
Detroit	$ 17,651,962	$231,815.41	$ 21,242,995	$222,253.95	$ 21,941,965	$180,339.31	$ 84,363,790	$299,228.22	$116,249,945	$593,911.70
Wyandotte	.....	.....	186,125	2,169.07	190,072	2,156.55	959,590	3,935.96	900,500	4,944.84
TOWNSHIPS:										
Brownstown	153,863	1,955.12	217,620	3,031.02	191,491	2,472.56	974,645	3,442.48	860,500	4,953.85
Canton	294,200	4,171.28	331,362	4,323.62	277,740	2,018.61	1,304,550	4,248.93	1,015,600	5,095.90
Dearborn	291,460	6,192.98	338,524	3,684.40	306,243	2,347.58	1,397,360	5,045.99	1,160,700	6,136.08
Ecorse	288,299	4,821.08	185,449	4,453.86	181,046	1,660.95	1,077,695	5,033.61	995,600	6,061.73
Greenfield	483,066	6,367.89	671,356	7,931.19	377,433	3,263.30	2,199,285	8,111.62	1,951,300	10,039.64
Grosse Pointe	321,704	4,561.94	375,194	5,184.13	358,644	3,460.82	1,621,990	10,774.48	1,552,000	8,455.01
Hamtramck	553,760	8,471.02	877,866	10,946.94	734,801	5,770.58	3,548,665	13,189.54	4,072,700	20,613.65
Huron	102,328	3,356.62	126,971	1,462.37	126,190	2,635.09	606,340	2,280.24	490,300	2,776.88
Livonia	261,521	5,204.78	258,980	2,572.08	229,518	1,670.69	1,136,590	4,017.65	901,600	4,600.47
Monguagon	208,436	2,684.77	247,766	2,905.36	237,080	2,039.43	1,160,120	4,195.76	865,500	4,606.86
Nankin	293,804	7,109.12	340,120	4,040.16	292,642	2,273.29	1,335.040	4,689.33	980,600	5,435.54
Plymouth	484,950	8,185.74	636,470	6,366.40	571,453	4,207.04	2,377,310	8,174.87	2,001,300	10,001.38
Redford	302,827	9,262.30	323,441	3,207.45	273,990	2,084.02	1,396,945	4,819.93	1,100,700	5,449.51
Romulus	144,580	5,881.96	170,831	2,606.66	140,328	5,616.11	678,595	2,475.29	560,300	2,803.15
Springwells	337,185	5,421.01	601,815	6,315.53	700,927	6,052.78	4,172,975	13,850.26	8,805,800	42,974.89
Sumpter	86,165	2,439.69	109,054	4,227.66	97,142	1,430.33	491,825	3,376.57	320,200	1,614.21
Taylor	82,496	1,707.95	114,410	2,487.34	84,691	651.43	405,650	1,475.33	300,200	1,556.19
Van Buren	310,325	5,248.31	287,265	3,588.47	270,444	2,149.02	1,276,095	4,164.93	995,600	5,007.65
TOTALS	$ 22,652,931	$324,858.97	$ 27,643,614	$303,757.66	$ 27,583,840	$234,299.49	$112,485,055	$406,530.99	$146,080,945	$747,039.13
Increase	.....	.....	4,990,683	.....	.....	.....	84,901,215	172,231.50	33,595,890	40,508.13
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	21,101.31	59,774	69,458.17	.....	.....	.....	.....

Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
Five-Year Periods, 1890 to 1905

	1890		1895		1900		1905	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:								
Detroit	$143,993,438	$333,677.25	$209,086,330	$689,914.42	$244,371,550	$705,113.54	$286,391,760	$885,944.27
Wyandotte	951,428	2,430.44	1,654,539	5,342.70	2,023,980	6,073.80	2,168,743	8,643.44
TOWNSHIPS:								
Brownstown	866,578	1,786.04	1,303,358	5,183.02	1,202,030	3,355.56	1,709,738	8,311.18
Canton	1,014,744	3,008.98	1,230,949	3,805.94	1,128,780	2,942.13	1,094,279	5,890.77
Dearborn	1,202,213	3,172.56	2,021,411	6,999.71	2,248,940	6,183.51	2,202,682	10,493.23
Ecorse	1,178,033	3,651.36	3,077,373	10,217.84	5,669,400	16,640.78	6,912,408	29,069.67
Gratiot	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,530,740	4,061.98	1,735,407	32,904.06
Greenfield	2,538,707	6,447.18	4,260,049	14,285.57	4,875,680	12,978.46	7,730,386	6,981.55
Grosse Pointe	2,001,263	4,539.71	3,922,142	12,957.87	3,741,800	9,996.66	8,534,136	33,658.78
Hamtramck	3,101,230	7,360.91	3,306,667	13,041.34	4,626,230	12,511.87	5,453,745	22,615.85
Huron	534,848	2,080.96	724,087	2,579.64	663,320	3,449.71	623,575	2,842.76
Livonia	953,677	2,140.50	1,134,404	3,422.69	1,026,960	2,808.50	881,316	3,512.82
Monguagon	867,136	1,866.38	1,641,265	5,042.33	2,359,600	6,512.04	2,768,372	11,049.00
Nankin	973,022	2,561.00	1,291,289	4,920.27	1,324,370	3,527.09	1,444,788	8,958.34
Northville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606,710	4,265.20	1,207,103	5,160.23
Plymouth	2,152,594	4,914.31	2,854,112	8,623.79	1,530,740	4,051.30	1,403,869	6,531.76
Redford	1,167,817	2,622.01	1,774,014	6,942.37	1,503,980	4,175.61	1,721,604	9,057.74
Romulus	578,962	1,913.42	874,939	3,621.92	822,060	2,881.30	726,075	4,922.31
Springwells	3,333,803	7,031.05	8,387,350	26,237.70	8,787,570	26,952.09	14,465,651	61,504.14
Sumpter	387,140	980.16	482,725	1,449.25	436,540	1,137.01	496,451	2,585.77
Taylor	391,036	954.95	724,087	2,824.16	523,960	1,530.10	718,840	4,647.25
Van Buren	981,079	2,024.76	1,152,506	3,491.75	1,240,920	3,345.14	1,098,753	5,123.35
TOTALS	$169,168,748	$395,163.93	$250,903,596	$830,904.28	$293,245,860	$844,493.38	$351,489,681	$1,170,408.27
Increase	23,087,803	.....	81,734,848	435,740.35	42,342,264	13,589.10	58,243,821	325,914.89
Decrease	.....	351,875.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
One-Year Periods, 1906 to 1910, Inclusive

	1906		1907		1908		1909		1910	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:										
Detroit	$304,756,900	$ 925,900.24	$332,791,730	$1,098,277.54	$348,237,590	$1,093,921.50	$358,893,910	$1,571,326.85	$376,435,980	$1,365,679.30
Wyandotte	3,536,110	9,966.74	3,974,769	12,227.26	4,098,609	11,879.80	4,545,808	18,696.59	4,706,944	15,805.30
TOWNSHIPS:										
Brownstown	1,776,885	9,627.04	1,842,390	5,679.45	1,792,984	9,281.08	1,835,884	7,500.32	1,877,354	6,607.93
Canton	1,145,500	3,977.63	1,276,782	3,852.30	1,292,257	3,707.98	1,313,832	6,821.16	1,354,707	5,181.57
Dearborn	2,257,825	6,448.77	2,478,642	8,790.08	2,503,042	8,312.83	2,545,242	10,565.97	2,568,030	8,491.50
Ecorse	7,601,098	21,576.52	8,649,772	27,743.28	8,652,526	26,739.36	8,968,151	37,464.51	9,078,805	32,336.08
Gratiot	2,084,645	6,000.40	2,290,136	15,340.61	2,312,336	12,524.08	2,332,451	9,999.15	2,546,351	9,322.25
Greenfield	7,973,114	31,564.68	8,906,889	30,207.94	8,455,089	24,594.76	8,890,274	38,389.76	9,606,174	31,938.36
Grosse Pointe	9,763,697	27,407.30	9,163,977	40,549.05	9,107,877	31,114.17	9,666,496	39,682.85	10,805,020	36,576.11
Hamtramck	6,275,776	18,430.95	7,564,152	23,714.72	7,692,822	21,767.83	8,341,621	34,434.57	12,057,956	40,236.02
Huron	723,019	3,952.37	820,653	3,948.36	842,513	8,959.31	845,413	3,750.71	874,743	3,464.82
Livonia	892,906	3,253.39	990,609	2,984.13	990,259	2,796.17	1,000,349	4,041.84	1,004,094	6,110.41
Monguagon	2,811,469	7,893.69	2,989,190	8,996.63	2,930,590	8,317.42	3,273,860	14,508.53	3,229,885	10,620.31
Nankin	1,551,420	6,280.53	1,656,018	5,663.14	1,740,378	5,317.59	1,777,898	7,914.11	1,802,088	6,480.77
Northville	1,373,975	4,191.84	1,488,529	5,231.76	1,500,004	4,835.57	1,540,990	6,551.67	1,532,315	5,462.71
Plymouth	1,570,160	5,198.84	1,622,824	4,974.87	1,637,590	4,710.24	1,642,254	7,008.76	1,653,759	5,787.86
Redford	1,747,566	5,176.40	1,886,580	6,819.37	1,899,130	5,361.64	1,972,530	9,007.40	2,045,780	7,062.79
Romulus	792,370	3,523.26	881,511	2,655.15	884,011	4,487.32	913,341	6,797.72	946,811	3,860.16
Springwells	2,327,226	9,858.56	2,484,100	8,025.25	2,508,700	7,209.11	2,608,360	10,593.08	2,696,230	8,816.56
Sumpter	555,348	1,550.58	599,652	1,867.28	601,952	1,719.52	610,212	3,919.62	624,832	2,030.62
Taylor	777,125	2,315.20	851,013	3,322.16	856,088	3,079.37	865,988	6,834.22	885,588	5,628.98
Van Buren	1,241,320	5,711.14	1,331,969	4,007.50	1,347,819	3,808.98	1,344,469	6,096.31	1,385,369	4,674.97
TOTALS	$363,535,454	$1,119,806.07	$396,541,887	$1,324,877.83	$411,884,166	$1,304,445.63	$425,729,333	$1,861,905.70	$449,718,815	$1,622,175.38
Increase	12,045,773	.....	33,006,433	205,081.76	15,342,279	.....	13,845,167	537,017.87	23,989,482	.....
Decrease	.....	50,602.20	.....	.....	.....	20,442.20	.....	.....	.....	239,730.32

Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
One-Year Periods, 1911 to 1915, Inclusive

	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:										
Detroit	$406,313,210	$1,739,602.66	$455,916,100	$1,668,057.71	$490,424,120	$2,519,574.52	$524,956,500	$2,295,883.54	$558,043,950	$3,258,445.99
Wyandotte	4,472,376	18,508.48	5,149,218	17,971.36	5,231,943	25,840.60	6,159,825	25,363.56	6,415,110	35,924.67
TOWNSHIPS:										
Brownstown	1,850,299	9,671.27	2,010,836	8,302.85	1,998,781	11,621.45	2,019,256	8,415.92	2,059,616	11,605.10
Canton	1,140,945	7,422.49	1,311,091	9,493.64	1,303,341	7,001.07	1,325,491	5,414.53	1,365,541	8,742.29
Dearborn	2,593,216	10,840.49	2,793,870	11,507.13	2,852,330	14,159.21	2,969,380	12,373.02	5,128,050	28,494.74
Ecorse	8,713,970	39,833.39	9,912,533	38,433.39	11,078,975	54,982.93	12,057,805	51,576.58	14,638,982	82,664.20
Gratiot	2,444,481	11,429.29	2,735,108	9,402.18	2,891,918	18,757.82	3,004,768	13,028.80	3,249,425	18,788.67
Greenfield	10,052.177	40,706.33	11,320,227	39,399.35	12,014.210	59,798.75	17,119,595	71,103.47	20,989,155	117,634.70
Grosse Pointe	12,427,569	50,444.27	14,011,852	51,497.67	16,550,258	83,235.98	17,049,835	71,524.63	20,261,200	112,682.34
Grosse Ile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,931,222	10,755.57
Hamtramck	12,802,850	52,018.94	14,439,549	49,690.38	19,662,933	96,772.42	31,375,188	135,052.49	39,725,945	222,246.88
Huron	873,379	6,915.87	897,954	3,266.50	895,604	4,662.49	899,404	3,840.43	933,154	5,518.18
Livonia	1,151,569	4,635,59	1,157,442	3,947.80	1,161,407	7,312.32	1,166,957	4,766.75	1,180,212	7,978.69
Monguagon	3,253,959	13,170.63	3,855,617	14,347.46	3,938,967	19,358.54	3,971,417	16,537.46	2,085,545	11,688.59
Nankin	1,848,375	8,684.19	1,976,591	8,284.14	1,990,161	10,837.60	2,015,036	8,517.78	2,024,696	12,780.95
Northville	1,563,995	6,738.05	1,587,377	6,329.72	1,602,252	8,672.87	1,673,712	7,708.65	1,719,912	10,087.20
Plymouth	1,893,448	12,516.87	2,007,844	7,860.20	2,076,159	10,674.02	2,070,254	8,969.22	2,120,589	12,253.61
Redford	2,100,083	14,258.15	2,252,238	8,309.15	2,287,938	15,522.42	2,308,148	9,495.38	2,522,130	14,077.46
Romulus	995,317	5,216.83	1,035,127	3,747.88	1,046,097	5,105.60	1,056,697	4,500.05	1,090,897	6,186.23
Springwells	2,858,749	11,571.87	3,122,774	11,483.56	3,158,014	15,577.94	3,221,014	13,323.30	3,460,985	19,325.30
Sumpter	575,644	7,570.70	671,054	2,888.87	671,004	10,826.25	697,159	10,830.97	703,009	6,376.06
Taylor	849,243	7,486.01	896,258	3,255.60	899,358	4,399.53	899,308	3,681.68	924,208	5,167.39
Van Buren	1,419,072	6,694.58	1,441,184	4,918.29	1,459,384	7,115.87	1,487,873	6,077.62	1,584,800	8,797.79
TOTALS	$482,193,926	$2,085,936.95	$540,501,844	$1,982,394.83	$585,195,154	$3,011,810.20	$639,504,622	$2,787,985.83	$694,158,333	$4,028,222.60
Increase	32,475,111	463,761.57	58,307,918	.....	44,693,310	1,029,415.37	54,309,468	.....	54,653,711	1,240,236.77
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	103,542.12	.....	.....	.....	223,824.37	.....	.....

Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
One-Year Periods, 1916 to 1920, Inclusive

	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:										
Detroit	$765,920,096	$3,138,236.17	$1,176,517,900	$3,990,305.10	$1,235,564,400	$4,187,046.03	$1,373,790,230	$7,489,992.70	$1,697,052,660	$ 8,376,836.70
Highland Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,634,930	414,551.94	125,703,750	664,369.57	144,292,650	687,091.85
Wyandotte	7,549,616	28,786.63	15,627,365	49,835.87	15,769,680	49,842.89	19,600,090	104,264.08	19,365,785	93,247.54
TOWNSHIPS:										
Brownstown	1,545,873	6,013.90	3,091,740	11,242.86	3,120,785	13,155.93	3,132,400	16,559.13	3,304,935	21,039.78
Canton	1,330,170	5,626.86	2,430,800	9,889.72	2,427,625	8,887.45	2,431,050	12,832.00	2,631,565	18,309.71
Dearborn	6,489,075	25,149.67	12,696,345	40,469.16	15,849,225	49,981.84	22,250,415	121,162.37	28,373,345	136,923.11
Ecorse	15,171,134	58,330.30	36,807,780	118,246.20	37,054,879	118,862.27	38,112,355	205,524.76	45,088,415	217,993.48
Gratiot	3,990,511	15,306.36	7,220,940	41,216.90	7,218,200	32,164.88	3,023,530	16,030.55	3,714,520	17,674.52
Greenfield	28,616,641	108,098.96	47,567,500	311,007.75	9,314,470	32,097.28	9,350,245	52,916.01	11,832,724	70,788.18
Grosse Ile	1,653,725	6,259.48	3,729,870	11,828.87	3,849,250	12,028.19	4,022,940	21,365.62	4,415,140	21,071.88
Grosse Pointe	22,505,047	85,541.05	53,009,580	194,504.79	53,009,580	181,463.21	48,946,360	262,110.94	52,488,161	251,627.68
Hamtramck	56,226,668	214,664.97	129,385,920	780,870.23	39,391,363	149,833.50	43,275,070	255,001.30	51,286,860	247,971.44
Huron	934,713	3,591.31	2,066,470	8,013.05	2,072,455	7,894.63	2,082,875	11,344.45	2,128,200	11,366.45
Livonia	1,186,368	5,037.36	2,567,055	8,960.40	2,531,660	7,925.94	2,534,040	18,354.99	2,818,550	13,893.27
Monguagon	1,725,626	6,594.90	5,037,830	16,223.83	5,068,310	16,451.31	5,096,000	28,152.34	4,879,460	23,898.38
Nankin	1,869,428	7,374.79	4,374,490	14,081.43	4,494,130	18,282.75	4,626,009	26,683.13	4,861,566	27,496.11
Northville	1,438,022	5,863.57	2,529,465	8,816.58	2,500,785	8,808.84	2,477,540	13,885.99	3,146,636	16,161.68
Plymouth	1,653,725	6,633.74	3,557,215	11,674.44	3,636,760	11,777.54	3,701,225	19,986.23	4,830,725	23,661.55
Redford	3,235,550	12,252.00	8,833,160	28,336.58	9,335,650	30,592.31	9,348,850	52,473.72	15,100,100	74,400.55
Romulus	1,078,516	4,119.64	2,107,485	6,712.50	2,109,615	6,951.31	2,108,459	12,457.95	2,125,760	13,601.37
Springwells	4,314,066	16,671.88	7,207,095	26,814.58	7,812,970	29,756.26	12,006,330	69,398.91	25,234,850	120,503.34
Sumpter	647,109	3,735.68	1,330,880	5,388.78	1,325,790	4,153.24	1,323,000	8,076.35	1,337,575	27,168.32
Taylor	844,837	3,263.42	1,594,550	5,811.16	1,593,370	5,811.22	1,613,650	15,856.05	1,685,885	8,283.64
Van Buren	1,402,071	5,280.96	2,840,340	11,590.49	2,853,660	11,360.66	2,859,010	25,008.05	2,941,900	14,077.22
TOTALS	$931,328,587	$3,772,433.60	$1,532,131,775	$5,711,841.27	$1,600,539,542	$5,409,681.42	$1,743,415,423	$9,523,807.19	$2,134,937,967	$10,535,087.75
Increase	237,170,254	.....	600,803,188	1,939,407.67	68,407,767	.....	142,875,881	4,113,125.77	391,522,544	1,011,280.56
Decrease	.....	255,789.00	.....	.....	.....	302,159.85	.....	.....	.....	.....

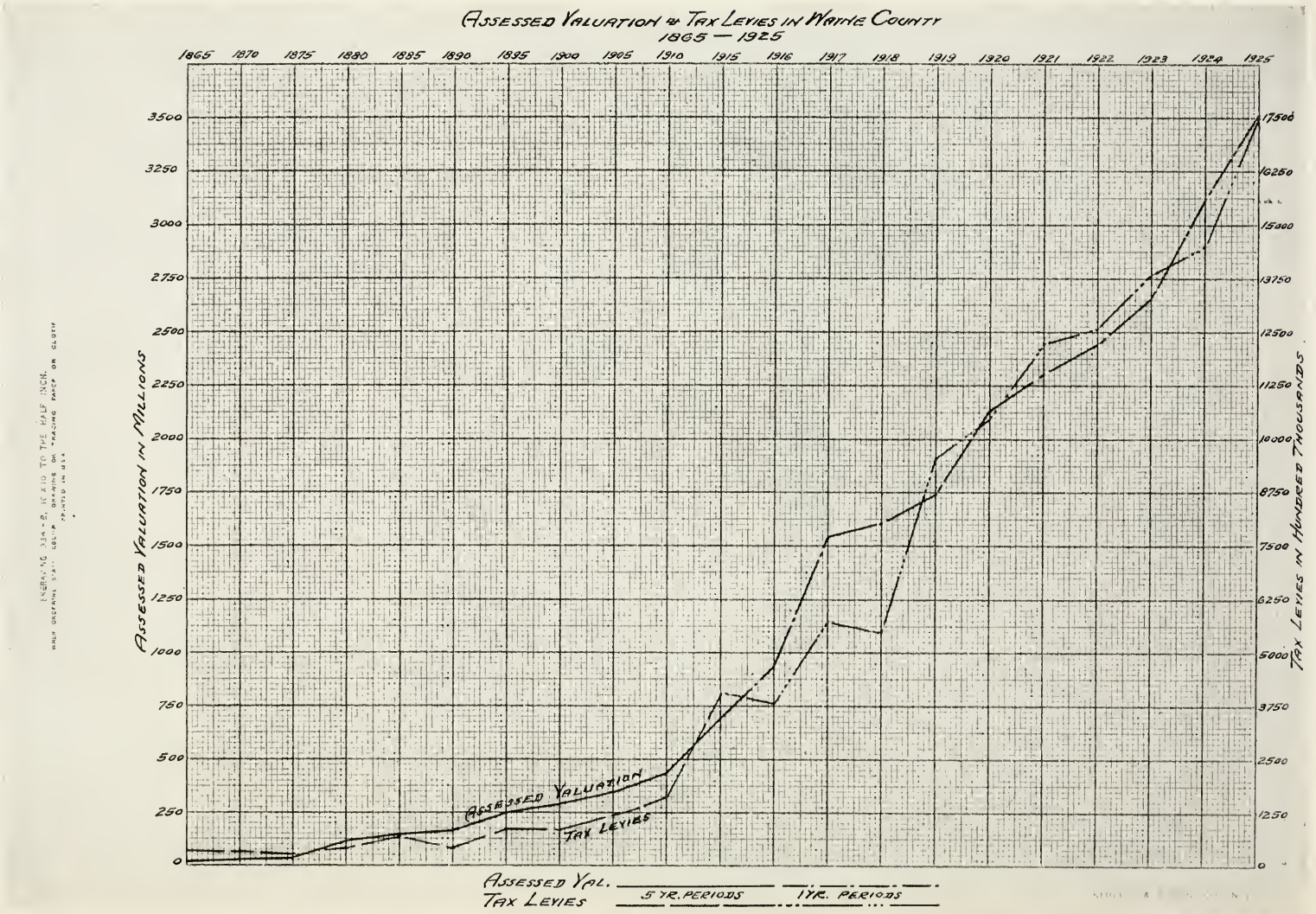
Taxable Property, County of Wayne

Statement of Aggregate Valuation and Tax Levies
As Authorized by Board of Supervisors
One-Year Periods, 1921 to 1925, Inclusive

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925	
	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy	Valuation	Tax Levy
CITIES:										
Detroit	$1,854,053,560	$ 9,846,664.44	$1,954,184,000	$10,037,922.12	$2,109,989,410	$10,965,600.26	$2,455,327,680	$11,511,601.03	$2,757,664,010	$13,801,102.05
Fordson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,855,275	352,400.51	102,145,885	484,410.39
Hamtramck	.....	.....	76,443,900	380,523.83	84,775,274	429,386.81	90,562,719	419,799.71	111,431,652	534,034.50
Highland Park	125,731,300	659,351.78	136,655,530	672,069.13	165,316,900	829,081.38	184,826,000	839,212.80	197,923,950	966,551.30
Lincoln Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,324,860	78,974.84
River Rouge	.....	.....	19,144,449	95,625.79	21,337,456	108,343.63	23,098,500	106,536.38	24,101,700	119,189.34
Wyandotte	19,981,270	104,068.40	19,601,708	98,221.88	28,701,083	145,931.55	32,247,153	149,769.97	38,665,332	189,371.98
TOWNSHIPS:										
Brownstown	3,419,235	18,187.90	3,516,289	23,112.43	3,926,490	20,516.73	4,560,541	20,810.08	5,509,000	26,715.57
Canton	2,664,500	16,337.35	2,773,420	16,970.97	2,837,937	19,993.10	2,958,905	13,622.48	3,151,255	15,387.18
Dearborn	26,100,700	140,144.06	24,753,251	125,345.07	28,690,045	153,238.69	36,953,145	164,507.49	44,260,051	204,814.01
Ecorse	45,571,985	240,742.30	27,530,780	140,057.00	21,393,258	113,357.79	32,292,845	139,571.84	29,510,330	143,352.42
Gratiot	4,061,100	22,533.13	4,296,925	21,243.99	5,046,565	26,417.14	7,109,250	32,724.82	1,599,350	7,187.92
Greenfield	12,888,932	73,198.03	13,566,544	71,781.84	15,331,720	87,157.77	9,419,155	41,661.87	7,306,220	34,259.61
Grosse Ile	4,754,745	24,498.48	5,395,337	27,513.74	5,507,780	27,596.74	6,343,650	29,255.41	7,004,650	34,044.70
Grosse Pointe	55,465,629	288,024.23	56,957,098	280,843.22	61,994,290	310,547.81	86,009,089	377,546.88	99,255,189	478,227.50
Hamtramck	51,995,930	272,376.98	2,501,435	14,750.54	2,702,695	13,835.48	4,300,600	18,421.39	**.....	.....
Huron	2,137,400	11,878.79	2,142,383	11,367.77	2,144,877	11,197.84	2,239,749	10,606.52	2,461,545	12,248.54
Livonia	2,813,905	16,326.64	2,862,550	14,763 64	2,929,889	37,519.21	3,121,456	14,388.52	4,360,484	20,646.64
Monguagon	4,942,896	27,012.32	4,991.280	25,939.93	5,158,195	26,310.86	6,452,085	29,552.25	10,268,730	47,687.13
Nankin	5,336,465	38,856.73	5,825,920	37,538.51	5,926,626	31,215.86	6,505,171	39,229.08	7,813,264	42,511.72
Northville	3,385,700	18,340.83	3,420,970	30,595.22	3,471,360	19,753.55	3,829,145	17,950.23	4,198,480	20,694.94
Plymouth	4,827,003	26,139.27	4,962,270	34,245.29	5,420,815	29,702.64	5,727,339	27,607.49	6,525,343	32,441.19
Redford	15,375,688	81,790.23	15,349,445	79,640.23	17,445,010	112,016.84	20,058,240	91,140.46	25,987,935	137,059.61
Romulus	2,218,178	12,730.57	2,238,664	15,842.43	2,281,353	13,855.35	2,539,060	12,908.47	2,833,153	17,349.60
Springwells	53,345,420	261,701.42	53,177,110	261,239.46	57,168,260	286,889.90	....*	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter	1,328,950	10,710.12	1,365,400	12,604.06	1,398,240	7,379.73	1,416,281	9,246.55	1,568,439	9,017.38
Taylor	1,694,105	8,852.89	1,719,799	9,515.94	1,767,549	9,878.75	2,111,570	9,458.15	5,087,180	25,228.79
Van Buren	2,985,490	15,454.50	2,974,604	14,585.70	2,987,889	21,090.96	3,113,845	15,155.82	3,564,575	17,566.41
TOTALS	$2,307,080,086	$12,235,921.39	$2,448,351,061	$12,553,859.73	$2,665,650,966	$13,857,816.37	$3,113,978,448	$14,494,686.20	$3,520,688,562	$17,500,075.26
Increase	172,142,119	1,700,833.64	141,270,975	317,938.34	217,299,905	1,303,956.64	448,327,482	636,869.83	406,710,114	3,005,389.06

*Township of Springwells annexed to City of Detroit in 1923

**Township of Hamtramck annexed to City of Detroit in 1924


ASSESSED VALUATION & TAX LEVIES IN WAYNE COUNTY
1865 — 1925
1865 1870 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900 1905 1910 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925
ASSESSED VALUATION IN MILLIONS
3500 3250 3000 2750 2500 2250 2000 1750 1500 1250 1000 750 500 250 0
TAX LEVIES IN HUNDRED THOUSANDS
17500 16250 15000 13750 12500 11250 10000 8750 7500 6250 5000 3750 2500 1250 0
ASSESSED VALUATION
TAX LEVIES
ASSESSED YAL. 5 YR. PERIODS
TAX LEVIES 1 YR. PERIODS

Cities and Villages

THE Legislature shall provide by a general law for the incorporation of cities, and by a general law for the incorporation of villages; such general laws shall limit their rate of taxation for municipal purposes and restrict their powers of borrowing money and contracting debts. (Article 8, Section 20, Constitution.)

Under such general laws, the electors of each city and village shall have power and authority to frame, adopt and amend its Charter, and through regularly constituted authority to pass all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns, subject to the Constitution and general laws of the State.

City Government

Each organized city is a body corporate and as such may sue and be sued.

The Home Rule Act: Act 279, Public Acts of 1909, commonly known as the Home Rule Act, as amended by Act 119, Public Acts of 1923, provides for the following mandatory provisions for charters of cities incorporated under said act.

Mandatory Charter Provisions:

(a) For the election of a mayor who shall be the executive head, and a body vested with legislative power, and for the election or appointment of a clerk, a treasurer, and assessor or board of assessors, and a board of review;
(b) For the election or appointment of such other officers as may be deemed necessary;
(c) For the qualifications, duties and compensation of its officers;
(d) For the establishment of one or more wards;
(e) For the levy, collection and return of state, county and school taxes in conformity with the general laws of the State;
(f) For an annual appropriation of money for municipal purposes;
(g) For the public peace and health and for the safety of persons and property;
(h) For the time, manner and means of holding elections and the registration of electors;
(i) For keeping in the English language a written or printed journal of every session of the legislative body;
(j) For the publication of ordinances before they become operative;
(k) That all sessions of the legislative body and all records of the municipality shall be public;
(l) For adopting, continuing, amending or repealing city ordinances;
(m) For equal representation for each ward in the legislative body, if its members be chosen by wards;
(n) For a system of accounts which shall conform to any uniform system required by law;
(o) That the subjects of taxation for municipal purposes shall be the same as for state, county and school purposes under the general law.

Permissive Charter Provisions: By virtue of the same act each city by charter provision may exercise the following powers:

(a) For annually levying and collecting taxes in a sum not to exceed two per centum of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the city;

(b) For borrowing money on the credit of the city for the purpose of acquiring, owning, purchasing, constructing or operating a water works system, a sum not to exceed eight per centum of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city; for the purpose of acquiring, owning, purchasing, constructing or operating an electric light and power system, a sum not to exceed three per centum of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city; for the purpose of acquiring, owning, purchasing, constructing or operating such other public utilities as may be authorized by law, a sum not to exceed two per centum of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in the city;

(c) For laying and collecting rents, tolls and excises;

(c-1) For regulating, restricting and limiting the number and locations of oil and gasoline stations;

(d) For the regulation of trade, occupations and amusements within its boundaries, not inconsistent with state and federal laws;

(e) For the punishment of those who violate its law or ordinances, but no punishment shall exceed a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court; said imprisonment may be in the county jail or city prison, or in any workhouse in the state authorized by law to receive prisoners from such city;

(f) For the establishment of any department that it may deem necessary for the general welfare of the city, and for the separate incorporation thereof: Provided, however, that these provisions shall not be construed to extend to and include public schools;

(g) For the use, regulation, improvement and control of the surface of its streets and of the space above and beneath them;

(h) For the cost and expenses of the following improvements including the necessary lands therefor, viz: For city hall and other public buildings and offices for the use of the city officials, engine house and structure for the fire department, for water works, sewage disposal systems and plants, lighting purposes, hospitals, quarantine grounds and pest house, market house and space, cemeteries and parks, watch houses, city prisons and workhouses, and public wharves and landings upon navigable waters, levees and embankments, may be paid from the general funds of the city;

(i) For the purchase or condemnation of the franchises, if any exist, and of the property used in the operation of companies or individuals engaged in the plank road, cemetery, hospital, almshouse, electric light, gas, heat, water and power business, and in cities having not less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants the purchase of the franchises, if any, and the property of street railway and tram railway companies;

(j) For owning, constructing and operating transportation facilities within its limits, and its adjacent and adjoining suburbs within a distance of ten miles from any portion of its city limits, if according to the next preceding United States census, or local census taken by authority of a resolution of the legislative body of such city, it had a population not less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants;

(k) For the purchase and condemnation of private property for any public use or purpose within the scope of its powers; also for the acquirement, ownership, establishment, construction and operation, either within or without its corporate limits, of public utilities for supplying water, light, heat, power and transportation to the municipality and the inhabitants thereof, for domestic, commercial and municipal purposes; and for tne sale and delivery of water, heat, power and light without its corporate limits to an amount not to exceed twenty-five per centum of that furnished by it within its corporate limits for like purposes; and for the operation and transportation lines without the municipality and within ten miles from its corporate limits;

(l) For the use, by others than the owner, of property located in streets, alleys and public places and used in the operation of a public utility, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation to the owners thereof;

(m) For the initiative and referendum on all matters within the scope of its powers and for the recall of all its officials;

(n) For a plan of streets and alleys within and for a distance of not more than three miles beyond its limits;

(o) For the use, control and regulation of streams, waters and water courses within its boundaries, but not so as to conflict with the law or action thereunder, where a navigable stream is bridged or dammed; or with riparian or littoral rights without their corporate limits;

(p) For altering, amending or repealing any special act affecting any municipal concerns or existing municipal department, but the department in control of the public schools shall not be construed to be a municipal department;

(q) For the enforcement of all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with the general laws;

(r) For a system of civil service;

(s) For the nomination and election of all municipal officers, nominations may be made by a partisan or non-partisan primary, by petition or by convention, and elections may be by a partisan, non-partisan or preferential ballot or any other legal method of voting in such manner as the charter of any city may now or shall hereafter prescribe;

(t) For the exercise of all municipal powers in the management and control of municipal property and in the administration of the municipal government, whether such powers be expressly enumerated or not; for any act to advance the interests of the city, the good government and prosperity of the municipality and its inhabitants and through its regularly constituted authority to pass all laws and ordinances relating to its municipal concerns subject to the constitution and general laws of this state;

(u) For the issuance of bonds of said city for the purpose of providing first cost of installation and connection of sewers and water works on and to property in said cities used solely for dwelling house purposes, when such installation and connection shall be ordered by the proper health authorities; and to provide a lien on such property for, and manner of payment of, moneys so used;

(v) For the issuance of bonds of said city for the purpose of providing first cost of installation and connection of conduits for the service of municipally owned and operated electric lighting plants in such cities of this state as have or may have such municipally owned and operated plants;

(w) For the acquisition by gift, purchase, condemnation or otherwise of private property for park, penal farm or institutional purposes without its corporate limits, and within the county in which such city is located;

(x) For the establishment of districts or zones within which the use of land and structures, the height, the area, the size and location of buildings and required open spaces for light and ventilation of such buildings and the density of population may be regulated by ordinance: Provided, That such regulations in one or more districts may differ from those in other districts;

(y) For the acquisition by construction, condemnation or purchase and for the ownership, equipment, possession, leasing, operation and maintenance of a rapid transit system consisting of a tunnel, subway, surface or elevated system or any combination and qualification of these, in and through said city, and for a distance of not more than ten miles beyond its limits, for the purpose of furnishing transportation facilities to the municipality and to the people thereof;

(z) For negotiating, executing and performing contracts with any other municipality, or municipalities, duly authorized and empowered to that end, with reference to the construction, equipment, operation, maintenance and management of a rapid transit system and facilities, and for the financing of any obligations, assumed under or imposed by any such contract. The grants, limitations and restrictions set forth in the preceding subsection of this section shall be deemed applicable to, and shall be observed in the adoption of, charter provisions and amendments hereunder and in the exercise of the authority hereby granted.

Legislative Restrictions: And by its provisions no city shall have power:

(a) To increase the rate of taxation now fixed by law, unless the authority to do so shall be given by a majority of the electors of said city voting at the election at which said proposition shall be submitted, but the increase in any case shall not be such as to cause such rate to exceed two per centum of the assessed value of the real and personal property in such city;

(b) To submit to the electors a charter or to resubmit any amendment thereto oftener than once in every two years, nor unless it shall be filed with the city or village clerk ninety days before the election: Provided, however, That this provision shall not apply to the submission and re-submission of charters of cities which may be incorporated under this act until they shall have first adopted a charter;

(c) To call more than two special elections within one year: Provided, however, That this prohibition shall not apply to elections which may be held in the submission and re-submission of charters of cities which may be incorporated under this act until they shall have first adopted a charter;

(d) To change the salary or emoluments of any public official after his election or appointment or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any public official be shortened or extended beyond the period for which he was elected or appointed, unless he resign or be removed for cause;

(e) To adopt a charter or any amendment thereto, unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon; to sell any property of a value in excess of ten cents per capita according to the last preceding United States Census, or any park, cemetery or any real estate used in carrying on a public utility,

or any part thereof, or any property bordering on a water front, or vacate any street or public place leading to a water front, or engage in any business enterprise requiring an investment of money in excess of ten cents per capita, or authorize any issue of bonds except special assessment bonds, refunding bonds, and emergency bonds as defined by this act and bonds that it is annually authorized to issue, unless approved by three-fifths of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election;

(f) To make any contract with or give any official position to one who is in default to the city;

(g) To issue any bonds without providing a sinking fund to pay them at maturity, but no sinking fund shall be required in the case of serial bonds which fall due annually;

(h) To repudiate any debt by any change in its charter or by consolidation with any other municipality;

(i) To submit a franchise to the electors at a special election, unless the expense of holding the election, as determined by the legislative body, shall be paid in advance by the grantee in said franchise to the city treasurer.

Cities in Wayne County

Name	Population Census 1920	Population Estimated 1925	When and How Incorporated
Detroit	993,678	*1,342,000	The town of Detroit was incorporated by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Northwest Territory and approved Jan. 18, 1802. The bases of the City of Detroit were established by the Governor and Judges in 1806. Act repealed Feb. 24, 1909. The Act of 1802 was repealed in 1815 and the City of Detroit reincorporated. Map showing annexation to and development of Detroit is produced elsewhere in this volume.
Fordson		*2,000	Incorporated as the Village of Springwells by Resolution of Board of Supervisors Oct. 29, 1919. Election Dec. 9, 1919. Approved 1921. Incorporated as City of Springwells in 1924. Name changed to Fordson in 1925.
Hamtramck	48,615	*75,000	Incorporated as a Village by State Legislature in 1901. Incorporated as a City January 21, 1922.
Highland Park	46,499	**60,000	Incorporated as a Village by State Legislature 1889. Incorporated as a City by vote taken Oct. 31, 1917. Charter adopted 1919.
Lincoln Park		***8,000	Incorporated as a Village in 1921. Territory added in 1923. Incorporated as a City April 6, 1925. Charter adopted.
River Rouge	9,822	*19,000	Incorporated as a Village by Board of Supervisors 1903. Territory added in 1919. Incorporated as a City 1921. Charter adopted.
Wyandotte	13,851	*32,000	Never incorporated as a Village. Incorporated as a City in 1867; reincorporated in 1885; territory added 1905. Charter revised 1911. Village of Ford annexed in 1923. Territory added 1924.

*Estimated on School Census.
**Estimated by City Authorities.
***Local Census.

City of Detroit—Government and Organization

City Officials 1926

Mayor	John W. Smith
Secretary to Mayor	Hazen Payette
Research Engineer	Solon E. Rose
City Clerk	Richard W. Reading
Deputy City Clerk	John W. Eisman
City Treasurer	Guy L. Ingalls
Deputy City Treasurer	Charles L. Williams
Members of Common Council	John C. Lodge, President
	Wm. P. Bradley
	Phillip A. Callahan
	Fred W. Castator
	Arthur E. Dingeman
	Robert G. Ewald
	Sherman Littlefield
	John C. Nagel
	John Stevenson
Council Committee Clerk	Joseph W. Lougheed
Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering	John M. Bischoff
Deputy Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering	E. L. Sanderson
Commissioner of Parks and Blvds.	Henry W. Busch
Commissioner of Parks and Blvds.	George J. Lynch, Secretary
Commissioner of Police	Wm. P. Rutledge
Deputy Commissioner of Police	James Sprott
2nd Deputy Commissioner of Police and Secretary	Theo. W. Kolbe
Commissioner of Public Works	John W. Reid
Commissioner of Public Works	Lewis H. Echlin, Secretary
Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies	Joseph E. Mills
Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies	Donald E. Trombly, Secretary
Commissioner of Recreation	Clarence E. Brewer
Board of Assessors	John J. Scott, Jr., President
	Jos. A. Schulte, Vice-President
	George J. Finn
	Chester M. Pulford
	James A. Burns, Secretary
Arts Commission	Ralph Booth, President
	Clyde H. Burroughs, Secretary
	W. R. Valentiner, Art Director
City Plan Commission	Wm. R. Kales, President
	Bryant Walker, Vice-President
	Walter H. Blucher, Secretary
	T. Glenn Phillips, Consultant

Civil Service Commission	George Engel, President
	Fred W. Smith, Secy. and Chief Examiner
Division of Motor Transportation	Frank P. K. Oldfield, Supt.
Board of Education	Samuel C. Mumford, President
	Angus McLean, Vice-President
	Frank Cody, Supt. of Schools
	Charles A. Gadd, Business Mgr. and Secy.
	Guy L. Ingalls, Treasurer ex-officio
Board of Fire Commissioners	A. A. Schantz, President
	C. Hayward Murphy, Vice-President
	Harry Brabyn, Secretary
	Gabe S. Goldwater, Fire Marshal
Board of Health	Wm. H. Maybury, President
	Wm. A. Evans, M. D., Vice-President
	Henry F. Vaughn, Commissioner of Health
Board of Commissioners of House of Correction	Peter J. Monaghan, President
	Wm. Friedman, Vice-President
	Edward Denniston, Superintendent
Detroit Library Commission	Dr. J. B. Kennedy, President
	D. B. Duffield, Vice-President
	Adam Strohm, Librarian and Corresponding Secretary
Memorial Hall Commission	Jerome H. Remick, President
	Heinrich A. Pickert, Vice-President
Public Lighting Commission	Wm. F. Zabriskie, President
	Fred Guenther, Vice-President
	John S. Foley, Secretary
	Frank R. Mistersky, General Superintendent
Public Welfare Commission	Dr. Alex. W. Blain, President
	Wm. J. Seymour, M. D., Vice-President
	Thos. F. Dolan, General Superintendent
	Harry H. Prenzlauer, Secy. and Purch. Agent
	Thos. K. Gruber, M. D., Superintendent of Receiving Hospital
	G. V. Branch, Director of Bureau of Markets
	J. Frank Kilroy, M. D., Sup'r City Physicians
Rapid Transit Commission	Sidney D. Waldon, President
	Willard Pope, Vice-President
	Clarence W. Hubbell, Secretary
	Daniel L. Turner, Consulting Engineer
	John P. Hallahan, Engineer in Charge
Board of Street Ry. Commissioners	G. Ogden Ellis, President
	R. G. Lathrop, Secretary
	Del Smith, Acting Manager
Board of Water Commissioners	Alex. Dow, President
	Lawrence P. Fisher, Vice-President and Secy.
	George H. Fenkell, Supt. and General Mgr.
Zoological Park Commission	John T. Miller, President
	Henry Ledyard, Vice-President
	James S. Holden, Secretary
	Richard E. Follett, Director

The Charter: The present form of government in the City of Detroit was established by the City Charter adopted at an election held in the City of Detroit on June 25th, 1918, and which became effective June 27th, 1918. The Preamble to this City Charter is in the following form:

> We, the People of the City of Detroit, desiring to perfect a municipal government which shall more nearly conform to prevailing conditions and meet the growing needs of our city, insure a more efficient system for the administration of its affairs, secure the fullest measure of self-government by the Constitution and laws of the State of Michigan, and promote the peace, health, safety and welfare of its people, do ordain and establish this Charter.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Charter, the powers of local government possessed by the City are divided into three departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The Legislative Department: The legislative power of the City, except as reserved by the Charter, is vested in a Common Council of nine members, elected at large, for a term of two years. The member of the Council receiving the highest vote at the preceding election is President of the Council and the member receiving the next highest is its President Pro Tempore. The compensation is fixed at $5,000.00 per annum.

The members of the Common Council are ex-officio members of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors.

The Executive Department: The executive or administrative powers of the city are invested in the Mayor, City Clerk and City Treasurer, elected from the city at large, for a term of two years, and certain officers, boards and commissions appointed by the Mayor, which are as follows:

Controller
Corporation Counsel
Commissioner of Public Works
Commissioner of Police
Commissioner of Parks and Boulevards
Commissioner of Buildings and Safety Engineering
Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies
Commissioner of Department of Recreation
Arts Commission, consisting of four members
Board of Assessors, consisting of four members
Civil Service Commission, consisting of four members
City Plan Commission, consisting of nine members
Board of Fire Commissioners, consisting of four members
Board of Health, consisting of four members
Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, consisting of four members
Memorial Hall Commission, consisting of four members
Public Lighting Commission, consisting of four members
Rapid Transit Commission, consisting of four members

Board of Street Railway Commissioners, consisting of three members
Public Welfare Commission, consisting of four members
Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of four members
Zoological Park Commission, consisting of four members
Superintendent of Motor Transportation

Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: The Mayor, Controller, City Treasurer and the nine members of the Common Council constitute the membership of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Board of Education: The Board of Education for the City of Detroit is composed of seven members, elected at large by the people. The Act creating said Board was authorized by the Legislature of 1913 and was approved by the electors of the City at the election held November 7th, 1916. The Board of Education has full charge, supervision and direction of the school system of the City.

City Election Commission: The City Clerk, Recorder of the Recorder's Court and the President of the Common Council are ex-officio members of the Election Commission of the City of Detroit.

Detroit Library Commission: The Library Commission of the City of Detroit is composed of seven members appointed by the Board of Education for a term of six years.

The Judicial Department: The Recorder's Court comprises the Recorder and nine Judges of the Recorder's Court, elected by the people at the April election for a term of six years. Six terms of court are held during the year commencing on the first Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

The Recorder is, ex-officio, a member of the City Election Commission.

The Recorder's Court succeeded to the powers, duties and jurisdiction of the Police Court when this court was abolished in 1919.

Justices of the Peace: Six Justices of the Peace for the City of Detroit are elected at the April election, by the people, for a term of six years. The history and present organization of this Court is published with the County Offices, as the entire expense of this Court is borne by the County of Wayne.

Constables: The Charter of the City of Detroit provides for the election of 44 Constables, two being elected from each ward, who are authorized to serve any writ or process issued out of the Courts of the City. The compensation of this office is made up of such fees as are provided by law.

Board of Street Railway Commissioners, consisting of three members
Public Welfare Commission, consisting of four members
Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of four members
Zoological Park Commission, consisting of four members
Superintendent of Motor Transportation

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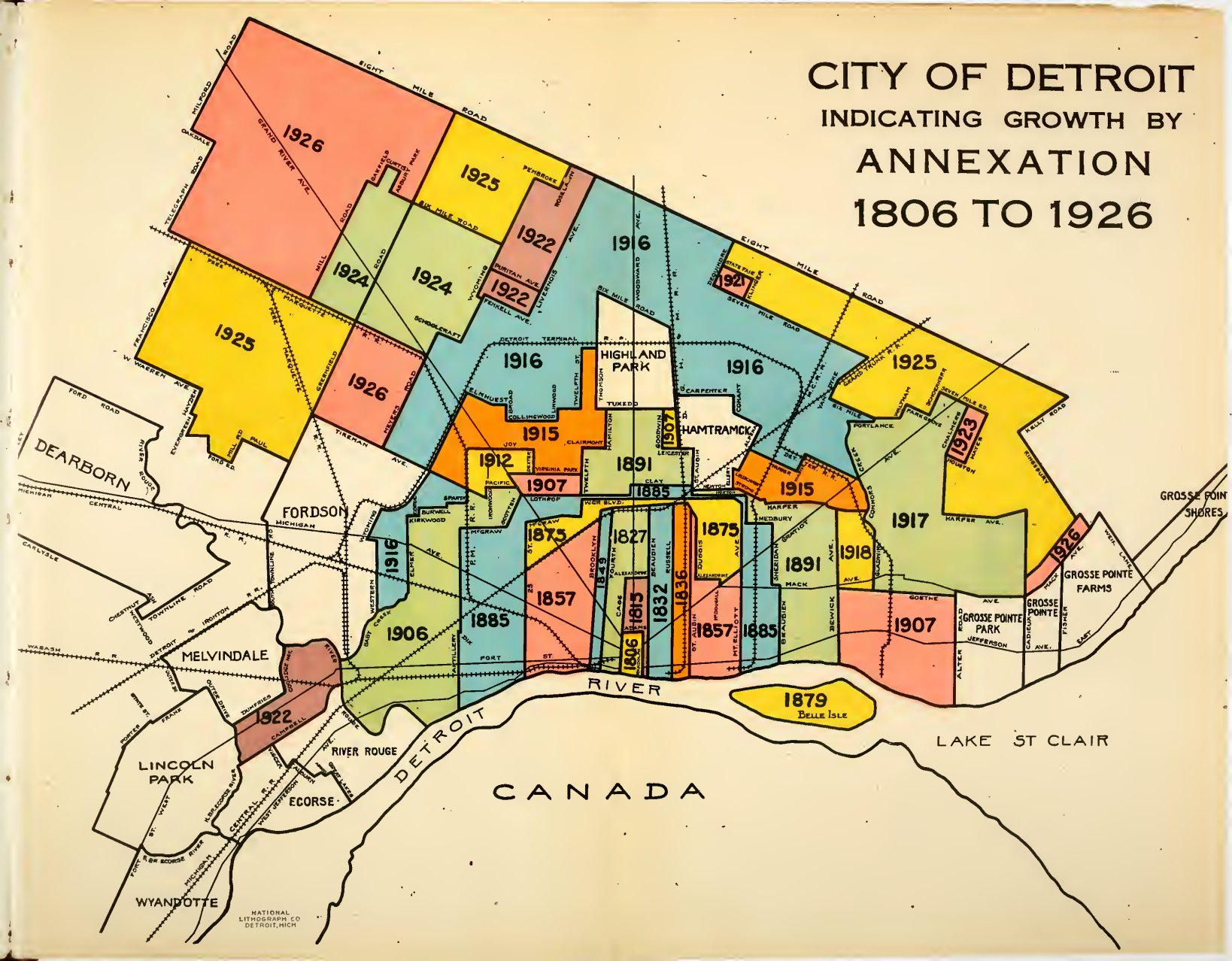

CITY OF DETROIT
INDICATING GROWTH BY
ANNEXATION
1806 TO 1926
1926
1925
1924
1922
1916
1921
1923
1915
1912
1907
1891
1885
1875
1827
1857
1849
1836
1832
1815
1806
1879
Belle Isle
1918
1917
HIGHLAND PARK
HAMTRAMCK
DEARBORN
FORDSON
MELVINDALE
LINCOLN PARK
ECORSE
WYANDOTTE
RIVER ROUGE
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
GROSSE POINTE PARK
GROSSE POINTE
GROSSE POINTE SHORES
EIGHT MILE ROAD
SEVEN MILE ROAD
SIX MILE ROAD
FIVE MILE ROAD
GRAND RIVER AVE.
WOODWARD AVE.
JEFFERSON AVE.
MACK AVE.
HARPER AVE.
GOETHE AVE.
DETROIT RIVER
LAKE ST CLAIR
CANADA
NATIONAL LITHOGRAPH CO DETROIT, MICH

Growth of the City of Detroit by Area

1806-1925

The accompanying map shows the territory and its location comprising the annexations to the City of Detroit from the date of its incorporation as a City in 1806 to 1925.

Year	Area of Annexed Territory in Square Miles	Total Square Miles	Remarks
1806	.330	.330	
1815	1.030	1.360	
1827	1.200	2.560	
1832	1.610	4.170	
1836	1.090	5.260	
1849	.590	5.850	
1857	6.900	12.750	
1875	2.250	15.000	
1879	1.090	16.090	Included Belle Isle
1885	6.100	22.190	
1891	5.950	28.140	
1894	.210	28.350	
1905	.400	28.750	
1906	6.900	35.650	Included Villages of Delray and Woodmere
1907	5.140	40.790	Included Village of Fairview
1912	.970	41.760	
1915	5.210	46.970	
1916	23.687	70.657	
1917	8.030	78.687	Included Village of St. Clair Heights
1918	.937	79.624	
1921	.299	79.923	
1922	4.725	84.648	Included Village of Oakwood
1923	.479	85.127	
1924	7.537	92.664	
1925	42.011	134.675	Included Village of Redford and Community of Brightmoor.

Other Cities Government and Organization

City of Fordson: Incorporated under Home Rule Act.

Organization—Mayor and Council, elected for a term of two years. Term of all officers two years, excepting Justice of the Peace and Associate.

Local taxes are payable to the City Treasurer from July 15th to August 20th, without penalty, and from that date and until March 1st interest is added at the rate of ¾ of 1% per month. Taxes are delinquent March 1st and returned to the County Treasurer.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	Joseph M. Karmann
Clerk	Bernard P. Esper
Treasurer	Edwin A. Schaefer
Councilman	Joseph Neckel
Councilman	John Ford
Councilman	Anthony M. Esper
Councilman	William C. Kenner
Assessor	Lysander T. Maples
Justice of the Peace	Leo R. Schaefer
Associate Justice	Lila M. Neuenfelt

City of Hamtramck: Incorporated under Home Rule Act.

Organization—Mayor and Council, elected for a term of two years. Election first Monday in April, even years. Term of all officers two years, excepting Justices of the Peace.

Assessments for local purposes are made in June of each year. Taxes are payable to the City Treasurer from July 15th to August 20th, without penalty, and from that date to March first interest is added at rate of 1% per month. Taxes are delinquent March 1st and returned to the County Treasurer for collection.

The population of Hamtramck is estimated at 75,000 with a school population of 20,000.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	Stephen A. Majewski
Clerk	Joseph J. Mitchell
Treasurer	Walter G. Merique
Councilman	Fred B. Dibble
Councilman	Vincent Smith
Councilman	Stanley F. Jankowski
Councilman	Casimir Zarzyka
Councilman	Albert Ziskie
Assessor	John Wozniak
Justice	Joseph C. Czarnecki
Justice	Leo G. Karwick

City of Highland Park: Organization—Semi-Commission form of government consisting of a Mayor and four Commissioners, elected for a term of two years.

Local taxes are payable to the City Treasurer, without penalty, from July 15th to August 20th, and from that date to March first interest is added at the rate of one per cent per month, when the unpaid amounts become delinquent and are reported to the County Treasurer for collection.

The present population of Highland Park is estimated at 60,000 with a school census of 10,941.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	Clarence E. Gittins
Commissioner	Chester A. Good
Commissioner	I. Paul Taylor
Commissioner	Joseph M. Hackett
Commissioner	John C. Shields
City Clerk	Delmer C. Gowing
Controller	Benj. R. Hoffman
Treasurer	Robert M. Smith
Assessor	George L. Voorhis
Engineer	Lawrence C. Whitsit
Superintendent of Public Service	Martin H. Zink
Superintendent of Water Works	James R. Bolton
Chief of Police	Charles W. Seymour
Fire Chief	Frank E. Ford.
Justice of the Peace	Fred L. Keller
Associate Justice of the Peace	George L. Badder
Hospital Superintendent	Dr. W. L. Quennell
Health Officer	Dr. Wm. N. Braley
City Physician	Dr. Wm. R. McKinnon
City Attorney	Claude H. Stevens
Superintendent of Buildings	Frank C. Hayden
City Electrician	Harry T. Roughley
Plumbing and Sewer Inspector	N. H. Leete
Purchasing Agent	William E. Waites

City of Lincoln Park: Organization—Commission form of government with Mayor and Council of seven members, elected for a term of two years. Election first Monday in April. Term of office, two years for all officers, excepting Justice of the Peace and Associate.

City taxes are due July 1st and may be paid to the City Treasurer until August 20th, without penalty, and after that date and until March first interest is added at the rate of one per cent a month. Unpaid taxes are delinquent March 1st and reported to the County Treasurer.

Special assessments for sewers, paving and sidewalks are levied in five parts and carry interest at 6% after period of delinquency.

The local census taken in 1925 gave a population of 8,000 and a school population of 1800.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	William Raupp
Clerk	Floyd W. Harrison
Treasurer	Arthur Nieman
Councilman	A. Babbitt
Councilman	E. G. Davis
Councilman	R. H. Nass
Councilman	Geo. Shanley
Councilman	Louis Keppen
Councilman	Arthur Weston
Assessor	Wm. McGathen
Justice	Floyd Flynn

City of River Rouge: Organization—Semi-Commission form of government consisting of a Mayor and seven Commissioners, elected for a term of two years. Election first Monday in April. Term of office, excepting Justice of the Peace, four years.

City taxes are payable to City Treasurer from July 15th to August 21st, without penalty, and after that date interest is added at the rate of one per cent a month until March 1st when unpaid taxes are delinquent and returned to County Treasurer for collection.

Assessments for local improvements are made immediately after the completion of improvement.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	Thos. J. Bresnahan
Clerk	Raymond J. Peters
Treasurer	Louise Perreault
Commissioner	Leo C. Campeau
Commissioner	Arnold C. Frutig
Commissioner	Richard Harvey, Jr.
Commissioner	Joseph N. Ferstl
Commissioner	August Phillipart
Commissioner	Walter Thompson
Assessor	John A. MacLeod
Justice	John R. Valois

City of Wyandotte: Organization—Under charter adopted March 2nd, 1926, the legislative authority is vested in a Mayor and a Board of six Councilmen, elected for a term of two years. The elective officers, other than above, are a City Clerk, City Treasurer, a Justice of the Peace, Associate Justice of the Peace and two Constables. Elections are held on the first Monday in April.

By provisions of this charter the following administrative departments are authorized—Department of Legal Affairs, Department of Valuation and Assessment, Department of Health and Sanitation, Department of Municipal Service, Department of Engineering and Buildings, Department of Police and Fire, Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Purchases and Supplies, with such powers as are prescribed in the said charter.

City taxes are due July 1st and are payable to the City Treasurer. Taxes appearing upon the city tax roll, if unpaid, are assessed and levied upon the next state and county tax rolls.

CITY OFFICERS—

Mayor	Hubert S. Amiot
Clerk	Edward C. Bryan
Treasurer	James C. Headman
Councilman	John Clements
Councilman	Clifford J. Drouillard
Councilman	Ernest B. Labadie
Councilman	Geo. K. Mollno
Councilman	Joseph A. Smith
Councilman	William A. Yops
Assessor	Joseph Cramer
Justice	Edward Beattie
Justice	Roy Coomer

Village Government

Home Rule Act: Each organized village is a body corporate and as such may sue and be sued.

Act 278, Public Acts of 1909, and acts amendatory thereto and thereof, provide for the following mandatory provisions for charters of villages incorporated under said act:

(a) For the election of a president who shall be the executive head, a clerk, and a commission or other body vested with legislative power, and shall fix their compensation;
(b) For the election or appointment of such other officers or administrative boards as may be deemed necessary;
(c) For the levying and collection of village taxes;
(d) That the subjects of taxation for municipal purposes shall be the same as for state, county and school purposes under the general law;
(e) For an annual appropriation of money for municipal purposes;
(f) For the public peace and health, and for the safety of persons and property;
(g) For one or more election districts, the time, place and means of holding elections and the registration of electors;
(h) For keeping in the English language a written or printed journal of all proceedings of the legislative body;
(i) For the publication of ordinances before they become operative;
(j) For all sessions of the legislative body and all records of the municipality to the public;
(k) For adopting, continuing, amending or repealing village ordinances;
(l) And for a system of accounts which shall conform to any uniform system required by law.

By virtue of the same act, each village, by charter provision, may exercise the following powers:

(a) For the regulation of trade, occupations and amusements within its boundaries;
(b) For the punishment by proper penalties of those who violate its laws or ordinances;
(c) For the establishment of any department that it may deem necessary for the general welfare of the village;
(d) For the use and enjoyment of the surface of its streets and of the space above and beneath them;
(e) For assessing and reassessing the cost, or any portion thereof, of any public improvement to a special district;
(f) For the purchase of private property for any public use or purpose within the scope of its powers;
(g) For selling and delivering water, heat, power and light without its corporate limits to an amount not to exceed twenty-five per centum of that furnished by it within the corporate limits;
(h) For acquiring by purchase land without its corporate limits necessary for the disposal of sewage and garbage, or for any purpose authorized by the constitution or general laws;
(i) For the use upon the payment of reasonable compensation by others than the owner of property located in streets, alleys and public places and used in the operation of a public utility;

(j) For a plan of streets and alleys within its limits;
(k) For the use, control and regulation of streams, waters and water courses within its boundaries;
(l) For the enforcement of all such local, police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with the general law;
(m) For exercising all municipal powers in the management and control of municipal property and in the administration of the municipal government, whether such powers be herein expressly enumerated or not; for any act to advance the interest of the village, the good government and prosperity of the municipality and its inhabitants.

And by its provisions no village shall have power:

(a) To submit to the electors a charter or any revision thereof oftener than once in every two years nor unless it shall be filed with the village clerk ninety days before the election;
(b) To call more than two special elections within one year: Provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to elections which may be held in the submission and re-submission of charters to villages which may be incorporated under this act until they shall have first adopted a charter;
(c) To change the salary or emoluments of any public official after his election or appointment, or during his term of office, where such office is held for a fixed term, nor shall the term of any public official be shortened or extended beyond the period for which he was elected or appointed, unless he be removed for cause;
(d) To adopt any charter or amendment thereto, unless approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election;
(e) Or authorize any issue of bonds except special assessment bonds, bonds for the village portion of local improvements, not to exceed forty per cent of the cost of such improvement, refunding bonds and bonds for the relief from fire, flood or calamity or for payment of judgments, unless approved by three-fifths of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election;
(f) To adopt any scheme for exemption from municipal taxation;
(g) Any village whether incorporated under the provisions of this act or under any existing charter of the village heretofore granted or passed by the legislature for the government of a village may acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings land without its corporate limits necessary for the disposal of sewage or the obtaining or protecting of a water supply for the village or the inhabitants thereof. The jury in condemnation proceedings shall consist of twelve freeholders drawn from the body of the County, and if they shall determine that such use is necessary, and that the use proposed will not materially injure the health or safety of the persons living adjacent to the land, they shall award the compensation to be paid therefor. Other proceedings in such cases shall conform to the general law authorizing cities and villages to take or hold land or property outside of their corporate limits as contained in chapter ninety of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred ninety-seven.
(h) To repudiate any debt by any change in its charter or by consolidation with any other municipality;
(i) To incur indebtedness by the issue of bonds or otherwise in any sum which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property within the village subject to taxation as shown by the last preceding assessment roll of the village. Bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of special assessments shall

not be included in this limitation. Moneys on hand in a sinking fund limited to the payment of indebtedness may be treated as a reduction of such indebtedness to that extent: Provided, That in the case of fire, flood or other calamity requiring an emergency fund for the relief of the inhabitants of the village, or for the repairing or rebuilding of any of its municipal buildings, works, bridges or streets, the legislative body of the village may borrow money due in not more than three years and in an amount not exceeding one-fourth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of such village, notwithstanding such loan may increase the indebtedness of such village beyond the limitations fixed by its charter or in this act: Provided, further, That when a village is authorized to acquire or operate any public utility, it may issue mortgage bonds therefor beyond the general limit of bonded indebtedness prescribed by law: Provided, That such mortgage bonds issued beyond the limit of general indebtedness prescribed by law shall not impose any liability upon the village, but shall be secured only upon the property and revenues of such public utility, including a franchise, stating the terms upon which, in case of foreclosure, the purchaser may operate the same; which franchise shall in no case extend for a longer period than twenty years from the date of the sale of such utility and franchise on foreclosure: Provided, further, That no village shall have power to issue mortgage bonds to be secured by a mortgage on such utility in excess of fifty per cent of the amount for which such village may become indebted by the issue of bonds for such public utility;

(j) To levy or collect taxes for municipal purposes at a rate in excess of two per centum of the assessed value of all real and personal property in the village;

(k) To issue any bonds without creating a sinking fund for the payment of the same, except special assessment bonds which are a charge upon a special district created for the payment thereof, and serial bonds payable annually.

Incorporated Villages

County of Wayne

Name	Township	Population 1920 Census	Year Incorporated	How Incorporated
Belleville	Van Buren	626	1905	State Legislature. Territory added in 1907 and 1911. Resolution Board of Supervisors.
Dearborn	Dearborn	2,470	1893	State Legislature. Charter Revised 1916.
Ecorse	Ecorse	4,394	1903	By Resolution of Board of Supervisors Oct. 28, 1902. Territory added 1918.
Flat Rock	Brownstown		1923	By Resolution of Board of Supervisors July 5, 1923. Election Aug. 20, 1923. Approved Aug. 25, 1923. Territory added 1926.
Grosse Pointe	Grosse Pointe	2,084	1879	State Legislature. Reincorporated 1889. Charter revised 1911.
Grosse Pointe Farms	Grosse Pointe	1,649	1893	State Legislature. Territory detached 1907.
Grosse Pointe Park	Grosse Pointe	1,355	1907	State Legislature. Territory added 1916.
Grosse Pointe Shores	Grosse Pointe and Erin Township Macomb County	519	1911	State Legislature.
Inkster	Nankin and Dearborn		1926	Resolution Board of Supervisors July 6, 1926. Election Sept. 14, 1926. Matter before Supreme Court on contest as to validity.
Lochmoor	Grosse Pointe		1926	Resolution Board of Supervisors July 6, 1926. Election Sept. 14, 1926. Charter Commission chosen.
Melvindale	Ecorse		1924	Resolution Board of Supervisors, April 16, 1924. Election June 24, 1924. Approved July 7, 1924.
Northville	Northville	1,738	1867	State Legislature. Reincorporated 1881. Territory annexed 1924.
Plymouth	Plymouth	2,857	1867	State Legislature. Reincorporated 1879. Territory annexed 1916. Charter revised and territory added 1919. Territory added 1926.
Riverview	Monguagon		1922	Resolution Board of Supervisors Oct. 16, 1922. Election Dec. 12, 1922. Approved Dec. 26, 1922.

Rockwood	Brownstown		1926	Resolution Board of Supervisors July 6, 1926. Election Sept. 14, 1926.
Sibley	Monguagon		1921	Resolution Board of Supervisors Oct. 19, 1920. Election Jan. 12, 1921. Approved Jan. 1921.
Trenton	Monguagon	1,682	1855	By State Legislature 1855. Originally called Truago. Reincorporated 1875. Territory annexed July 14, 1924.
Wayne	Nankin	1,899	1869	By Legislature 1869. Reincorporated 1877. Charter revised 1920. Territory annexed 1926.

Organization and Village Officers, 1926

Belleville: Government—President and six Trustees, elected for a period of one and two years respectively. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population about 700.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....James C. Pullen
Clerk.....Charles S. Forbes
Treasurer.....Henry Deering
Assessor.....Frank Soop

Dearborn: Government—Commission form consisting of President and four Commissioners, elected for a term of two years. Election 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in November. Population 7,000. School Population 1300.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....Henry Penhale
Clerk.....Herman B. Knauff
Treasurer.....Edward N. Long
Assessor.....Edward N. Long

Ecorse: Government—President and six Trustees, elected for a term of one and two years respectively. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 8,000.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....George A. Moore
Clerk.....Isabel Morris
Treasurer.....Burton E. Loveland
Assessor.....George W. Hoffman

Flat Rock: Government—Commission form consisting of President and two Commissioners. President and one Commissioner elected for one year, one Commissioner elected for two years. Election 1st Monday in December. Population 1,000.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....George W. Case
Clerk.....James E. Mote
Treasurer.....George W. Bunting
Assessor.....Robert M. Johnson

Grosse Pointe: Government—President and six Trustees. President and three Trustees elected for one year, three Trustees elected for two-year term. Election 2nd Monday in March. School system part of Rural Agricultural District No. 1, Township of Grosse Pointe. Population 3,000. School Population 750.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....Richard P. Connor
Clerk.....Norbert P. Neff
Treasurer.....Edmund G. West
Assessor.....Julius A. Stork

Grosse Pointe Farms: Government—President and six Trustees, elected for term of one and two years respectively. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 2,000.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....Daniel G. Allor
Clerk.....John R. Kerby
Treasurer.....Ignatious A. Backman
Assessor.....Douglas T. Allor

Grosse Pointe Park: Government—President and six Trustees, elected for one and two-year term respectively. Election 2nd Monday in March. School system part of Rural Agricultural District No. 1, Township of Grosse Pointe. Population 4,000.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....George Defer
Clerk.....Waldo J. Berns
Treasurer.....Chas. D. Heise, Jr.
Assessor.....Edmond F. Poupard

Grosse Pointe Shores: Government—President and six Trustees. President elected for one year, Trustees for two-year term. Election 2nd Monday in March. School system part of Rural Agricultural District No. 1, which comprises all of the Township of Grosse Pointe. Village maintains free harbor, bathing and swimming facilities, baseball and tennis grounds; facilities for skating and ice boating and a branch of Wayne County Circulating Library. Population 650.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....George Osius
Clerk.....Wm. C. Roney
Treasurer.....Arthur H. Bennett
Assessor.....H. B. Hoyt
Assessor.....Ford Ballantyne
Assessor.....C. J. Chandler

Melvindale: Government—Commission form consisting of President and six Commissioners, elected for a term of two years. Election 2nd Monday in April. Population 600.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....Arthur E. Moore
Clerk.....George W. Foster
Treasurer.....George N. Brocklehurst
Assessor.....David Bergstedt

Northville: Government—President and six Trustees, elected for a term of one year. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 2,563, village census 1925.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President.....Elmer L. Smith
Clerk.....Thomas E. Murdock
Treasurer.....Marion Johnston
Assessor.....Fred E. Van Atta

Plymouth: Government—Commission form consisting of five Commissioners, two elected for a term of two years and three for a term of one year. The President is elected by the Commission, which also names a General Manager, who is also Clerk of the Village. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 4,000. School Population 1,027.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President ..... Harry Robinson
Clerk ..... Sidney D. Strong
Treasurer ..... George W. Richwine
Assessor ..... Arthur V. Jones

Riverview: Government—President and four Councilmen, elected for a term of two years. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 1,000. School Population 300.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President ..... Samuel L. Vreeland
Clerk ..... James L. Hale
Treasurer ..... Jos. Worthington
Assessor ..... Charles Fox

Sibley: Government—President and six Trustees. President elected for one year, Trustees for two-year term. Election 2nd Monday in March.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President ..... Robert Barker
Clerk ..... Wm. F. Von Moll
Treasurer ..... Edward Oltz
Assessor ..... Edward Oltz

Trenton: Government—President and six Trustees. President elected for one year, Trustees for two-year term. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 2,700. School Population 756, census 1925.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President ..... Edward McFadden
Clerk ..... Leonard Frebes
Treasurer ..... Herbert Thomas
Assessor ..... Alvin T. Lister

Wayne: Government—Commission form consisting of President, two Commissioners and Clerk, elected for two-year term. Election 2nd Monday in March. Population 3,200. School Population 800.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—

President ..... Jerry M. Parre
Clerk ..... Isabelle K. Comer
Treasurer ..... Emma John
Assessor ..... George C. Walker

Township Government

THE inhabitants of each organized township constitute a body corporate, and as such may sue and be sued; may appoint all necessary agents and attorneys in that behalf; and have power to purchase and hold real and personal estate for the public use of the inhabitants; and have power to convey, alienate and dispose of such property; and to make all contracts that may be necessary and convenient for the exercise of their corporate powers.

> Each organized township is a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as are prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a township are brought in the name thereof. Article 8, Section 16, Constitution.
>
> The Legislature may by general law confer upon organized townships such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, as it may deem proper. Article 8, Section 17.

Township Officers: Each township elects annually, on the first Monday of April, one Supervisor, one Township Clerk, one Commissioner of Highways, one Township Treasurer, one Overseer of Highways for each highway district, four Constables and not to exceed four Justices of the Peace, and a member of the Board of Review, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary.

The term of office of township officers, except Justices of the Peace, is one year. Justices of the Peace are elected for a term of four years. The Supervisor, by virtue of his office, is the assessor of his township. Vacancies in office are filled by the Township Board.

The Supervisor of each township is the agent for his township for the transaction of all legal business, by whom suits may be brought and defended.

Annual Meeting: Each township is required to hold its annual meeting on the first Monday in April of each year.

Township Board: The Supervisor, the two Justices of the Peace whose terms shall soonest expire, and the Township Clerk constitute the Township Board, any three of whom constitute a quorum to transact business.

The Township Board meets annually on the second Tuesday next preceding the annual township meeting for the purpose of auditing and settling all claims against said township. The Board, at this meeting, examines and audits the accounts of the Township Treasurer, and all other town officers who receive or disburse township funds.

Board of Health: In every township the Township Board shall constitute the Board of Health, and as such Board is authorized to

appoint a Health Officer. The Supervisor shall be president and the Clerk secretary of said Board.

Constables: Each organized township may elect, annually, not to exceed four Constables, who are the ministerial officers of the Justice of Peace, and who are authorized to serve any writ, process or order lawfully directed to them in any township of the County. The compensation of this office is made up of such fees as are provided by law.

Township School Districts: The Township Board of each township has authority to divide the township into such number of school districts as may from time to time be necessary, which districts it shall number, and it may regulate and alter boundaries of same as circumstances shall render proper; each district shall be composed of contiguous territory and be in as compact a form as may be possible.

Upon petition of one-fourth of the qualified school electors the question of organizing the township into a single district may be submitted to the electors of said township.

Township Officers—1926

Townships in Wayne County

TOWNSHIPS	NAME	ADDRESS
BROWNSTOWN		
Supervisor	Henry H. Wagar	Flat Rock
Clerk	Alfred Carter, Sr.	Flat Rock
Treasurer	Archie Lezotte	Rockwood
Justice	John Brighton	Romulus
Justice	J. H. Goodwin	Flat Rock
Justice	William Munro	Rockwood
Justice	G. W. Burton	Rockwood
CANTON		
Supervisor	Allen Wiseley	Plymouth
Clerk	Hurd McClumpha	Ypsilanti
Treasurer	Frank Truesdell	Wayne
Justice	John Hauk	Plymouth
Justice	John Gerst	Plymouth
Justice	Albert Cole	Plymouth
Justice	Charles Curtis	Wayne
DEARBORN		
Supervisor	Clarence L. Parker	Dearborn
Clerk	Myron A. Stevens	Dearborn
Treasurer	Edward J. Clay	Dearborn
Justice	James E. Greene	Dearborn
Justice	George W. Eyster	Dearborn
Justice	Geo. B. Ingersoll	Dearborn
Justice	Lucius H. Tate	Dearborn
ECORSE		
Supervisor	Levi M. Salliotte	Ecorse
Clerk	Edward J. Dufour	Ecorse
Treasurer	Charles L. Heide	Ecorse
Justice	George A. Moore	Ecorse
Justice	Richard C. Montie	Ecorse
Justice	William Goodell	Ecorse
Justice	John L. Riopelle	Ecorse
GRATIOT		
Supervisor	William Stricker	Halfway
Clerk	Paul Lefevre	Maxwell Station
Treasurer	Edmund L'heureux	Maxwell Station
Justice	Anthony Ternes	Maxwell Station
Justice	Alfred Lefevre	Maxwell Station
Justice	Peter Ternes	Maxwell Station
Justice	Henry Maddelein	Maxwell Station
GROSSE ILE		
Supervisor	H. Leonard Wilton	Grosse Ile
Clerk	J. F. Burdeno	Grosse Ile
Treasurer	Raymond Grundy	Grosse Ile
Justice	Thomas Holland	Grosse Ile
Justice	Robert L. Stanton	Grosse Ile
Justice	Orin N. Webb	Grosse Ile
Justice	Chris C. Sherwood	Grosse Ile

Township Officers—1926
(Continued)

TOWNSHIPS	NAME	ADDRESS
GROSSE POINTE		
Supervisor	Edmund C. Vernier	Grosse Pointe
Clerk	Daniel G. Allor	Grosse Pointe
Treasurer	Stephen Van Tiem	Grosse Pointe
Justice	Arthur W. Vernier	Grosse Pointe
Justice	Noah G. Paye	Grosse Pointe
Justice	John LaBelle	Grosse Pointe
Justice	Walter Schweikart	Grosse Pointe
HURON		
Supervisor	George D. Adams	New Boston
Clerk	Jos. Vogt	New Boston
Treasurer	George Evans	New Boston
Justice	Arnold Haener	New Boston
Justice	Alex Bodary	New Boston
Justice	Zara L. Felt	Waltz
Justice	William Hamilton	Waltz
LIVONIA		
Supervisor	Jesse Ziegler	Farmington, R. R. 2
Clerk	John Harlan	Farmington, R. R. 2
Treasurer	Charles Wolfrom	Plymouth, R. 5
Justice	Joseph Grace	Redford, R. F. D.
Justice	Mabelle Rohde	Plymouth
Justice	Ernest Ash	Farmington, R. 2
Justice	Levi Clemens	Plymouth, R. 5
MONGUAGON		
Supervisor	Alvin T. Lister	Trenton
Clerk	Leonard Frebes	Trenton
Treasurer	William F. Von Moll	Sibley
Justice	Frank Mathews	Wyandotte, R. F. D. 2
Justice	Joseph W. Smith	Trenton
Justice	Samuel L. Vreeland	Wyandotte, R. 2
Justice	William C. Hartman	Trenton
NANKIN		
Supervisor	W. E. Van Vlear	Inkster
Clerk	Albert R. Walker	Wayne
Treasurer	Milo A. Butler	Wayne
Justice	John A. Freeman	Wayne
Justice	Eugene Davidson	Eloise
Justice	Albert W. Klink	Inkster
Justice	Charles W. Thurston	Wayne
NORTHVILLE		
Supervisor	W. H. Yerkes	Northville
Clerk	Ernest Miller	Northville
Treasurer	John Litsenberger	Northville
Justice	Dean F. Griswold	Northville
Justice	Elmer L. Smith	Northville
Justice	Carl R. Ely	Northville
Justice	Edwin R. Perrin	Northville

Township Officers—1926
(Continued)

TOWNSHIPS	NAME	ADDRESS
PLYMOUTH		
Supervisor	Preston B. Whitbeck	Plymouth
Clerk	Lina Durfee	Plymouth
Treasurer	Lulu Quartel	Plymouth
Justice	Phoebe L. Patterson	Plymouth
Justice	Theodore F. Chilson	Plymouth
Justice	Oliver H. Loomis	Plymouth
Justice	John L. Crandell	Plymouth
REDFORD		
Supervisor	Sylvester Shear	Redford
Clerk	Perry Smith	Redford
Treasurer	David H. March	Redford
Justice	John Allen	Redford
Justice	T. E. Clark	Redford
Justice	Benjamin A. Oatley	Redford
Justice	John Schneider	Redford
ROMULUS		
Supervisor	Delmer H. Rood	Romulus
Clerk	William H. Buckberry	Romulus
Treasurer	Ernest J. Fulford	Romulus
Justice	Charles E. Bird	Romulus
Justice	Albert F. Klages	Romulus
Justice	Lee A. Yoder	Romulus
Justice	Ira F. Johnson	Romulus
SUMPTER		
Supervisor	John R. Sherwood	Willis
Clerk	Irving A. Atyeo	Belleville
Treasurer	Bert Merritt	Belleville
Justice	William Holbert, Jr.	Belleville
Justice	Benjamin F. Roberts	Belleville
Justice	John Schweizer	Belleville
Justice	John Tillenburg	Belleville
TAYLOR		
Supervisor	John Crowley	Inkster, R. 1
Clerk	R. C. Boelter	Inkster, R. 1
Treasurer	Edward Kainer	Dearborn, R. 1
Justice	Russell Lowe	Inkster, R. 1
Justice	Louis F. Helms	Inkster, R. 1
Justice	Peter Thies	Inkster, R. 1
Justice	James Glodding	Inkster, R. 1
VAN BUREN		
Supervisor	Fred J. Vorce	Ypsilanti, R. F. D.
Clerk	Fred F. Fehlig	Belleville
Treasurer	Orrin R. Post	Belleville
Justice	Calvin H. Schlecht	Denton
Justice	Fred B. Minard	Belleville
Justice	Carl G. Zeidler	Belleville
Justice	Geo. C. Coleman	Belleville

The State Government

The Capitol

THE seat of government of the Territory of Michigan and the State of Michigan was located at Detroit until 1847, the Capitol Building being situated on the land now known as Capitol Square at Griswold and State Streets.

The Constitution of 1835, in effect when Michigan was formally admitted to the Union as the twenty-sixth state in 1837, provided that the State should decide in 1847 where the Capitol should be permanently located.

The question of the permanent location of the Capitol was the most important one considered by the Legislature of that year, and was the occasion of a bitter controversy between the Wayne County delegation, which did not want the Capitol removed from Detroit, and the representatives from other sections who agreed only upon the proposition that it should be removed. Then, as now, the upstate people won, and the Capitol was ordered moved to what is now Lansing, but which, at that time, was in the midst of a dense forest, fully thirty miles from a railroad. The temporary Capitol Building was a wooden building in the midst of a wilderness.

Lansing was not incorporated as a town until 1859, but the settlement which sprung up at that place was given that name some time prior to its incorporation.

The present Capitol Building was authorized in 1871 and was formally dedicated in 1879.

In 1917 the Legislature authorized the construction of, and provided the initial appropriation for, the construction of what is now known as the Administrative Building, in which are housed many of the offices and commissions.

Powers of Government

By provision of Section 1, Article 4, of the State Constitution, the powers of government are divided into three departments—the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, known as the State Legislature, but the people reserved to themselves the power to propose legislative measures, resolutions and laws, to enact or reject same at the polls independently of the Legislature, and to approve or reject at the polls any act passed by the Legislature, except acts making appropriations for state institutions. The first power reserved is known as the Initiative, and the second as the Referendum. (See Article 5, Constitution 1909.)

The Executive Power is vested in a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, an Auditor General, and an Attorney General, and they perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. The chief executive power is vested in the Governor.

The Judicial Power is vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the Legislature may establish by general laws. A detailed discussion of these courts will be found in the earlier pages of this manual, in which the history, organization, and jurisdiction of each court are taken up separately.

The Legislature

The Legislature consists of two branches—the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of thirty-two members, elected for two years and by single districts. The senatorial districts are arranged by the Legislature.

The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for two years and by single districts. Representative districts are arranged by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties upon the basis of representation as fixed by the Legislature.

The President of the Senate—By virtue of his office the Lieutenant Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate, but has no vote.

The Speaker, chosen from its membership, is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

Meetings and Organization: The members elect of the Senate and House of Representatives convene in their respective houses at the State House at Lansing on the first Wednesday of January next succeeding their election to effect an organization of their respective houses.

Compensation: By Section 9, Article 5 of the Constitution, the compensation of the members of the Legislature is fixed at $800.00 for the regular session and five dollars per day for the first twenty days when in extra session. The compensation of officers of the Legislature and its employees is fixed by the Legislature.

Legislation: The powers, duties and responsibilities conferred upon the Legislature and the limitations and restrictions imposed in matters of legislation may be found in Article 5 of the State Constitution.

Wayne County Representation

The Constitution provides that in 1913, and each tenth year thereafter, the Legislature shall rearrange the senatorial districts and apportion anew the representatives among the counties according to the population of each, and that when arranged no change shall be made for a period of ten years.

No such reapportionment was made until 1925, when Wayne County was allotted seven of the thirty-two senators and twenty-one of the hundred members of the House of Representatives. Prior to this rearrangement Wayne County had five Senators and fourteen Representatives.

Apportionment of 1925—Senatorial Districts: Under provision of Act 291 of the Public Acts of 1925, Wayne County was allotted seven senatorial districts and the County was divided as follows:

District No. 1—The Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, City of Detroit and the Townships of Gratiot and Grosse Pointe.

District No. 2—The Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Wards, City of Detroit.

District No. 3—The Third, Fifth and Seventh Wards, City of Detroit and the City of Hamtramck.

District No. 4—The First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, City of Detroit.

District No. 5—The Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Wards, City of Detroit, lying south of Detroit Terminal Railroad adjacent to Ford Highway.

District No. 18—The portion of Eighth and Twelfth Wards, City of Detroit, lying north of Terminal Railroad and all of the Sixteenth and Twenty-second Wards, City of Detroit, and the Townships of Greenfield, Redford, Livonia, Northville and Plymouth.

District No. 21—The Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, City of Detroit; the Cities of Wyandotte, River Rouge, Lincoln Park and Springwells; and the Townships of Ecorse, Brownstown, Monguagon, Dearborn, Springwells, Taylor, Grosse Ile, Canton, Huron, Nankin, Romulus, Sumpter and Van Buren.

Representative Districts: Under provisions of Act 192, Public Acts of 1925, Wayne County was allotted twenty-one Representatives and by ordinance of the Board of Supervisors for Wayne County passed at the April session, 1926, the County of Wayne was divided as follows:

District No. 1—The City of Detroit and the Townships of Gratiot and Grosse Pointe—Seventeen members.

District No. 2—The City of Highland Park.

District No. 3—The City of Hamtramck.

District No. 4—The cities of Fordson (Springwells), Lincoln Park, River Rouge and Wyandotte and the Townships of Ecorse, Monguagon, Grosse Ile and Brownstown.

District No. 5—The Townships of Dearborn, Redford, Canton, Livonia, Nankin, Northville, Plymouth, Romulus, Huron, Sumpter, Taylor and Van Buren.

Present Representation: The members of the State Legislature at present are as follows:

Senators:

District No. 1	Roy Herald	
District No. 2	Joseph Bahorski	Detroit
District No. 3	Arthur E. Wood	Detroit
District No. 4	George M. Condon	Detroit
District No. 5	Ari H. Woodruff	Detroit

Representatives:

District No. 1	Charles E. Bartlett	Detroit
	Jos. C. Armstrong	Detroit
	Wm. G. Walters	Detroit
	Frank E. Murphy	Detroit
	Sherman D. Callendar	Detroit
	Archie M. Reid	Detroit
	Wm. B. Campbell	Detroit
	Charles H. Culver	Detroit
	Milton R. Palmer	Detroit
	Wm. R. Farrand	Detroit
	Conrad J. Netting	Detroit
District No. 2	Fred W. Bristow	Detroit
District No. 3	James L. Johnson	Northville
District No. 4	Frank P. Darin	Ecorse

Representation, Legislature 1927 and 1928

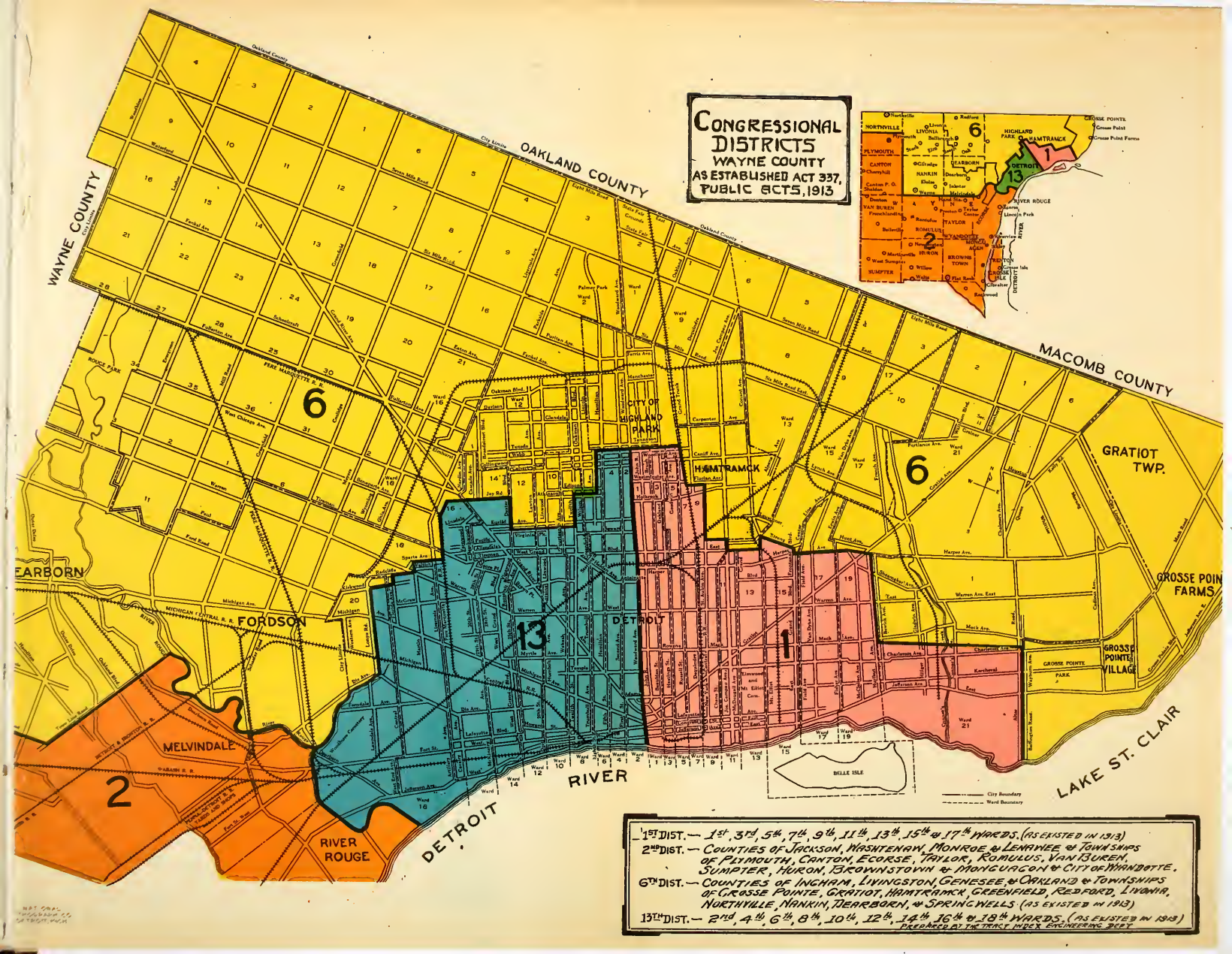
The members elect of the State Legislature for the two-year term beginning January 2, 1927, are as follows:

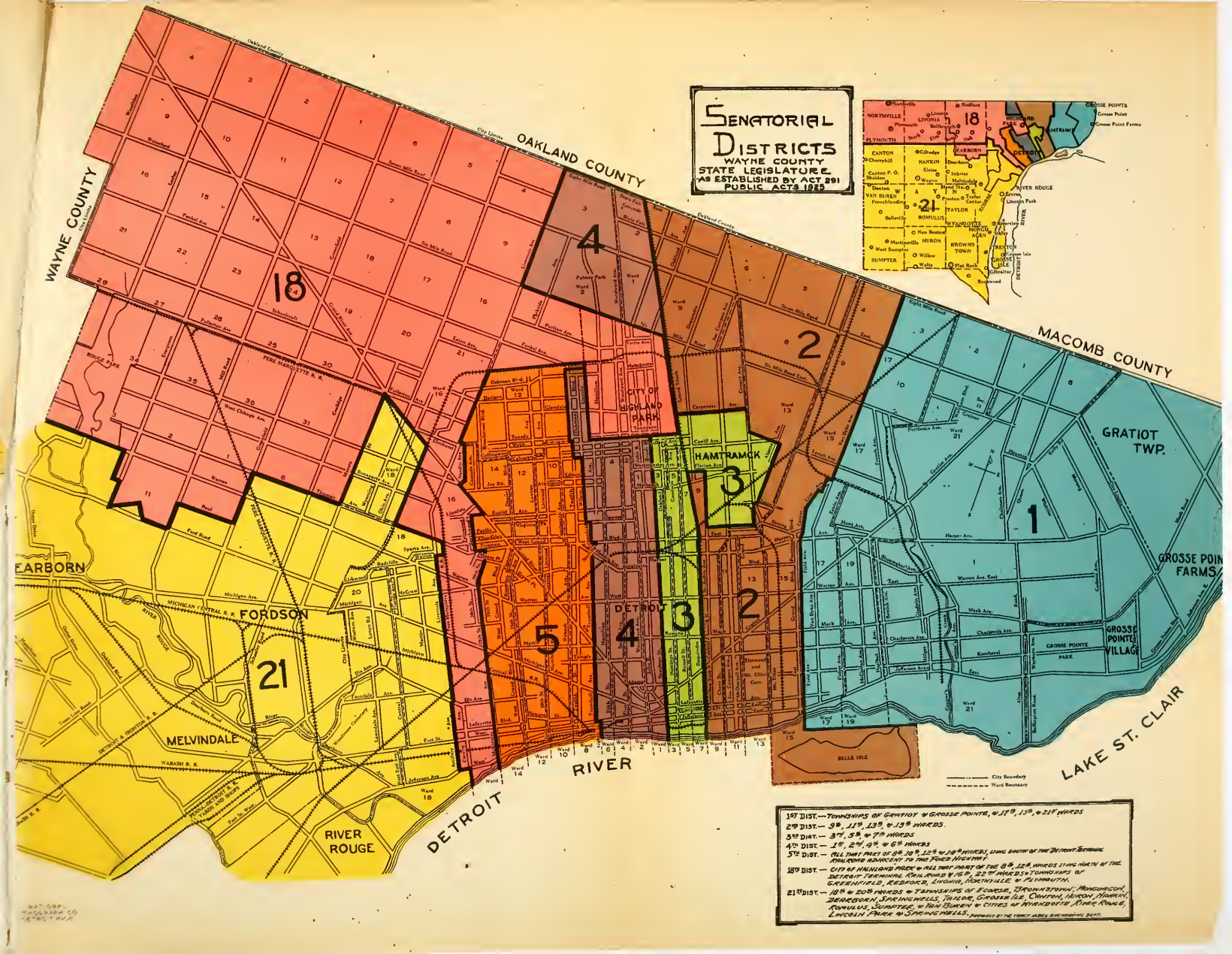
Senators:

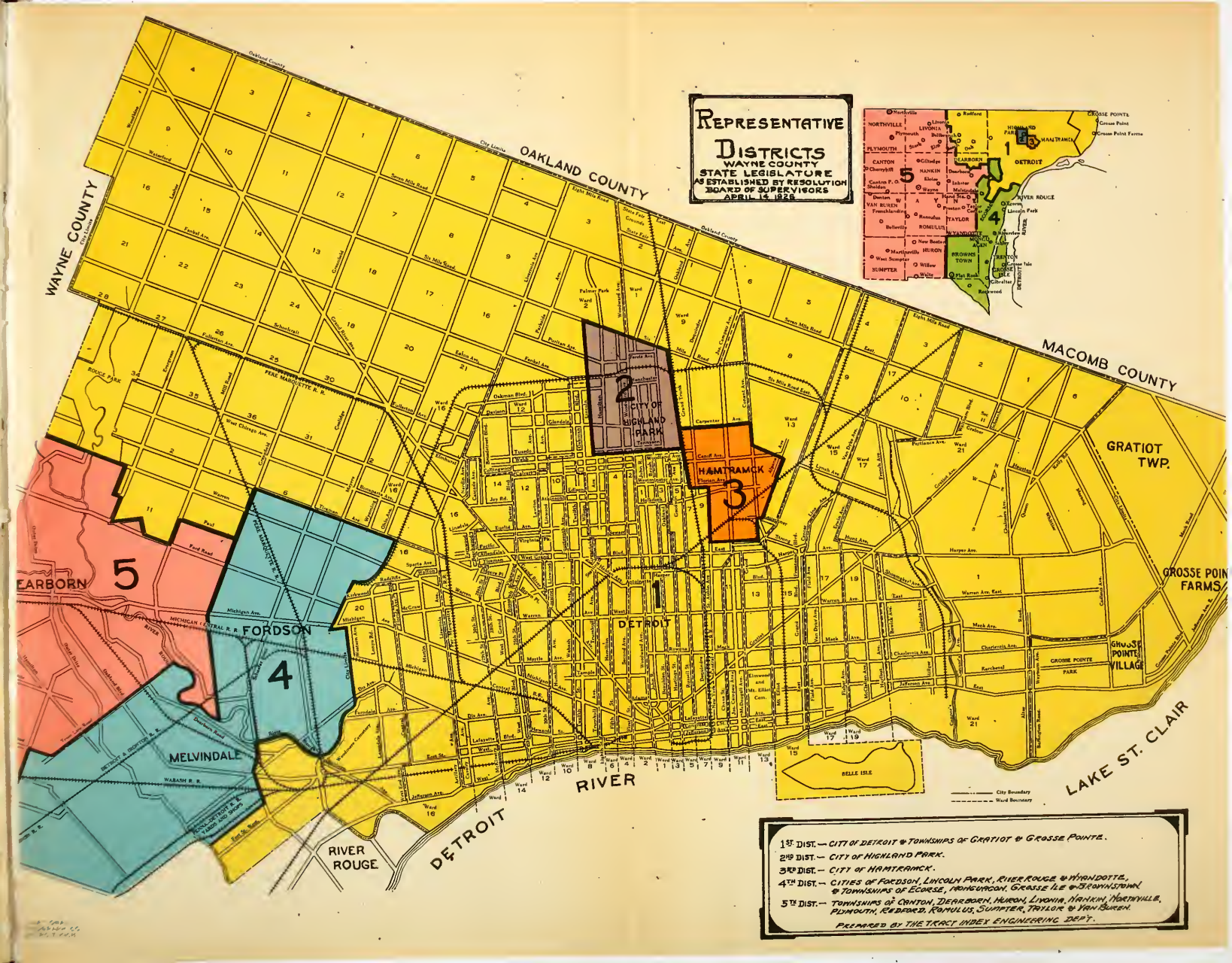
First District	George Defer	Grosse Pointe
Second District	Cass J. Jankowski	Detroit
Third District	Joseph Bahorski	Detroit
Fourth District	Arthur E. Wood	Detroit
Fifth District	George M. Condon	Detroit
Eighteenth District	Harold E. Stoll	Highland Park
Twenty-first District	Ari H. Woodruff	Wyandotte

Representatives:

First District	Charles E. Bartlett	Detroit
	Archie M. Reid	Detroit
	Milton R. Palmer	Detroit
	William G. Walters	Detroit
	Conrad J. Netting	Detroit
	Robert J. Teagan	Detroit
	Robert D. Wardell	Detroit
	Louis F. Wojcik	Detroit
	William F. Murphy	Detroit
	William Hart	Detroit
	William B. Campbell	Detroit
	Matthew F. Callahan	Detroit


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
WAYNE COUNTY
AS ESTABLISHED ACT 337, PUBLIC ACTS, 1913
WAYNE COUNTY
OAKLAND COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY
CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK
HAMTRAMCK
DETROIT
DEARBORN
FORDSON
MELVINDALE
RIVER ROUGE
GRATIOT TWP.
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
GROSSE POINTE VILLAGE
BELLE ISLE
RIVER
LAKE ST. CLAIR
1ST DIST. — 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th & 17th WARDS. (AS EXISTED IN 1913)
2ND DIST. — COUNTIES OF JACKSON, WASHTENAW, MONROE & LENAWEE & TOWNSHIPS OF PLYMOUTH, CANTON, ECORSE, TAYLOR, ROMULUS, VAN BUREN, SUMPTER, HURON, BROWNSTOWN & MONGUAGON & CITY OF WYANDOTTE.
6TH DIST. — COUNTIES OF INGHAM, LIVINGSTON, GENESEE, & OAKLAND & TOWNSHIPS OF GROSSE POINTE, GRATIOT, HAMTRAMCK, GREENFIELD, REDFORD, LIVONIA, NORTHVILLE, NANKIN, DEARBORN, & SPRINGWELLS (AS EXISTED IN 1913)
13TH DIST. — 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th 16th & 18th WARDS. (AS EXISTED IN 1913)
PREPARED BY THE TRACT INDEX ENGINEERING DEPT.


SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
WAYNE COUNTY
STATE LEGISLATURE
AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT 291
PUBLIC ACTS 1925
WAYNE COUNTY
OAKLAND COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY
LAKE ST. CLAIR
DETROIT RIVER
RIVER ROUGE
DEARBORN
FORDSON
MELVINDALE
CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK
HAMTRAMCK
DETROIT
GRATIOT TWP.
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
GROSSE POINTE VILLAGE
GROSSE POINTE PARK
BELLE ISLE
18
4
2
3
1
5
21
City Boundary
Ward Boundary
1ST DIST. — TOWNSHIPS OF GRATIOT & GROSSE POINTE, & 11TH, 13TH, & 21ST WARDS
2ND DIST. — 9TH, 11TH, 13TH & 15TH WARDS.
3RD DIST. — 3RD, 5TH & 7TH WARDS
4TH DIST. — 1ST, 2ND, 4TH & 6TH WARDS
5TH DIST. — ALL THAT PART OF 9TH 10TH, 12TH & 14TH WARDS LYING SOUTH OF THE DETROIT TERMINAL
18TH DIST. — CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK & ALL THAT PART OF THE 8TH, 12TH WARDS LYING NORTH OF THE DETROIT TERMINAL RAILROAD & 16TH, 22ND WARDS & TOWNSHIPS OF GREENFIELD, REDFORD, LIVONIA, NORTHVILLE & PLYMOUTH.
21ST DIST. — 19TH & 20TH WARDS & TOWNSHIPS OF ECORSE, BROWNSTOWN, MONGUAGON, DEARBORN, SPRINGWELLS, TAYLOR, GROSSE ILE, CANTON, HURON, NANKIN, ROMULUS, SUMPTER, & VAN BUREN & CITIES OF WYANDOTTE, RIVER ROUGE, LINCOLN PARK & SOUTHGATE.


REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICTS
WAYNE COUNTY
STATE LEGISLATURE
AS ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
APRIL 14 1928
WAYNE COUNTY
OAKLAND COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY
GRATIOT TWP.
GROSSE POINTE FARMS
GROSSE POINTE VILLAGE
GROSSE POINTE PARK
HIGHLAND PARK
HAMTRAMCK
DETROIT
DEARBORN
FORDSON
MELVINDALE
RIVER ROUGE
LINCOLN PARK
ECORSE
TAYLOR
BELLE ISLE
RIVER
DETROIT
LAKE ST. CLAIR
1
2
3
4
5
1ST DIST. — CITY OF DETROIT & TOWNSHIPS OF GRATIOT & GROSSE POINTE.
2ND DIST. — CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK.
3RD DIST. — CITY OF HAMTRAMCK.
4TH DIST. — CITIES OF FORDSON, LINCOLN PARK, RIVER ROUGE & WYANDOTTE, & TOWNSHIPS OF ECORSE, MONGUAGON, GROSSE ILE & BRownstown.
5TH DIST. — TOWNSHIPS OF CANTON, DEARBORN, HURON, LIVONIA, NANKIN, NORTHVILLE, PLYMOUTH, REDFORD, ROMULUS, SUMPTER, TAYLOR & VAN BUREN.
PREPARED BY THE TRACT INDEX ENGINEERING DEPT.

First District—*Continued*	William R. Farrand	Detroit
	Walter B. Brady	Detroit
	Gilbert E. Miller	Detroit
	Joseph C. Armstrong	Detroit
	Charles H. Culver	Detroit
Second District	Chester A. Good	Highland Park
Third District	J. A. Dziengielewski	Hamtramck
Fourth District	Frank P. Darin	Ecorse
Fifth District	James L. Johnson	Northville

Michigan's Representation in Congress

The Congress of the United States is composed of 531 members; 96 Senators and 435 Representatives. Michigan, in common with each of the other states, has two senators, elected from the State at large, for a term of six years.

Michigan Senators:

James Couzens	Detroit, Michigan
Woodbridge N. Ferris	Big Rapids, Michigan

Congressional Districts:

The State is divided into thirteen Congressional districts. Two of these districts, the First and the Thirteenth, are wholly within the County of Wayne, and two, the Second and the Sixth, are partly in the County, as will be shown by the accompanying map. In addition to the part lying in Wayne County, the Second district comprises the Counties of Jackson, Monroe and Washtenaw, and the Sixth district, in addition to the Wayne County territory, includes all of the Counties of Ingham, Genesee, Livingston and Oakland.

The present representation by states is based upon the census taken in 1910 and is apportioned upon the ratio of 211,877.

The law provided for an entirely new apportionment based upon the census of 1920, but thus far Congress has taken no final action upon the matter. A bill providing for the reapportionment of the country, based upon 1920 census figures, passed the House of Representatives in 1921, but was pigeon-holed in the Senate. Under provisions of this measure the number of members of the House of Representatives would have been raised to 460 and Wayne County upon the ratio established in 1910 would have been entitled to five members of the House.

Michigan's Representatives in the 69th Congress were as follows:

District			
1	John B. Sosnowski	Detroit	Republican
2	Earl C. Michener	Adrian	Republican
3	Arthur B. Williams	Battle Creek	Republican
4	John C. Kitcham	Hastings	Republican
5	Carl E. Mapes	Grand Rapids	Republican
6	Grant M. Hudson	East Lansing	Republican
7	Louis C. Cramton	Lapeer	Republican
8	Bird J. Vincent	Saginaw	Republican
9	James C. McLaughlin	Muskegon	Republican
10	Roy O. Woodruff	Bay City	Republican
11	Frank D. Scott	Alpena	Republican
12	W. Frank James	Hancock	Republican
13	Clarence J. McLeod	Detroit	Republican

Michigan's Representatives in the 70th Congress† will be:

1	Robert H. Clancy	Detroit
2	*Earl C. Michener	Adrian
3	Joseph L. Hooper	Battle Creek
4	*John C. Ketcham	Hastings
5	*Carl E. Mapes	Grand Rapids
6	*Grant M. Hudson	Lansing
7	*Louis C. Cramton	Lapeer
8	*Bird J. Vincent	Saginaw
9	*James C. McLaughlin	Muskegon
10	*Roy O. Woodruff	Bay City
11	Dr. Frank Bohn	Newberry
12	*W. Frank James	Hancock
13	*Clarence J. McLeod	Detroit

*Reelected—Members of 69th Congress.

†Term begins March 4, 1927.

State Government

State Officers and Departments*

Governor	Alexander J. Groesbeck	Detroit
Lieutenant Governor	George W. Welsh	Grand Rapids
Secretary of State	Charles J. DeLand	Detroit
State Treasurer	Frank D. McKay	Grand Rapids
Auditor General	Oramel B. Fuller	Ford River
Attorney General	Clare E. Retan	
Supt. of Public Instruction	W. L. Coffey	Lansing
State Highway Commissioner	Frank F. Rogers	Lansing
Commissioner of Insurance	Leonhard T. Hands	Lansing
Commissioner of State Banking	Hugh A. McPherson	Howell
Commissioner of State Department of Agriculture	L. Whitney Watkins	Manchester
Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles	Fred E. Janette	Detroit
Commissioner of Department of Public Safety	Oscar G. Olander	East Lansing
State Health Commissioner	R. M. Olin	Caro
State Librarian	Mary E. Frankhauser	Lansing
Director of Conservation Department	John Baird	Zilwaukee
Director of State Welfare Department	Marl T. Murray	Lansing
Department of Labor and Industry	James A. Kennedy	Sault Ste. Marie
	Thomas B. Gloster	Detroit
	Carl Young	Muskegon
Michigan Public Utilities Commission	Sherman T. Handy	Sault Ste. Marie
	William W. Potter	Hastings
	Samuel Odell	Shelby
	Samuel D. Pepper	Port Huron
	Ralph Duff	Armada
State Tax Department	Charles H. Baxter	Lansing
	Wm. S. Linton	Saginaw
	George Lord	
Michigan Securities Commission	Clare E. Retan, Attorney General	
	Hugh A. McPherson, Commissioner of State Banking Department	
	Hezekiah N. Duff, Chairman	

*At the November Election of 1926 the following state officers were elected for a term of two years beginning January 2, 1927:

Governor, Fred W. Green; Lieutenant-Governor, Luren D. Dickinson; Secretary of State, John S. Haggerty; State Treasurer, Frank D. McKay; Auditor General, Oramel B. Fuller; Attorney General, William W. Potter.

Executive Offices

The Governor is the principal executive of the State and Commander-in-Chief of its military and naval forces.

By virtue of his office he is Chairman of the State Administrative Board which has supervisory control over all departments, boards, officers and state institutions.

The Lieutenant Governor, in case of the impeachment, death or disability of the Governor, exercises all the powers and duties of the Governor. He is President of the Senate, but has no vote.

The Executive Secretary is the private secretary to the Governor. He has charge of the Governor's office and is authorized to perform all duties not requiring the personal attention of the Governor.

The Secretary of State is the keeper of the great seal and of the records and archives of the State Department. He is a member of the State Administrative Board; of the Board of State Auditors; of State Canvassers; of Escheats; of Fund Commissioners; of Control of State Swamp Lands; of Internal Improvements; of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics; and of the Bank Organization and Highway Improvement Loan Boards.

The Deputy Secretary of State has immediate charge of the office and is acting head in the absence of the Secretary. Appointed.

The State Treasurer is the receiving officer and custodian of state funds, state taxes collected by the county treasurers and taxes upon railroad, insurance, telegraph, telephone, express, and other companies paying specific taxes. He is a member of the Michigan Securities Commission; State Administrative Board; Board of State Auditors; of State Canvassers; of Fund Commissioners; of Escheats; of Control of Swamp Lands; and of the Highway Improvement Loan Board.

The Deputy Treasurer has immediate and personal supervision of the treasury department and is authorized by law to transact all business pertaining to that office.

The Auditor General is required to keep state accounts, to draw warrants in payment of all claims, and to audit and pay accounts of state institutions. He apportions state taxes to the several counties and transmits such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors. He also supervises the collection of the Inheritance Tax and the taxes assessed against corporations paying a specific tax. He is a member of the State Administrative Board; of the State Board of Equalization; of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands; of the Board of Internal Improvements, and of the Board of County Canvassers, when that board fails of a quorum.

The Deputy Auditor General has general supervision of the department and is fully empowered by law to perform all the duties of the office in the absence of the Auditor General.

The Attorney General is the legal adviser to all state officials and is required to supervise, consult with, and advise with the Prosecuting Attorneys of the several counties upon all matters pertaining to the duties of their office. He is a member of the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands; of the Michigan Securities Commission; of the Bank Organization Board; of the State Administrative Board, and of the Anti-Discrimination Commission.

The Deputy Attorney General is empowered to perform all of the duties of the office in the absence of the Attorney General.

State Boards, Commissions and Departments

The State Administrative Board: The State Administrative Board exercises general supervisory control over the functions and activities of all administrative departments, boards, commissions, and officers of the State and of all state institutions.

Membership: Governor, who is Chairman, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, Attorney General, State Highway Commissioner, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Board of State Auditors: The Board of State Auditors is authorized by the Constitution to adjust all claims against the State not otherwise provided for by law and by statute is given certain specific powers and duties. This board is the custodian of the State Capitol and other state property not connected with any state institution.

Membership: Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

State Tax Department: By Act 155 of the Public Acts of 1925, the State Tax Department succeeded to the powers and duties of the Board of State Tax Commissioners. It consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one for a term of four years, one for a term of three years and one for a term of two years. The Chairman is named by the Governor. The members of this Board, together with the Governor of the State, constitute the State Board of Assessors.

These boards constitute the agencies through which the State works in the assessment and taxation of public utility corporations.

The State Tax Department is charged with the duty of equalizing the assessments of property as made by the several counties of the State; subject to review by the State Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization: The State Board of Equalization is authorized to equalize the assessment of all taxable property in the State excepting property taxes under provisions of sections 4 and 5 of Article 10 of the State Constitution. This board hears and determines protests from the several counties upon the assessable property of the State as fixed by the State Tax Department.

Membership: Auditor General, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the membership of the State Tax Department.

Department of Agriculture: The Department of Agriculture was created by Act 13, Public Acts of 1921. Consists of a director and a board of managers of state fairs, which board consists of twenty members appointed by the Governor.

This department represents a consolidation of the following boards, departments and commissions and succeeds to the powers and duties of each:

Department of Animal Industry, Food and Drug Commissioner, State Veterinary Board, Immigration Commission, Market Director, Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries, Inspector of Apiaries, the Agriculture Division of the office of Secretary of State, and the Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission.

It is the duty of the Department of Agriculture to foster and promote the agricultural interest of the State and to cooperate with agricultural agencies in the different counties and with similar agencies of the Federal Government.

The Board of State Convassers: The Board of State Canvassers is authorized to canvass the vote cast for presidential electors, state officers, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress, amendments to the State Constitution, on or before the twentieth day after the day of election. May grant recounts in contested elections or upon petition for recount of votes cast for constitutional amendments.

Membership: Same as Board of State Auditors.

Department of Conservation: The Department of Conservation was created by Act 17 of the Public Acts of 1921. Consists of a director and seven members appointed by the Governor.

This department represents a consolidation of the following commissions and succeeds to the powers and duties of each:

The Public Domain Commission, the State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Commission, the Board of Geological Survey and the Michigan State Park Commission.

It is the duty of the department to protect and conserve the natural resources of the State; to prevent the destruction of timber; to foster and encourage the propagation and protection of fish and game. The Commissioner may accept gifts and grants of land or other property.

Board of Fund Commissioners: The Board of Fund Commissioners is authorized to invest surplus funds of the State in the purchase of bonds or other liabilities of the State. (Section 20, Article 6, State Constitution.)

Membership: Same as Board of State Auditors.

State Board of Escheats: The State Board of Escheats is authorized, as trustees, to take charge of and dispose of escheated property in the State of Michigan. (Section 20, Article 6, State Constitution.)

Membership: Same as Board of State Auditors.

State Highway Department: The State Highway Department was created by Act 146, Public Acts of 1905, which act was superseded

by Act 283, 1909, and amended by Act 24, 1919. The Commissioner, who has direct charge of its operation, is elected for a period of four years.

The State Highway Department has supervisory control over and the inspection of the construction and maintenance of state reward roads, the building of trunk lines and federal aided roads. The department is also charged with the giving of instruction in the art of building, improving and repairing public wagon roads and bridges.

The Commissioner is authorized to choose an advisory board of five members, and to appoint such assistants as may be necessary.

Department of Insurance: The Department of Insurance was created by Act 108 of the Public Acts of 1871. It succeeded to the powers and duties conferred upon Secretary of State. The Commissioner of Insurance is appointed by the Governor. Authorized to enforce all rules, regulations and requirements of law affecting insurance companies, associations and societies doing business in the State of Michigan and to require financial reports from same.

State Banking Department: The State Banking Department was created by Act 205 of the Public Acts of 1887. The Commissioner of Banking, appointed by the Governor, is the chief officer of the department.

Authorized to supervise the business of banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of the State and to examine books and accounts and to require reports of financial condition in accordance with provisions of law.

Department of Labor and Industry: The Department of Labor and Industry was created by Act 43, Public Acts of 1921. Consists of three members appointed by the Governor.

This department represents a consolidation of the following boards and commissions and succeeds to the powers and duties of each:

Industrial Accident Board, Department of Labor, State Labor Commissioner, Board of Boiler Rules, and the Industrial Relations Commissions.

Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles: Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles was created by Act 403 of the Public Acts of 1921 as a part of the executive department. Performs the duties and exercises the powers formerly vested in the Advisory Board in the Matters of Pardons. All applications for executive clemency, pardon, reprieve or parole are filed with the Commissioner of Pardons, who is appointed by the Governor.

Public Utilities Commission: The Public Utilities Commission was created by Act 419 of the Public Acts of 1919. Consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Suc-

ceeded to the powers and duties granted Michigan Railroad Commission and by law has general supervisory control over public utility corporations.

The Public Utilities Commission is authorized to prescribe rates, fares and charges of all transportation companies, telephone companies and corporations engaged in business of manufacturing gas, electricity, etc. Has authority to determine the matter of crossing of any railroad or street railway over the tracks of another and may apportion expense to be borne by each.

Michigan Securities Commission: The Michigan Securities Commission was created by Act 220 of the Public Acts of 1923. Has general supervision and control over any and all investment companies, domestic or foreign, selling or offering for sale any contracts, bonds or other securities in this State.

Act 306 of the Public Acts of 1919 defining and regulating real estate brokers, real estate salesmen and business chance brokers makes it the duty of this Commission to enforce provisions of the act.

Membership: Commissioner of State Banking Department, Commissioner of Insurance and Attorney General.

State Welfare Department: By provisions of Act No. 163, Public Acts of 1921, the State Welfare Department is created consisting of the following Commissions appointed by the Governor:

State Welfare Commission, State Hospital Commission, State Corrections Commission, State Institute Commission,

which are vested with the management and control of state hospitals, prisons and other institutions of a special nature, subject to the orders and directions of the State Administrative Board. Under like conditions they are required to provide for the welfare of persons in custody or under tutelage of the State.

The State Administrative Board is directed to coordinate and correlate the functions and projects of all state institutions and is authorized to provide for the installation of vocational, military and educational systems in all correctional institutions and to prescribe rules and regulations relative thereto.

State Welfare Commission: Five members appointed by the Governor. Successor to the powers, duties and responsibilities of the Board of Corrections and Charities.

Has supervisory control of all charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions, and are required to visit all such institutions annually and report as to the condition of buildings, grounds and the management thereof, with recommendations for their betterment.

State Hospital Commission: Seven members appointed by the Governor. Successor to powers, duties and responsibilities of former

boards of control and boards of trustees of Kalamazoo State Hospital, Pontiac State Hospital, Traverse City State Hospital, Newberry State Hospital, Ionia State Hospital, Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics and Michigan Home and Training School.

Has supervisory control over every private hospital, institution or other home in which persons mentally diseased are treated or kept in custody. Required to report to the Governor conditions of such institutions with recommendations for their improvement.

Ionia State Hospital: Located at Ionia. Established in 1885. Institution for dangerous and criminal insane. Formerly named Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals. Occupies 357 acres of land and houses approximately 600 inmates. Superintendent, Dr. P. C. Robertson.

Kalamazoo State Hospital: Located at Kalamazoo. Established in 1848. For insane persons. Oldest institution of its kind in the State. Embraces 1,000 acres. Population 2,339. Superintendent, Dr. Herman Ostrander.

Newberry State Hospital: Located at Newberry. Established in 1893. Asylum for insane persons. Embraces 760 acres. Population 1,110. Superintendent, Dr. E. H. Campbell.

Pontiac State Hospital: Located at Pontiac. Established 1877. Asylum for insane persons. Population 1,658. Superintendent, Dr. E. A. Christian.

Traverse City Hospital: Located at Traverse City. Established in 1881. Asylum for insane persons. Maintains general hospital for emergency cases and for persons requiring medical or surgical help. Embraces 885 acres. Population 2,019. Superintendent, Dr. G. F. Inch.

Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics: Located at Wahjamega. Established in 1915. For humane, curative and scientific treatment of epileptic persons. Embraces 1,510 acres. Population 839. Superintendent, Dr. Robert L. Dixon.

Michigan Home and Training School: Located at Lapeer. Established in 1893. For the intellectual, moral, and physical training of feeble-minded persons. Embraces 710 acres. Population 2,762. Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. J. Kay.

State Prison Commission: Membership: Five members appointed by the Governor. Successor to powers, duties and responsibilities of the boards formerly controlling the Michigan State Prison, Michigan Reformatory, State House of Correction and branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula.

Michigan State Prison: Located at Jackson. Established in 1839. Penal institution. Comprises 3,384 acres. The inmates are employed in manufacture of chairs, binding twine, brick, tile, brooms, monuments, canned goods, etc. Warden, Harry H. Jackson.

Michigan Reformatory: Located at Ionia. Penal institution. Established in 1877. Comprises 1,170 acres. The Reformatory is intended for mature men of the better class and young men. A night school is maintained. Inmates employed in manufacture of goods and construction of roads. Warden, Chas. Shean.

State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in the Upper Peninsula: Located at Marquette. Penal institution. Established in 1885. Warden, James P. Corgan. The inmates are employed in manufacture of clothing, shoes, canvas gloves, etc.

State Corrections Commission: Five members appointed by the Governor. Successor to the powers, duties and responsibilities of the boards of guardians or trustees and boards of control of the State Industrial Home for Girls (Girls' Training School), Industrial School for Boys (Boys' Vocational School), and the Michigan State Training School for Women.

BOYS' VOCATIONAL SCHOOL: Located at Lansing. Object: Reformation of juvenile male offenders. Common school education is provided; also manual training in industrial trades. Embraces 1,184 acres. Population 536. Teachers and employees 127. Formerly known as Industrial School for Boys. Superintendent, Robert E. Marsh.

GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOL: Located at Adrian. Established in 1879. Object: Reformation of juvenile female offenders between the ages of ten and seventeen. Comprises 113 acres. Population 312. Instruction is given to inmates in housekeeping, cooking, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, and all useful household duties together with common school education. Formerly known as Industrial Home for Girls. Superintendent, Frances E. Hubbell.

MICHIGAN STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN: Located at Okemos. Building authorized, but not constructed. Appropriation provided by special session of the Legislature 1926. Object: Reclamation of women.

State Institute Commission: Five members appointed by the Governor. Successor to the powers, duties and responsibilities of the boards of trustees or of control of the Michigan School for the Deaf, the Michigan School for the Blind, the Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind and the State Public School.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Located at Lansing. Established in 1881. Part of school system of State and furnishes education equivalent to high school. Maintains literary, music and industrial departments. Comprises 45 acres. Number of students 153. Superintendent, Clarence E. Holmes.

MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND: Located at Saginaw. Established in 1915. For persons 18 to 60 years. Its purpose is to afford necessary training, opportunities and encouragement to worthy blind persons. Comprises 7 acres. Population 55. Superintendent, C. A. Turo.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR DEAF: Located at Flint. Established in 1854. School for specialized training for deaf children, who are unable through this defect to benefit by public schools. Population 333. Superintendent, Isaac B. Gilbert.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL: Located at Coldwater. Established in 1871. The condition of commitment is dependence or ill treatment. Children are received at any age under ten and must be sound in body and mind. Population 381. Superintendent, Katherine Ostrander.

Board of Control of State Swamp Lands: Membership—The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Powers and Duties: Has general supervisory control over construction of highways, drains and ditches in swamp land territory. (Paragraph 685, C. L. 1915.)

Board of Auditors of Claims for Relief Growing Out of Sales of Public Lands: Membership—The State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Powers and Duties: To investigate all claims and applications for relief growing out of purchase of state lands. (Paragraph 589-593, C. L. 1915.)

Mackinac Island State Park Commission: Membership—The Governor, ex-officio, and five members appointed by him for a period of ten years. It is charged with the duty to manage and control Mackinac Island Park, which was ceded to the State of Michigan by the United States for park purposes.

Michillimackinac State Park, located at Mackinaw City, is also under control of this commission.

The Great Lakes Tide Water Commission: The Great Lakes Tide Water Commission was created by Act 138 of the Public Acts of 1921. Composed of seven members appointed by the Governor. This commission expires June 30, 1927.

The Commission shall make a report to the Governor covering the results of its investigation and study relative to the establishment of deep-water connections, together with such recommendations as to possible action by the State of Michigan as may be deemed expedient.

State Psychopathic Hospital: State Psychopathic Hospital is located at Ann Arbor in connection with the University of Michigan. Established in 1901. Dr. Albert M. Barrett, Medical Director. Its administration is invested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor.

Designed as a special hospital for treatment of insanity in its early manifestations, and for those suffering from mental disorders presenting special problems of diagnosis and treatment.

State Sanatorium: The State Sanatorium is located at Howell, Michigan. Established in 1905. Its management is vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. W. B. Huntley, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Created for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Preference is given to those persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who may be permanently benefited.

State Advisory Council of Health: Created by Act 146 of the Public Acts of 1919. Consists of five members appointed by the Governor for a term of six years. Succeeds to powers and duties of former Board of Health.

The Council convenes upon call of the State Health Commissioner.

Department of Public Safety: Created by Act 123 of the Public Acts of 1921 and supersedes the State Fire Marshal Department, the State Oil Inspectors' Department and the Michigan State Police. By an act of 1925, the duties and powers of the Michigan State Athletic Board of Control, as defined in Act 328 of the Public Acts of 1919, were assigned to this department.

The Commissioner of Public Safety, appointed by the Governor, is the executive head of the department. By virtue of his office he is responsible for the enforcement of the state prohibition law and all duties formerly imposed upon the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Department pertaining to this act are performed by him. He is ex-officio State Fire Marshal and State Oil Inspector. All boxing and sparring matches and all wrestling contests come under the supervisory control of this department.

State Boards, Professions and Trades: The following state boards, appointed by the Governor, prescribe rules and regulations, conduct examinations, issue certificates to persons eligible for entrance into the professions or trades, as indicated by their titles:

Michigan State Board of Accountancy; Act 240, P. A. 1913.

Board of Examiners of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors; Act 120, P. A. 1915.

Michigan State Board of Dentistry; Act 338, P. A. 1907. Membership five.

State Board of Law Examiners.

Board of Registration in Medicine; Act 237, P. A. 1899. Membership ten.

Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination; Act 162, P. A. 1903. Membership five.

Board of Registration of Nurses; Act 319, P. A. 1909.

Board of Examiners in Optometry; Act 71, P. A. 1909.

Board of Examiners of Barbers; Act 387, P. A. 1913.

Michigan Board of Pharmacy; Act 134, P. A. 1885.

State Veterinary Board; Act 244, P. A. 1907.

Military and Naval Affairs

Commander-in-Chief, Military and Naval Forces of Michigan, Alex J. Groesbeck, Governor.

State Military Board: Advisory board to the Governor. It receives, examines and audits all claims and accounts for expenditures incurred for military purposes. It has five members, including the Chief of Staff, and four officers for that duty.

Chief of Staff and Commanding General: Senior officer of line of the Michigan National Guard is designated by law "Chief of Staff." He is personal state officer to Governor and his personal military adviser, and has supervision of all staff corps and staff departments. Exercises command of the National Guard.

Brig. General Guy M. Wilson is Chief of Staff and Commanding General.

The Adjutant General: His department is the bureau of records, orders and correspondence. The Adjutant General of the State is the Bureau Chief of the Department and has the rank of Colonel. He prepares and promulgates the orders of the Governor as directed by the Chief of Staff. He is the channel of communication between the War Department and the Michigan National Guard and between the Navy Department and the Michigan forces. The official record of soldiers and sailors of Michigan is in his custody.

Col. John S. Bersey is Adjutant General of Michigan.

Quartermaster General: He is the Bureau Chief of the Quartermaster Corps with rank of major. He is in charge of, and responsible for, all property purchased for use of National Guard. He is the property and disbursing officer to both the United States and to the State. He is in charge of all military and naval stores, magazines, arsenals, warehouses, armories, munitions of war, military property and accounts for same.

Major LeRoy Pearson is Quartermaster General of Michigan.

Naval Board: Consists of five members—The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Commanding Officer of each naval battalion with an additional detailed officer, should the number of naval battalions be even. Its functions for the naval forces are similar to those of the State Military Board for land forces.

Michigan Soldiers' Home: The Michigan Soldiers' Home is located at Grand Rapids, Mich. Col. Wm. T. McGurrin is Commandant. Its administration is invested in a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor.

Designed as a home for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors

and marines who have served in any war in which the United States has been engaged, who are residents of Michigan.

By provision of Act No. 212, Public Acts of 1893, the purpose of the Home was enlarged to care for the widow, wife or mother of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan
(Headquarters, Capitol Building, Lansing)

OFFICERS

J. J. Holmes	Department Commander	Eaton Rapids
E. A. Jennings	Senior Vice Dept. Commander	Flint
George D. Freeman	Vice Department Commander	Detroit
Dr. Robert LeBarron	Medical Director	Pontiac
Rev. Horace Palmer	Chaplain	Adrian

OFFICIAL STAFF

Henry Spaulding	Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General	Lansing
O. A. Janes	Judge Advocate	Highland Park
Orrin Morse	Department Inspector	Mason
Fred Shipp	Mustering Officer	Lansing
George W. Norton	Chief of Staff	Eaton Rapids
Isaac Grant	Senior Aide	Reed City
L. A. L. Gilbert	Patriotic Inspector	Bay City

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

D. S. Howard	Pontiac
George Raab	Flint
Eli Strong	Kalamazoo
D. J. Wilson	Jackson
W. O. Lee	Port Huron

Michigan National Guard Department

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Col. John S. Bersey, Detroit, Adjutant General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Major Heinrich A. Pickert, Detroit, Inspector General.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Samuel D. Pepper, Lansing, Judge Advocate.

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS

Major LeRoy Pearson, Quartermaster General	Lansing
Major Osmond H. Tower	Lansing
Captain George C. Kieber	Lansing
Captain Ray Emery Colton	Ypsilanti

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Major Harry E. Loomis	Battle Creek

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Major Harold A. Hume, M.D., State Surgeon.

The Educational System

Universities, Schools and Colleges

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education forever shall be encouraged." Section 1, Article 11, State Constitution.

Michigan has always been foremost in supporting and fostering its educational system, which is placed under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is a member of the State Board of Education and ex-officio a member of all boards having control of public instruction.

The educational institutions established and maintained by the public are as follows:

University of Michigan: Located at Ann Arbor. Established in 1837. It was the successor to the First College of Michigan founded in 1817 and located in Detroit until its removal to Ann Arbor. Its government is vested in a Board of Regents elected by the people for a term of eight years. President, Clarence C. Little.

The University comprises the following schools and colleges:

College of Literature, Science and Arts, Graduate School, College of Engineering and Architecture, Medical School, Law School, College of Pharmacy, Homeopathic Medical School, College of Dental Surgery, School of Education, School of Business Administration. A summer school is also held.

Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science: Located at East Lansing and formerly known as the Michigan Agricultural College. Established in 1855. Its government is vested in the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of six members elected for a term of six years. President, Kenyon L. Butterfield.

The College covers a wide range and comprises the following departments:

Divisions of Agriculture, Engineering, Home Economics, Science and Letters, Veterinary Science and Division of College Extension.

Michigan College of Mines: Located at Houghton. Established in 1885. Its management is vested in a Board of Control, consisting of six members elected for a term of six years. President, Chas. M. Carson.

The College is the foremost of its kind and comprises the following departments:

Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Language, Geology and Mineralogy, Metallurgy and Ore Dressing; Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Physical Training.

Normal School System

By provision of Section 6, Article 10, of the Constitution, the State Board of Education is given general supervision over the State Normal College and other state normal schools. The State Board of Education comprises three members elected at the biennial spring election for a term of six years.

State Normal College: Located at Ypsilanti. President, Chas. McKenny, A. M., LL. D. Established in 1852. The school year is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each and a six weeks' summer school. The College maintains the following departments:

Agriculture, Chemistry, Education, English, Speech, Fine Arts, Geography, History, Social Science, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Music, Natural Science, Physical Education, Rural Education and Training School.

Central Michigan Normal School: Located at Mt. Pleasant. Established as a state institution in 1895. President, E. C. Warriner, A. M.

Northern State Normal School: Located at Marquette. Established in 1899. President, John M. Munson, Ph. B., Pd. M.

Western State Normal School: Located at Kalamazoo. Established in 1903. President, Dwight Bryant Waldo, A. M., LL. D.

Department of Public Instruction

W. L. Coffey.....Supt. of Public Instruction

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has general supervision of the public schools and of the state institutions, examines and audits the official records and accounts of school districts, apportions the primary school interest fund to counties, directs and supervises county normal training classes.

He is ex-officio member of the Board of Regents and all other boards having control of public instruction. He is a member of the State Administrative Board; State Board of Control of Vocational Training; Office Building Board; Board of State Auditors; Board of State Canvassers; State Board of Escheats; Board of Control of State Swamp Lands.

The Deputy Superintendent is empowered to perform the duties of the Superintendent in case of disability or vacancy in office.

State Board of Education

Allen M. Freeland
Frank Cody
Frederick A. Jeffers
W. L. Coffey.....Supt. of Public Instruction, Secy.

The State Board of Education consists of three members elected at biennial spring election and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is a member and its secretary.

The State Board of Education is a body corporate and has general control of all property belonging to state normal schools and power to receive and expend all moneys appropriated for such institutions. It regulates courses of study and grants diplomas and certificates to persons qualified, in its judgment, to teach.

Board of Regents

Wm. L. Clements	Bay City	December 31, 1933
Benj. S. Hanchett	Grand Rapids	December 31, 1927
Ralph Stone	Detroit	December 31, 1931
Victor L. Gore	Benton Harbor	December 31, 1929
Dr. Walter H. Sawyer	Hillsdale	December 31, 1929
James E. Beal	Ann Arbor	December 31, 1931
Lucius Lee Hubbard	Houghton	December 31, 1927
James O. Murfin	Detroit	December 31, 1933

The control of the University of Michigan is vested in a board of eight persons elected at the spring election for a period of eight years. Has power to enact ordinances, by-laws and regulations for the government of the University; to provide and arrange courses of study; and to receive and expend all moneys for the support of the institution, and to make annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction an exhibit of its affairs.

State Board of Control for Vocational Education

Membership, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the State Board of Education, President of the University of Michigan and President of Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

Powers and Duties: It is the duty of the Board to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and is authorized to formulate such rules and regulations for the development and regulation of such vocational schools. (Act 149 of the Public Acts of 1919 and Act 211 of the Public Acts of 1921.)

Other Boards and Commissions

Michigan Historical Commission: Organized pursuant to provisions of Act 271 of the Public Acts of 1913. Its membership consists of the Governor, ex-officio, and six members appointed by him for a term of six years.

Object: Collation and publication of historical data concerning the early history of Michigan.

Secretary and Editor: George N. Fuller, Ph. D., Lansing, Mich.

Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society: Organized under Act 156 of the Public Acts of 1873 and succeeded to property of the Michigan State Historical Society, a private corporation organized in 1828 by Lewis Cass and others. On the organization of the Michigan Historical Commission its property was conveyed to that Commission. Society holds meetings at which history relating to the State is discussed.

Library Department: Created by Act 169, Public Acts of 1881. The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor and is the custodian of the State Library.

Authorized to supervise the extension department under which public and school libraries receive technical assistance in library problems.

Legal Holidays in Michigan

January 1—New Year's Day.
February 12—Lincoln's Birthday.
February 22—Washington's Birthday.
May 30—Decoration—Memorial Day.
July 4—Independence Day.
October 12—Columbus Day.
Election Days—General Election Days.

Thanksgiving Day—Appointed or recommended by the Governor of the State or President of the United States as a day of fasting and prayer. Usually the last Thursday in November.

When a holiday falls upon Sunday, the Monday following shall be considered a holiday.

Saturday afternoon is a legal holiday for banks unless otherwise determined to the contrary by the directors.

Counties of State and Seats of Government

Counties	County Seat	Counties	County Seat
Alcona	Harrisville	Lake	Baldwin
Alger	Munising	Lapeer	Lapeer
Alpena	Alpena	Leelanau	Leland
Allegan	Allegan	Lenawee	Adrian
Antrim	Bellaire	Livingston	Howell
Arenac	Standish	Luce	Newberry
Baraga	L'Anse	Mackinac	St. Ignace
Barry	Hastings	Macomb	Mt. Clemens
Bay	Bay City	Manistee	Manistee
Benzie	Beulah	Marquette	Marquette
Berrien	St. Joseph	Mason	Ludington
Branch	Coldwater	Mecosta	Big Rapids
Calhoun	Marshall	Menominee	Menominee
Cass	Cassopolis	Midland	Midland
Charlevoix	Charlevoix	Missaukee	Lake City
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	Monroe	Monroe
Chippewa	Sault Ste. Marie	Montcalm	Stanton
Clare	Harrison	Montmorency	Atlanta
Clinton	St. Johns	Muskegon	Muskegon
Crawford	Grayling	Newaygo	White Cloud
Delta	Escanaba	Oakland	Pontiac
Dickinson	Iron Mountain	Oceana	Hart
Eaton	Charlotte	Ogemaw	West Branch
Emmet	Petosky	Ontonagon	Ontonagon
Genesee	Flint	Osceola	Hersey
Gladwin	Gladwin	Oscoda	Mio
Gogebic	Bessemer	Otsego	Gaylord
Grand Traverse	Traverse City	Ottawa	Grand Haven
Gratiot	Ithaca	Presque Isle	Rogers City
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Roscommon	Roscommon
Houghton	Houghton	Saginaw	Saginaw
Huron	Bad Axe	Sanilac	Sandusky
Ingham	Mason	Schoolcraft	Manistique
Ionia	Ionia	Shiawassee	Corunna
Iosco	Tawas City	St. Clair	Port Huron
Iron	Crystal Falls	St. Joseph	Centerville
Isabella	Mt. Pleasant	Tuscola	Caro
Jackson	Jackson	Van Buren	Paw Paw
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	Wayne	Detroit
Kent	Grand Rapids	Wexford	Cadillac
Keweenaw	Eagle River		

Directory of County Offices and Commissions

Abstract Department	
Business Department	100 County Building
Abstract Department	528 County Building
Engineering Department	517 County Building
Agricultural Agent	Dearborn, Mich.
Board of Auditors	
General Office	203 County Building
County Accountant	201 County Building
Custodian	125 County Building
Accounting Division	501 County Building
Purchasing Department	119 County Building
Record Room	516 County Building
Chemist	1701 Stroh Building
Circuit Court—Clerk	402 County Building
Circuit Court Commissioners	
Business Office	101 County Building
Conservation Officer	3527 Baker St.
Constable's Office	105 County Building
Coroners Court Building	Corner Brush St. and Lafayette Ave.
County Clerk	212 County Building
Detention Home—Children	Corner Rivard and Hancock Ave.
Drain Commissioner	1004 Lawyers Building
Eloise Hospital and Infirmary	Eloise, Michigan
Medical Superintendent's Office	Eloise, Michigan
Secretary's Office	City Service Building
Superintendents of the Poor	Eloise, Michigan
Friend of Court	511 County Building
Jail	Corner Clinton and Beaubien Streets
Jury Commission	
Circuit Court	503 County Building
Recorder's Court	116 Municipal Court Building
Justice Courts	110 and 112 County Building
Juvenile Court	Corner Rivard and Hancock Ave.
Library Commission	Detroit Public Library
Medical Examiners	Coroners Court Building
Normal School Board	1001 Lawyers Building
Park Trustees	1103 Cadillac Square Building
Probate Court	302 County Building
Probationary Office	
Circuit Court	704 Lawyers Building
Recorders Court	Municipal Court Building
Prosecuting Attorney	508 Police Headquarters Bldg. 1300 Beaubien St.
Register of Deeds	213 County Building
Road Commissioners	1103 Cadillac Square Building
Register of Probate	302 County Building
School Commissioner	1001 Lawyers Building
School Examiners	1001 Lawyers Building

Directory of County Offices
(Continued)

Sinking Fund Commissioners	203 County Building
Soldiers' Relief Commission	106 County Building
Sheriff	316 County Building
Surveyor	1004 Lawyers Building
Tax Commissioner	503 County Building
Treasurer	210 County Building
Undertaker	1114 W. Kirby Ave.
Wayne County Training School	Northville, Mich.

Directory of Detroit City Offices and Commissions

Assessors	202-203 City Hall
Board of Education	1354 Broadway
Board of Health	Police Headquarters Building
Bureau of Public Safety, Police Dept.	Police Headquarters Building
Bureau of Weights and Measures	Police Headquarters Building
City Clerk	303-305 City Hall
City Election Commission	304 City Hall
City Engineers	107-108 City Hall
City Physicians' Office	St. Antoine and Macomb Sts.
City Plan and Improvement Commission	403 City Hall
City Treasurer	206-207-208 City Hall
Civil Service Commission	610 Marquette Building
Clara Bath House	Erskine and Orleans Sts.
Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies	710 Marquette Building
Common Council	305-306 City Hall
Controller	109-110 City Hall
Corporation Counsel	301 City Hall
Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering	City Service Building, Clinton and Raynor Sts.
Department of Police	Beaubien and Macomb Sts.
D. P. W. Eastern Yard	Corner Orleans and Erskine Sts.
D. P. W. Western Yard	Nineteenth near Michigan
Department of Parks and Boulevards	600 Marquette Building
Department of Motor Transportation	Jefferson and Chene Sts.
Department of Public Works	104 City Hall
Department of Recreation	504 Elmwood Ave.
Department of Street Railways	St. Jean and Shoemaker Ave.
Lost and Found Department	155 W. Congress St.
Detroit House of Correction	Russell and Alfred Sts.
Detroit Museum of Art	Jefferson and Hastings St.
Dog Pound	Twenty-First and Jefferson Ave.
Fire Commissioners, Board of	Wayne and Larned Sts.
Herman Kiefer Hospital	Hamilton and Blaine Aves.
Meter Inspector	City Service Building

Directory of Detroit City Offices
(Continued)

Justice Court	County Building
Mayor	102 City Hall
Plumbing Inspector, Board of Examiners of Plumbing	City Service Building
Public Welfare Commissioner	City Service Building
Public Library	Woodward and Kirby Ave.
Public Lighting Commission	138 E. Atwater St.
Receiving Hospital	Macomb and St. Antoine Sts.
Recorder's Court	Municipal Court Building, St. Antoine and Macomb St.
Street Cleaning Department	Sixth and Abbott Sts.
Water Commissioners, Board of	Jefferson and Randolph

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